This Volume is presented *by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to* _____

and will, in the event of the Library being broken up, be returned to the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Westminster.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES
CENTRAL

W., 10,000—20/9/98.

Croydon Public Libraries.

Central Reference Library.

Accession No. 5401 **Class No.** 941.5

Besides the class topic, other topics treated of in this book are as follows:—

Topic No.	Pages.	Topic No.	Pages.

BROMLEY LIBRARIES
3 0128 01814 6301

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES
CENTRAL

RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

27593.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES CENTRAL

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an Editio Princeps; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

Rolls House,
December 1857.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES
CENTRAL

THE

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ

.i. mall mac nán mac bhuadaig 7 gilla mic mic aeidh ig 7 do inch. h. bibraig 7 magnus gall dubh
ailt ge fri gabdo march amin gne mac olinis 7 so mybe fris doeg oibhius an bliadain. Cat
mor ge rles ybar ata dg a gallt na hellg or beal na bligde a min hui. fri taith ata ata
Hoirt eli lap 7 h. dea laun. i. cod na gall 7 ona mailt fu 7 an tigh na fis bine mac oe
nn 7 nagad im ata fi ibh ne colc uaithne 7 nach do cealt na bine ar fris in na mad do clos
tuna ar diaigibh gabhgdib fimbuithne leo. i. muic fiadh 7 mic tighna 7 mis gabhra 7 ainm
mitire ge 7 cu na bigden alaithre ge. i. cl na tor hui 7 mac raimuda 7 mi gthige
abhaigde fein do eo nangall. Tiorath mer tabhta cong 7 fer fen do. m. ito ge do er ge
re fen mna 7 mal mor da ortoh ui 7 do ir ge do ibh bgdu in 7 nangill. Ard ir
abhar gad do rochoe fer fi 7 gall 7 fiad an aoi on 7 ar doc-tuch mna 7 in colmon.
7 do er mile fiadh ge cetlic. Dala mic 7 nargilt im dorala da eel nad mna 7 hui ge abr
ann 7 co deod ard, acel do me ab do mnt nargilt ar 7 do eg co mor. a. m hlo an
aiar fo mgabh re fri hoe fiadh oibh ga luthi hui 7 or ibh fein ga nabh flann. m. nargilt
do aint. h. nargilt 7 do cod mcath hui 7 tacod. m. hui ge do iar gibh co n-abh fo mi 7 gil
bhga bui. Och mac gnui hui ge fibh fne 7 gilla na noe mac ui tain 7 mac mic gnui. i. ab
roe 7 in na hoi oe mac do ich 7 each mac lagh 7 mui 7 or. h. mbh 7 ar oc ive do cf go
fri ar aeoine don hui 7 fo lli ra te ar ange ui 7 fo mybh ann gdiu. i. an ad. h. il
argilt 7 gilt ir a. m. un e tan 7 roche mail fer 7 er a tesuie mon o each oe ilbh a 7 in ba
. i. lu peh bga ann fo dgne anan ide alle go fri mor gelin. ar cha ba ba ne nabh. do. m. nargilt
a las or fo par an ide for imnid 7 le mon o na. i. amac or fo cuirt or a fri or gall ni
tan. i. do eu mi lt bile 7 hi go rdelb do ilt or fne nabh ne. Dala gall in fo gno ir le fo mor
tan ead co cf co ann 7 fo gabh longe ann fo bad fo gla rfh mi 7 ann 7 fo geor cella deo
an 7 le. Dala m. nargilt tacod fuirp a co loc alline go fo ge na hinn do gab ur ar ung 7
loc ailte 7 ni tang 7 gull in go nad o come 7 gigu co da h. eob dobi an tain ucill tri an
ruri ge agbroi fir na. i. dob 7 anoi 7 anig a fech ta ibh anagh 7 ann. Dala co dah
eob do cual mac nargilt an in Sr co gle do no ine fe fin. h. go 7 e mailt fri n tan. i. aeic 7 a
gor ir agbail acell dinn 7 dul do ibh fes do a cor tyi nin from do talbe ann 7 gin nargilt 7 do
cuad ir na hingabu fo lugsor fir dun re ifen slinn dobi et. g. m. nargilt. Ut ii. dx. Ro fiad
gall do tigbi 7 gin fo bo ro in mc. h. main as bach a nell in mona cdo ic apen ne fiol
lagh feile ir in fo mad mag nargilt 7 ir ann a no nad a tad an tacoi gin do bail co. h. de
do rde fi fo do sclind mac nargilt gnubh lar ig ion 7 ne a na do cr fed cod n alle ig bu
ona. Jurdir do toigi anefi or ru xa do cri fann na hel 7 bg rubh 7 roibh na hefi. One do den
do gin dir 7 dwo. h. de ag nuo 7 fi do en fe cel 7 a lagdi fe nu fam do den 7 h. de nu bgdi
gno ine fi. Aod mfeol 7 de dygal fann mhic per n and gaithgub do ra 7 por coil a cur th 7 in
7 fo mgh a na be do do in an 7 fo gubh loc tect rle. Nagnall mh bhas orr co ceacl an. m. 2. Cfgc
mo la mit bri le gna ro. h. bfiaibh tag 7 bfeirdh 7 gno mo 7 gnobhg 7 fgabh loc on bno 7 hui
ne ino ag co. h. de 7 ag Joan de uestoll agat hug nua na do cano. Sic hac mag rinloic do oelrd 7 adrl
co manro na bille 7 co gce an no. Don each mag rinloic do es amain ro na bille hoc ano

Cathal mag n.

Angus 7 loc ailline.

Seon of Down.

Forster & Co Dublin.

THE

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

FROM A.D. 1014 TO A.D. 1590.

EDITED, WITH A TRANSLATION,

BY

WILLIAM M. HENNESSY, M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
LONGMAN & Co., AND TRÜBNER & Co., PATERNOSTER ROW;
ALSO BY PARKER & Co., OXFORD;
MACMILLAN & Co., CAMBRIDGE;
A. & C. BLACK, EDINBURGH; AND A. THOM, DUBLIN.

1871.

LR 5401
n 1744

L 65
ACC.
01814 6301
[941.5]

Printed by
ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street, Dublin,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES
CENTRAL

CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE,	vii
CHRONICLE,	1

CROYDON PUBLIC LIBRARIES
CENTRAL

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

History of the MS. H. 1. 19, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

THE history of the Irish manuscript which has furnished the greater portion of the text of these volumes, was long involved in considerable obscurity. Nor has this obscurity been yet entirely dissipated; for, although the MS. has formed the subject of investigation by three of the most competent Irish scholars and antiquaries of the present century—namely, the late Rev. Dr. Todd, Dr. O'Donovan, and Professor O'Curry—nothing very satisfactory has been ascertained regarding either its original materials, or its history from the time when it passed out of the hands of its owner and part compiler, Brian Mac Dermot of Carrick-MacDermot, county of Roscommon, who died in the year 1592, until the year 1766. In this latter year it seems to have been purchased in Dublin, at the sale of the books of Dr. John O'Fergus, by Dr. Thomas Leland, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and author of a History of Ireland, who placed it in the MS. Library of that University, where it is now, No. 19 of class H., Tab. 1. There is no evidence to show how it became the property of Dr. O'Fergus,[1] who was a large collector of

1 "The O'Ferguses were the hereditary physicians to the O'Malleys in *Iar-Umhall*, or West Umhallia, now comprising the barony of Murrisk, in Mayo, and all that district to the north-east of Croagh Patrick. The late distinguished Dr. John Fergus of Dublin, the correspondent of O'Conor of Belanagare, was of this family." O'Donovan's *Catal. of Irish MSS.* in Trin. Coll., Dublin.

Irish MSS.; but in the year 1734 it appears to have been in the possession of a well known Irish scholar, Mr. John Conry, or O'Mulconry, a member of a very learned and industrious family of Irish historiographers, the assistant of Dr. O'Brien in the compilation of his Irish Dictionary, and transcriber of many valuable manuscripts. This fact we learn from Bishop Nicolson's "Irish Historical Library,"[1] published in that year, in the 4th appendix to which (p. 243) the writer gives a list of "Annals and Chronicles" brought to him since the printing of the foregoing sheets (*i.e.* the body of his work) in which is included a MS. "communicated" to him by Mr. John Conry, corresponding to the original of these volumes. It seems also to have passed through the hands of Roger O'Flaherty, the author of "Ogygia," who died about the year 1717; at least the profuse marginal notes added by him throughout a portion of the volume would warrant this conclusion. But it is uncertain at what period O'Flaherty's connexion with the MS. began or ended.

The MS. noticed by Bishop Nicolson.

The uncertainty attending the history of the MS. has led to so many changes in its title, that it would appear as if each successive possessor had given it a new name.

Known by various titles.

The name by which Dr. Nicolson indicates the MS. is "Annals of the Old Abbey of Inis-Macreen, an island in Lough-Kea." At the time of its purchase by Dr. Leland, in 1766, and down to the year 1836, it was known as a continuation of the Annals of Tighernach, and in fact lettered on the back "Tigernachi Continuator." In 1836, however, Dr. O'Donovan pronounced it to be, not the Annals of Inis-Macreen, but the same as the Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, or Annals of Kilronan (a chronicle which the Four Masters had made use of when compiling their Annals), and always referred to it

[1] Irish Historical Library; Dublin, 1724.

by that title. This opinion of Dr. O'Donovan, in which Dr. Todd coincided, has been called in question by Professor O'Curry, who has left a very full account of the MS., and who considers that it should be called the "Annals of Loch-Cé (or Lough-Key)," the name by which the Chronicle is at present known.

It is due to the memory of these three eminent scholars, that the result of their separate examinations of the MS. should be published, in order that the reasons which influenced them, in arriving at the several conclusions which they have expressed, may be appreciated.

Dr. O'Donovan's account of H. 1. 19.

The following is Dr. O'Donovan's account, extracted from his *Catalogue of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin* (page 104, sq.), with some annotations by the late Dr. Todd, which, for the sake of distinction, are enclosed within brackets :—

"This book is lettered on the back 'Tigernachi Continuator.' It is in quarto, and in its original state consisted [principally] of vellum. It is now imperfect, both at the beginning and end, and has chasms in different parts of it, to supply which paper has been written on, but the principal part is blank, and none of the chasms have [has] been completely filled.

"The Annals of Tigernach, of which the book is said to be a continuation, were compiled in the Monastery of Clonmacnoise, of which Tigernach was abbot. He died 1088; but Augustine Mac Raidin, a canon of the order of St. Augustine in the Island of Saints in Lough Ree, continued the work from the death of Tigernach down to 140[5], which was the year of his own death.

"There must be a [gross] mistake in calling this *Tigernachi Continuator*, because if it were only a continuation of Tigernach, it would not commence earlier than the year [1088 or] 1089, whereas the first article that presents itself is an account of the battle of Clontarf, fought in the year 1014, *i.e.* 74 years before the death of Tigernach. At the year 1088 no notice is taken of the death of Tigernach (in H. 1. 18, fol. 163 b, line 39), nor is there any notice given that the work is a continuation of any annals, but appears to be one entire piece, the work of one person; and I will make it appear in the course of my observations, that it is no other than [an ancient copy of]

the book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, [of] which [the Four Masters had a copy, which] began with the year 900, and ended with 1563; (see Michael O'Clery's Testimonium to the Annals of the Four Masters).

"Mr. O'Reilly, in his MS. notice of this [volume], was satisfied that it was not 'the Continuation of Tigernach,' but still he was not prepared to state what it was. His words are—'I think this book cannot properly be called 'the Continuation of Tigernach,' though I am at present unprepared to say what it should be called. But of this I am certain, that it differs materially from a copy of Tigernach, and a part of his Continuator, now in my possession.'

"That this book was in the possession of the O'Duigenans appears from several entries in the margin; thus, at the top of the page containing the years 1462–3, the following memorandum appears: 'Tri ṁuilleóga ocuṡ .u.xx. meamṁuim ata isin leaburṡa, per me David Duigenan;' 'three leaves and five score of vellum that are in this book, per me, D. D.' And again, on the page which was originally left blank between the years 1541 and 1542, the name Ua Dubhde O Duibgenain is written inversely (sic). On the same page the following entry appears, which shows that it was in the possession of the family of Mac Dermot. 'Hugh, the son of Brian, who was the son of Rory Mac Dermot, died in Grangenamanagh on the 14th day of March, 1648. Mulroney, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, wrote this small scrap in 1654.' On the same page the death of Mac Dermot (Brian Oge), in 1636, is recorded, and his character described in glowing bardic terms; [this was inserted long after the original writing]. Again, on a leaf of paper inserted between folios 1 and 2, is a memorandum from which it appears that this MS. was in Mac Dermot's country in the year 1698.

"'I am this day at Baile-an-chairn-Oillthrialla, the tenth day of November, 1698. John Mac Namee.' This *Baile-an-chairn* is now called [in English] Heapstown, (which is a literal translation of its Irish name), and lies in Mac Dermot's country. [This place takes its name from a vast *cairn* of stones which was piled to form the monument of Oilill, the brother of Niall of the nine hostages, from whom the territory of Tir-Oilella, now corruptly Tirerrill, a barony in the south-east of the county of Sligo, has derived its name].

"The notices of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg [and of their bards the O'Duigenans of Kilronan], and of their neighbouring chiefs [and bards], are more numerous than those of any other in Ireland throughout this chronicle; and this is sufficient to identify it with the district; for in like manner, the Annals of

Ulster will be found to dwell more upon the history of the Maguires and their neighbours than upon any others.

"The Four Masters had the book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, in 1636; and at that time it commenced with the year 900, and ended with 1563; [and] it is plain that this is not the copy of it they had, for it is stated in the testimonium that the Book of the O'Duigenans ended with the year 1563, whereas the present Chronicle ends with 1571. We learn also from the Stowe Catalogue (p. 76) that Charles O'Conor of Belanagare had a copy of the Book of Kilronan in his possession in the year 1728; and by comparing an extract [there given] from the same book, A.D. 1464, with the same year in this Chronicle, it will be found they differ materially; [and this is owing to a defect in this Chronicle at that year].[1]

"From the preceding evidences I draw the following conclusions.

"[1st]. That the copy of the Book of Kilronan which the Four Masters used, was imperfect at the end (wanting from 1563 to 1571, and [perhaps] more).

"[2ndly]. That this present Chronicle is a copy of the book, made [2] before it was as defective as when it fell into the hands of the Four Masters.

"[3rdly]. That this copy had lost several pages at the beginning, and in the middle, which were afterwards attempted to be partially restored on vellum and paper [afterwards inserted].

"This volume in its present state contains 99 leaves of vellum, and 31 leaves of paper, which shows that it has not lost much vellum since David O'Duigenan found it to contain '*three leaves and five score of vellum.*' The vellum part is in general closely written, but the paper part is mostly blank.

"There is a diversity of handwriting on the vellum, and even the small quantity that is written on the paper is not all in the one hand. The writing on the vellum is beautifully executed.

"In the beginning of the book the original writing has been

---

1 "[O'Conor says] 'This extract is taken from the Book of Kilronan, which has the approbation of the Four Masters annexed to it, by me, Cathal O'Conor, 2 Aug., 1728.'" Note by O'Donovan.

2 "It can be inferred from a memorandum [in the hand in which all the MS. was originally written], that [a part of] this copy was made for one of the Mac Dermots by a Philip Badly in the year 1580. Ir im ṡgṙibech do baṙc Bhṙiain mic Diaṙmada ao. do., 1580. Miṙi Philip Baol. "I am wearied of the bark (*recte* book) of Brian Mac Dermot, A.D. 1580. I, Philip Badley" [Badhlaie, Bailey]. Note by O'Donovan.

gone over with good black ink,[1] but towards the conclusion, and in some parts of the middle, the original writing appears in its virgin [pristine] beauty; but the ink is faded, though by no means so much so as to render the writing illegible.

"Owing to the book having been a long time without a cover, the first page is much soiled, worn, and nearly effaced. Its contents, however, have been copied on paper [now bound up with the book] on the 10th November, 1698, [by John Mac Namee] for the purpose, as [he] says, of preventing its being further *obscured*. The same has been copied upon one of the supplementary pages of the book, so that there are [now] three copies of the same page.

"It commences with the year 1014, and goes consecutively to 1138, where there is a chasm from thence to 1170. Here six leaves of blank paper were inserted, on which the deficiency might be supplied, but nothing has been written on them.

"After the year 1061 four leaves of paper were inserted by the bookbinder, though there does not appear any occasion for them, as there is no chasm, the year 1062 following in regular succession. On one of these, which is smaller than the rest, are written some verses which have no connexion with this MS., or with the family of Mac Dermot, from which it is clear that it found its way into this book by accident, and was in mistake bound up with it. The name [of] Francis Oge appears in it, who was in all probability Doctor Francis Sullivan, who collected the greater part of the MSS. we have hitherto described.

"At the head of the page containing the year 1170 is written 'in nomine Dé an Tosaighe so,' *i.e.* 'in the name of God this beginning;' which suggests that this part of the Chronicle was written by a different hand from Philip Badley. [And] a comparison of the writing will prove this to the caligraphist.

"From [after] the year 1170 the Chronicle goes on in consecutive annual [chronological] order to the year 1316, where another chasm occurs in the original vellum, in which 146 years more are lost, that is, up to the year 1462. With an intention of supplying this defect 22 leaves of blank paper were inserted, but no part of the chasm is filled up on the six first leaves. On the seventh leaf the death of Conor O'Doherty,

[1] "Mr. O'Reilly says, 'In the beginning of the book it is as black as if written only yesterday.' He did not observe that the original writing was restored by going over it with black [ink. To prove] that this is the case, however, requires no great skill in caligraphy.—*See* Mason's Catalogue, T. Coll. Dublin; class H. 16." Note added by Dr. O'Donovan.

chief of Ardmire, and lord of Inishowen, is [recorded] under the year 1413. [At] the years 1414, 1416, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1446, 1448, 1449, 1453, 1455, and 1460, very little is written on the paper except the dates.

"At the end of eight leaves more of the inserted paper, the same matter which is written on the seventh and succeeding leaves is again repeated, beginning with the year 1413, and leaving the same blanks as above described. At the end of eight leaves more the repetition of the former matter is concluded.

"From the year 1462 the Chronicle runs on regularly on vellum, and up to the year 1497. The writing is by different hands, and in different inks.

"There are vacant spaces left at the end of every year, evidently with a view of adding more matter.

"From the year 1497 to the end of the year 1542, which the writer marks as bissextile, the matter is very closely written on fifteen leaves of vellum. Here nearly two pages were left blank, which have been since filled up by an account of the deaths of George Oge Bingham in 1595, of Brian Oge, the son of Brian Mac Dermot, in 1636, of Randal, Earl of Antrim, in the same year, and of Hugh, the son of Brian Mac Dermot, in 1648.

"From the commencement of the year 1542 to the end of the volume, there is no chasm excepting that two or three pages [towards the very end] are almost illegible. The last page is altogether illegible, for which reason it cannot be said with certainty whether this chronicle had been carried lower down than the year 1571, which is the last date that appears.

"The Four Masters have *all*[1] the entries in this Chronicle,

[1] This is a most unaccountable mistake on the part of O'Donovan. See his edition of the Four Masters, Introduction, p. lxv., note [b], where he refers to the MS. in the following words:—"There is a most curious and valuable manuscript volume of Irish annals, which was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. I. 19; but it does not appear to be the one used by the Four Masters. It perfectly accords with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris from the Annals of Lough Kee; and it may be safely conjectured that it is a compilation made by the O'Duigenans from the Annals of Lough Kee, Roscommon, and Kilronan. The editor has made copious additions to the work of the Four Masters from this manuscript, calculated to throw much light on historical facts but slightly touched upon by the Masters themselves." O'Donovan has also committed a grave error in stating, as he has in the foregoing note, that the present chronicle "perfectly accords with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris from the Annals of Lough Kee." At least, it is certain that the original of the present volumes was not used by either of these writers.—Vid. *infra*, pp. xxxii.–xxxiv.

but some of them, especially those relating to Mac Dermot and his neighbours, they have not unfrequently abridged, leaving out some important references to names and situations of places, which are of great importance to the topographer. An editor of the second part of the Annals of the Four Masters should carefully compare their text with this Chronicle.

"J. O'DONOVAN,

"December 7, 1836."

Dr. Todd's description of H. 1. 19.

Dr. Todd's account does not differ materially from that of Dr. O'Donovan, in conjunction with whom his investigation of the MS. would appear to have been conducted. His opinions were embodied in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy on the 9th of January, 1837, an abstract of which has been published in the proceedings of that body.[1] Dr. Todd having kindly placed his original notes in my hand a short time before his lamented death, with authority to dispose of them as I might think fit, it appears to me that the most appropriate use to which I can put them, is to reproduce them here without curtailment.

"The Rev. James H. Todd, A.M., M.R.I.A., Fellow of Trinity College, mentioned the fact that an authentic, although imperfect, copy of the Annals of Kilronan, or Book of the O'Duigenans, had recently been discovered by Mr. John O'Donovan in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

"The volume is in quarto, and in its original state consisted entirely of vellum. It is now imperfect both at the beginning and at the end, and has also some chasms, which have been filled with paper leaves, inserted probably with an intention of supplying the deficiencies from some other copy; but this has not been done except in a very few cases, and the paper leaves are therefore almost entirely blank.

"Mr. Todd stated that the volume is lettered on the back *Tigernachi Continuator*, and that it was supposed to be the continuation of the Annals of Tigernach, composed by Augustin Mac Raidin (or Mac Raith), a canon of the Augustinian Monastery of All Saints in Lough Righ, in the river Shannon.

"But the continuation of Tigernach began with the year 1089,

[1] *Proceedings R. I. Academy*, vol. 1 p. 22.

and could not have extended beyond 1405, the year in which Mac Raith died; whereas the present volume, notwithstanding its imperfect state, begins with the year 1014, and ends with the year 1571, one hundred and sixty-four years after the death of the Continuator of Tigernach. Accordingly, this mistake was detected and mentioned by Mr. O'Reilly, in the unpublished catalogue of the Trinity College Irish MSS., drawn up by him for Mr. Mason. (Here Dr. Todd quotes Mr. O'Reilly's opinion, as given above in Dr. O'Donovan's notice, p. xii.) The Library of Trinity College possesses a complete copy of the Continuation of Tigernach, which enables us to determine this question beyond doubt.

"Mr. Todd then proceeded to state the evidence for Mr. O'Donovan's conjecture that this volume is no other than the Annals of Kilronan, in the county Roscommon, compiled by the O'Duigenans:—

"1. The book was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, as appears by many entries contained in it; one of these, which occurs on the upper margin of the page containing the year 1462, may be quoted as an example:—

"'Tri duilleóga ocus u.xx^{ti}. meamruim ata isin leabhra per me, David Duigenan.

"'Three leaves, and five score of vellum are in this book, by me, David Duigenan.'

"And again, on a page which was originally left blank, between the years 1541 and 1542, the name Daibíde O'Duibgenain is written.

"2. Throughout the Chronicle notices of the Mac Dermots of Moylurg, and of their family bards, the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, are more frequent than of any other clans or chieftains of Ireland, a circumstance tending strongly to identify this volume with the Annals of Kilronan, which we know contained the local chronicles of the Mac Dermots' country. On the page just alluded to, is an entry of which the following is a translation:—

"'Hugh, son of Brian, who was the son of Rory Mac Dermot, died in Grangenamanagh on the 14th day of March, 1648. Mulrony, the son of Hugh Mac Dermot, wrote this short note in 1654.'

"On the same page is recorded the death of the Mac Dermot of 1636, who is styled Brian Oge, and his character drawn with bardic eloquence.

"These and similar entries throughout the volume, made at different dates, and several of them long after the original

writing of the Chronicle itself, prove that the volume was considered as a family record of the Mac Dermots, and the deaths or births of remarkable members of the family recorded from time to time in its blank leaves; such entries are often made even at the present day in the blank leaves of a family Bible or prayer-book.

"Between the first two parchment leaves of the volume, is a sheet of paper on which the contents of the first page, that had become almost illegible, were transcribed in the year 1698. To this the transcriber has affixed the following note[1]:—

"'I am this day at Baile-an-chairn-Oillthrialla, the 10th day of November, 1698.—John Conmidhe.'

"This entry proves that in 1698 this book was in the Mac Dermot's country; for *Baile-an-Chairn*, the town of the Cairn, now called *Heapstown*, which is a literal translation of its Irish name, is situated in the Mac Dermots' country. It derived its name from a large *cairn* erected as a monument to Oilill, the brother of Niall of the nine hostages, and the territory has hence been called Tir-Oilella, and corruptly Tirerrill, a barony in the south-east of the county Sligo.

"John Conmidhe, or (as the name is now written and pronounced) Mac Namee, was probably a travelling bard or scholar, who in a visit to the Mac Dermot's country, was able to read and transcribe the page which had become effaced in consequence of the book being kept without a cover. His name suggests no connexion with the family of Mac Dermot, or with the O'Duigenans of Kilronan.

"The Mac Namees were originally petty chiefs of Meath (*Cu Midhe*, 'dog of Meath'), and a branch of the family became afterwards hereditary bards of Tyrone—where they are still very numerous.

"Under the year 1061, and in the same beautiful hand in which the parchment and original part of the MS. was written, we find the following note:—

"'Ir im ṡcitech do ḃaṙic ḃṙian mic Diaṙmada C°.Ō°. 1580. Mi ṗilip Ḃadlaiġ.

"'I am weary of the book of Brian Mac Dermot; A.D. 1580. I, Philip Badley.'

From this we may perhaps infer that Philip Badley was employed by one of the Mac Dermots to transcribe or compile this volume, from more ancient documents, and that he was engaged in this task in 1580.

---

[1] It was very common for Irish scribes to introduce their own names into their works, accompanied by panegyrics of their employers.

"3. In confirmation of the foregoing evidence in support of Mr. O'Donovan's conjecture, it may be added that a comparison of this Chronicle with the Annals of the Four Masters, supplies strong proof of their having had a copy of it before them. They have abridged many of the passages relating to the Mac Dermots, as being of merely local interest; this we know was their uniform practice in regard to the other ancient chronicles from which they derived their materials, and as they tell us expressly that the Annals of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan were in their hands, these coincidences go far to prove the identity of that Chronicle with the volume now before us.

"It is fair, however, to mention that if the present volume be indeed the Annals of Kilronan, it is not exactly the same as the copy made use of by the Four Masters. They tell us that their copy commenced with the year 900, and ended with the year 1563, whereas the present copy begins with the year 1014, and ends with 1571, and appears to have formerly gone even later.

"These discrepancies, however, are not sufficient to overturn the evidence already adduced. For the copy of the Annals of Kilronan in the possession of the Four Masters may have been imperfect at the end; as this copy is both at the end and at the beginning. It may be added that this copy was evidently written by persons who were *compiling*, and not merely *transcribing*, for they throughout left blanks for subsequent entries, some of which have been inserted in their proper places. This circumstance appears to give to this volume the character of an original copy of the Chronicle, and might lead to the conclusion that the copy used by the Four Masters was a more modern and unfinished transcript.

"There is, however, a circumstance which would seem to indicate that the Annals of Kilronan, which were in the hands of those eminent antiquarians, was a document altogether different from the present Chronicle. It would seem that the copy which belonged to the Four Masters was in existence in 1728, and was then in the possession of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, who extracted from it an entry relating to the last king of the O'Conor race, who died in the year 1464. This entry is published by Dr. O'Conor in his Cat. of the Stowe Library. It does not agree with the Dublin MS., where the death of O'Conor is simply mentioned under that date, without any of the particulars relative to his funeral, or the honors paid him by the neighbouring chieftains at his interment, which are given in the extract quoted by Mr. O'Conor.

"This at first sight would seem to be a difficulty fatal to Mr. O'Donovan's opinion, that the Dublin MS. is a copy, and apparently an original copy, of the Annals of Kilronan; but we must not admit this conclusion hastily. For the passage extracted by Mr. O'Conor, may have been a modern insertion from the hand of some members of the O'Conor family, and not an original or integral part of the Chronicle—such insertions are common in this class of Irish MSS., and we have already seen instances of them in the very volume before us.

"To this consideration Mr. Todd added his own doubts whether the *Book of Kilronan*, from which the foregoing extract was taken, can properly be considered the same as *the Annals of Kilronan*, or *Book of the O'Duigenans*, mentioned by the Four Masters. The *Book of Kilronan*, which was in the possession of Charles O'Conor in 1728, is described by him as the Book of *the Church* of Kilronan, not as the family Chronicle of the O'Duigenans; he tells us indeed that the Four Masters had affixed to it their approbation, and this perhaps has led to the idea that it was the same as the Annals of Kilronan, which they undoubtedly used. But they have expressly called these Annals *the Book of the O'Duigenans*, and they tell us that they began with the year 900; a circumstance inconsistent with what we are told of the Book in Charles O'Conor's possession, which must have begun much earlier, since that eminent antiquary extracted from it "a Chronicle of the Kings of Connacht from the arrival of St. Patrick," which Chronicle is described by Dr. O'Conor in his Catalogue of the Stowe Library, as beginning with the arrival of St. Patrick, and ending with the year 1464. It is preserved in the Stowe Library, Press I., No. 3, fol. 23. A transcript of it, if it could be obtained for the Academy from his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, would be of great value and importance.

"On the whole, then there can be no question that, whether the Dublin MS. be, or be not, the Kilronan Annals which were in the hands of the Four Masters, it is undoubtedly a Chronicle of the Mac Dermots' country, composed by the O'Duigenans of Kilronan. This is abundantly proved by the internal evidence of the volume, and will not be doubted by any person who is competent to form an opinion on the subject. It has been suggested that the intermediate part of the MS. belonged to another chronicle, or was written at a different date from the rest, because additional notes and passages are inserted more frequently than in the preceding or following passages. Mr. Todd stated that he was unable to concur in this opinion. It is certainly true that this intermediate part of the volume

appeared to be written by perhaps four or five different hands, whereas the first part was all by the same scribe, and the last part, with the exception of some few entries, also by the writer of the first; but the hand of the first scribe may be traced also in the intermediate part, and a handwriting which occurs very frequently in the intermediate part, is found also in several places in the third. There cannot therefore be any great difference of date between these three portions of the volume. The intermediate part, containing at present twenty-four leaves of parchment, certainly bears marks of having once been separated from the rest; on its first and last pages occur the entries by David Duigenan, already quoted, who (if an opinion may be hazarded from his handwriting) appears to have lived in the beginning of the 17th century. The phenomena may be accounted for by supposing two or more scribes engaged simultaneously in the transcription of the work.

"The number of parchment leaves when they were counted by David Duigenan, was five score and three, which may mean either 103, or if the Irish method of counting, which allowed six score to the hundred was adopted, 123; the number of parchment leaves at present in the volume is 99.

"The principal chasms in the MS. are between the years 1138 and 1170, and between the years 1316 and 1462. In the former of these chasms several leaves of paper have been inserted which are entirely blank. The latter has also been filled up with paper, on which some very brief and scanty notices have been entered between the years 1413 and 1461. Two copies of this paper portion of the volume have been made, one of them of a date much more recent than the other. The older appears to have been written in the 16th century.

"Throughout the volume several marginal notes occur which are for the most part summaries of the text, both in Irish and English. Many of the English notes are, in Mr. Todd's opinion, in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, the celebrated author of Ogygia.

"Mr. Todd concluded by remarking that the discovery of this copy of the Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan will be of great importance if ever the liberality of Government, or the contributions of individuals, should place at our disposal funds for the publication of the Ancient Annalists of Ireland; the Annals of the Four Masters will of course be the first to be put to press, and it is of great importance to collect in the first instance the original documents made use of by those learned antiquaries in the compilation of their work. What these were they have themselves told us in their preface, a

translation of which has appeared in the Transactions of the Academy, in a paper read before the Academy by Mr. Petrie. By this recovery of the Annals of Kilronan, we are now in possession of almost all these documents. The Book of Clonmacnoise, or Annals of Tigernach, is published by Dr. O'Conor, and a copy of it, well worthy of collation, is in the Library of Trinity College. The Book of the Island of Saints, in Lough Righ, is also in Trinity College. The Book of Senait Mac Manus, or the Ulster Annals, is published by Dr. O'Conor, and a very ancient copy is in Trinity College Library. The Book of Mac Firbis, or the Book of Leacan, is in the Library of the Academy, and is now completed by the copy of Lord Roden's MS., just finished at the expense of the Academy; and when we add to this list the Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, there remain not more than two or three of the original Annalists, to which we have not now easy access."

Professor O'Curry's description of H. 1. 19.

Professor O'Curry's description[1] is much more specific and detailed than either of the foregoing. Written at a period twenty-five years later, it naturally exhibits a more intimate acquaintance with the contents and history of the MS. than could have been acquired by either Dr. Todd or O'Donovan, at the time of their investigation. It is as follows:—

"And first, of the Annals which have been known for some time under the name of the Annals of Kilronan, but which, I think, it will presently be seen should be called the Annals of *Inis Mac Nerinn* in *Loch Cé*.

"The only copy of these Annals known to exist at present is that in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Class H. 1. 19. It is on vellum, of small folio size; the original writing in various hands, but all of them fine and accurate. Several leaves having, however, been lost from the original volume in various parts of it, the chasms are filled up, sometimes with paper and sometimes with vellum, and some of the missing annals restored, although in an inferior style of penmanship. These restorations are principally in the handwriting of Brian Mac Dermot. The chief defects in the body of the book are observable from the year 1138 to 1170, where thirty-two years are missing; and from the year 1316 to 1462, where 142 years are missing. The year 1468 is also omitted.

[1] *Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History;* Dublin, 1861, p. 93, sq.

"The following notices will sufficiently show the names of the chief transcriber, of the owner, and the time of transcribing the volume.

"At the end of the year 1061 we find this notice:—'I am fatigued from Brian Mac Dermot's book; Anno Domini 1580. I am Philip Badley.'

"The Christian name of the scribe appears in several places from this to the end of the year 1588; but a memorandum at the end of the year 1515 is conclusive in identifying not only the chief transcriber, but the date of the original transcript, as well as the place in which, and the person for whom, the volume was transcribed or compiled:—

"'I rest from this work. May God grant to the man [that is, the owner] of this book, to return safely from Athlone; that is Brian, the son of Ruaidhrigh Mac Dermot. I am Philip who wrote this, 1588, on the day of the festival of Saint Brendan in particular. And *Cluain Hi Bhraoin* is my place.'

"Of this Badley, if that be his real name, I have never been able to learn anything more than what he has written or himself in this volume. I may observe, however, that the name of Philip is not uncommon in the learned family of *O'Duibhghenainn* or Duigenan; and *Cluain I Bhraoin*, where Philip wrote this book, was at this time the residence of a branch of the *O'Duibhghenainn* or O'Duigenans, as will appear from the following entry in these Annals, in the handwriting of the owner of the book, Brian Mac Dermot, at the year 1581:—'Fercaogadh O'Duigenan, the son of Fergal, son of Philip, died at *Cluain I Bhraoin*.'

"We find, too, the name of *Dubhthach* [O'Duigenain] set down as a scribe in the book, at the end of the year 1224.

"The following memorandum at the end of the page at which the year 1462 commences (the book is not paged), gives us further reason still for supposing that the O'Duigenans had some connexion with this book. It runs thus:—'Three leaves and five scores of vellum that are contained in this book, per me, David Duigenan.' This memorandum is without date; and I may observe that, as the book contains at present but ninety-nine of the original leaves, four leaves must have been lost since this memorandum was written.

"I have not, however, quoted these memoranda merely in order to show by what particular scribe the Annals in question were written. A mistake has, it appears to me, been long current with regard to the identity of the MS., and I believe I am in a position to correct it.

"It is my opinion that the notices just referred to are suffi-

cient to show that these are not those Annals, or that 'Book of the *O'Duibhghenainns* of Kilronan,' which was one of the books mentioned by the Four Masters as having been used by them in their compilation, and which extended from the year 900 to the year 1563. The present volume begins with the year 1014, and in its original form ends (imperfectly) with the year 1571; and we find that one of the O'Duigenan family was a transcriber in the early part of it, and that it was transcribed at *Cluain I Bhraoin*. But it is, I think, more than probable that the volume is but a transcript of the original Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, made, as far as it went, for Brian Mac Dermot; and that to the text of this transcript that noble chief himself, and other scribes, made several additions, carrying the annals down to the year 1590, or two years before his death in 1592. Such is the opinion at which I have arrived as to this manuscript.

"That the present volume was carried down to the year 1590, I am rather fortunately in a position to prove beyond any doubt, having myself discovered a part of the continuation in the British Museum in the year 1849. This part contains sixteen consecutive years, and part of a dislocated year, extending from the latter part of 1568 to 1590, but still leaving a chasm in the volume from 1561[1] to 1568. This continuation is written partly on vellum and partly on paper, in various hands, among which that of Brian Mac Dermot is still very plainly distinguishable; and the following translation of an entry, at the year 1581, with Brian's note on it, seems to complete the identification of the volume:—

"'Calvagh (*Calbhach*), the son of Donnell, son of Teige (*Tadhg*), son of Cathal O'Conor, the heir of Sligo and of Lower Connacht, without dispute, died on Friday between the two Easters [that is, between Easter Sunday and Low Sunday] in this year.'

"To this article Brian Mac Dermot adds the following note:—

"'And the death of this only son of Donnell O'Conor and *Mòr Ni Ruairc* is one of the most lamentable events of Erinn. And there never came, of the descendants of Brian Luighnech [O'Conor], a man of his years a greater loss than he, nor is it likely that there will come. And this loss has pained the hearts of all Connacht, and especially it has pained the scholars and poets of the province of Connacht. And it has divided my

[1] This is obviously an error, as appears from the preceding paragraph, in which O'Curry himself states that the MS. H. 1. 19 ends with the year 1571. The chasm is from the year 1571 to 1577.—Ed.

own heart into two parts. Uch! Uch! how pitiable my condition after my comrade and companion, and the man most dear and truthful to me in the world!

"'I am Brian Mac Dermot who wrote this, upon Mac Dermot's Rock; and I am now like *Olioll Oluim* after his sons, when they were slain, together with *Art Aenfhir*, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, in the battle of *Magh Mucruimhé*, by *Mac Con*, the son of *Mac Niadh*, son of *Lughaidh*; or like *Deirdré* after the sons of *Uisneach* had been treacherously slain in *Eamhain Mhacha* [Emania], by *Conchobhar* the son of *Fachtna*, son of *Rossa Ruadh*, son of *Rudhraidhe*, [Conor Mac Nessa]; for I am melancholy, sorrowful, distressed, and dispirited, in grief and in woe. And it cannot be described or related how I feel after the departure of my companion from me, that is the Calvach. And it was on the last day of the month of March that he was interred in *Sligech* (Sligo).'

"Mac Dermot's Rock (*Carraig Mhic-Diarmada*), and the Rock of Loch Cé (*Carraig Locha Cé*), were the popular names of a castle built on an Island in Loch Cé, near Boyle, in the present county of Roscommon. This castle was the chief residence and stronghold of Mac Dermot, the native chief and prince of *Magh Luirg* (or Moylorg), an extensive territory in the same county of Roscommon.

"The above Brian Mac Dermot, the owner, restorer, and continuator of these Annals, was chief of Magh Luirg between the years 1585 and 1592, though in what year he succeeded his father, Rory (*Ruaidhri*), the son of Teige (*Tadhg*), I am not able to say.[1] The father was chief in 1540 and 1542.

"Of Brian Mac Dermot himself, we find in the Annals of the Four Masters—under the year 1585 (in which year all the native chiefs of Erinn were called by proclamation to a parliament in Dublin),—that *Tadhg*, the son of *Eoghan* Mac Dermot, attended this Parliament as deputy from Mac Dermot of Magh Luirg; that is Brian the son of *Ruaidhri*, son of *Tadhg*, son of *Ruaidhri Og*, which Brian was then a very old man. And at the year 1592, the same Annals record the death of this Brian Mac Dermot in the following words:—

"'Mac Dermot of Magh Luirg,—*Brian*, the son of *Ruaidhri*, son of *Tadhg* Mac Dermot, died in the month of November; and the death of this man was the more to be lamented, because there was no other like him of the *Clann-Maolruanaidh* [the tribe name of the Mac Dermots], to succeed him in the chieftainship.'

[1] Brian must have succeeded in the year 1568, under which date the death of his father, Ruaidhri, is recorded in the present chronicle. *See* vol II., p. 397.—Ed.

"It would appear, I think, that these cannot be the so-called Annals of Kilronan; but that they are those called the Annals of Loch Cé, quoted by Sir James Ware in his work on the Bishops of Erinn, is by no means certain.

"Dr. Nicolson (Protestant Bishop of Derry, and afterwards Archbishop of Cashel), in his valuable 'Irish Historical Library,' published in Dublin in 1724, p. 36, thus speaks of the Annals of Loch Cé, quoted by Sir James Ware :—

"'The Annals of this monastery are frequently quoted by Sir James Ware; but all that he ever saw was a fragment of them (part in Latin and part in Irish), beginning at 1249, and ending at 1408. He supposes the author to have been a Canon-Regular of the said Abbey, and to have lived about the middle of the Fifteenth Century. His copy, perhaps, has had some farther loss since it fell into other hands; seeing all that can be now said of it is '*Pars Annalium Cœnobii S. Trin. de Loghkœa, incipiens ab An.* 1249, *et desinens An.* 1381, *ex Hibernico Idiomate in Anglicum versa.*'

"The same writer (Appendix No. 6, page 243) says :—

"'The most valuable collection of Irish MSS. that I have met with, in any private hand, here in Dublin, next to that of the Lord Bishop of Clogher, was communicated to me by Mr. John Conry, who has great numbers of our Historico-Poetical Composures, and (being a perfect master of their language and prosodia) knows how to make the best use of them. Amongst these, there's—

"'1. An ancient copy of the *Annales Senatenses* (Annals of Ulster), written on vellum and in a fair character, but imperfect at the beginning and end; for it begins at the year 454, ten years later than the Duke of Chandois', and ends (about 50 years sooner) at 1492.

"'2. There is also in the same Letter and Parchment, and the same folio Volume, a copy of the Annals of the Old Abbey of *Inch-Maccreen*, an island in the Lake of *Loghkea*, very different from those of the Holy Trinity, an abbey (in the same Loch) of a much later foundation. This book commences at the year 1013, and ends with 1571.

"'3. He has likewise the original Annals of Donegal (or the Quatuor Magistri), signed by the proper hands of the Four Masters themselves, who are the compilers of that Chronicle,' etc., etc., etc.

"This, indeed, is a most valuable notice from the very candid Bishop Nicolson.

"The Annals of the Old Abbey of Inis Macreen, properly *Inis Mac Nerinn*, an island in *Loch Cé*, which he mentions, are beyond any doubt those which I have already identified as

such. According to Conry's report to the bishop, these Annals commenced with the year 1013, and ended with 1571; but it is quite clear that the year 1013 is a mere mistake for 1014, with which the book commences in its present, and I am sure in its then condition. For it commences with an account of the battle of Clontarf; and as the original page is much defaced and the date totally illegible, and as the date of that great event is given by the Four Masters under the year 1013, it seems probable that, without looking to the copy of the whole annal, and the date mentioned below, Conry gave that year as the commencement of the book to the bishop. The last page of the year 1571, with which the volume (without the British Museum addition) ends, is also illegible, showing plainly that the book had been a long time lying without a cover, probably in the ruined residence of some departed member of the Mac Dermot family, before it passed into Conry's hands. Still, notwithstanding that Conry gave this book the name of the Annals of the Abbey of *Inis Mac Nerinn* of *Loch Cé*, it is quite clear from the circumstances under which they were written, that they were not the annals of that abbey, if any such annals ever existed.

"There is some mystery as to the way this volume passed from the hands of *John Conry*. It was, however, purchased at the sale of the books of Dr. John O'Fergus, in 1766, by Dr. Leland, the historian, along with the Annals of Ulster,—a transcript made for the doctor of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Masters,—and the imperfect autograph of the second volume, described above by Dr. Nicolson,—and placed by him (Dr. Leland) in the College Library, where the group may now be seen together. It is fortunate that we actually have still in existence a copy of the printed catalogue of the books of the patriotic Doctor O'Fergus, which is preserved along with several other memorials of him, by his worthy great-grandson, my esteemed friend, James Marinus Kennedy, Esq. (of 47, Lower Gloucester-street, in this city), who has kindly permitted me to consult this interesting catalogue. On examining it, I found included in it the Annals of Ulster,—a transcript of the first volume of the Annals of the Four Masters, by Hugh O'Mulloy, an excellent scribe, in two volumes,—and the imperfect autograph copy of the second volume,—among several other MSS. of less value, set down for sale; but no account of the Annals of the Abbey of *Inis Mac Nerinn*, mentioned by John Conry in his communication to Dr. Nicolson. So far indeed we have lost the direct evidence of the volume being that which Conry had mentioned to the bishop; but the fact of its having been purchased by the College along with the

other books and transcripts belonging to Conry's collection, the identity in the years of its beginning and ending, and the original locality to which it was referred, which, though erroneous, was approximately correct, can leave no rational doubt of its being the reputed Annals of the Abbey of *Inis Mac Nerinn* in *Loch Cé*, though the internal evidences clearly prove it to be the Annals of the *Rock* of *Loch Cé*, or Mac Dermot's Rock, the residence of the owner and part-compiler, Brian Mac Dermot, in 1590. Indeed, even the wanting link above alluded to is supplied in a contemporary list or catalogue of the Irish books sold at Dr. O'Fergus' sale, which is preserved in (pasted into) a MS. volume in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy (commonly known by the name of "Vallancy's Green Book"), and contains the names of the persons to whom, and the prices at which, the various Irish MSS. there were sold. For in that list I find it mentioned that Dr. Leland bought 'No. 2427, Annals of the Four Masters, three vols. [the two volumes of transcription and one of autograph before mentioned], a fine MS., £7 19*s.*;' and also, '2410, Annals of Ulster, by the Four Masters [sic], a very ancient MS. on vellum;' and '2411, Continuation of the Annals of Tigernach, very ancient, on vellum,' both together for £18. The last mentioned MS. was, I have no doubt, the one of which I have been speaking, mistaken by the maker of the catalogue for a 'Continuation of Tigernach,' probably only because he could make no better guess at what it really was. And it is singular that this volume is now lettered 'Tighernaci Continuator' on the back: (H. 1. 19, T.C.D).

"I have thus, I think, conclusively identified the MS. spoken of by Dr. O'Donovan as the 'Annals of Kilronan,' and I have identified it as one different from the original Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan, referred to by the Four Masters. Whether that MS. is or is not the same as the Annals of *Loch Cé*, referred to by Sir James Ware, does not, however, appear to me to be by any means clearly settled[1] by Nicolson, the accuracy of whose descriptions of Irish MSS. is not always implicitly to be depended on. Certainly, Sir James Ware does quote from what he calls the Annals of *Loch Cé* at the year 1217, as we shall presently see, though in the passage before quoted from Nicolson, that writer positively says that 'all he (Ware) ever saw was a fragment of them, beginning at 1249, and ending at 1408.'

"The references by Ware to these Annals are in his 'History of the Bishops.' In the first volume of this important work (as edited by Walter Harris, pp. 84, 250, 252, 271), we find it

[1] Vid. *infra*, pp. xxxii-xxxiv.

stated on the authority of the Annals of 'Lough Kee' (*Loch Cé*), that Adam O'Muirg (*Annadh O'Muireadhaigh*), Bishop of Ardagh (*Ard-achadh*), died in the year 1217; Cairbre O'Scoba, Bishop of Raphoe (*Rath Bhotha*), in the year 1275; William Mac Casac, Bishop of Ardagh, in the year 1373; and John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh, in the year 1404. On reference to our volume of Annals, we find the death of *Annadh O'Muireadhaigh* and *Cairbré O'Scoba* under the respective years of 1217[1] and 1275. The other years, 1373 and 1404, are now lost, though these lost sheets were probably in existence in Ware's time.

"The following little note, written in the lower margin of the eleventh page of the fragment in the British Museum, is not without interest in tracing this very volume[2] of Annals to the possession of the family of Sir James Ware.

"'Honest, good, hospitable, Robert Ware, Esq., of Stephen's Green; James Magrath is his servant for ever to command.'

"This Robert was the son of the very candid writer on Irish history just mentioned, Sir James Ware; and it is pretty clear that this entry was made in the book, of which the fragment in the British Museum formed a part,[2] while it was in the hands of either the father or the son.

"Having thus endeavoured, and I trust successfully, to identify for the first time this valuable book of Irish Annals, I now proceed to consider the character of its contents, so as to form a just estimate of its value, as a large item in the mass of materials which still exist for an ample and authentic History of Ireland.

"These Annals of *Loch Cé*, as I shall henceforth call them, commence with the year of our Lord 1014, containing a very good account of the Battle of Clontarf; the death of the ever memorable *Brian Boroimhé;* the final overthrow of the whole force of the Danes, assisted as they were by a numerous army of auxiliaries and mercenaries; and the total destruction of their cruel and barbarous sway within the 'Island of Saints.'

"The first page of the book is nearly illegible, but it was restored on inserted paper in a very good hand, at *Carn Oilltriallaigh* in Connacht, on the 1st of November, 1698, by *S. Mac Conmidhe.*

"The account of the Battle of Clontarf just alluded to, is especially interesting, because it contains many details not to be found in any of the other annals now remaining to us.

"In chronology as well as the general character, the Annals

---

[1] This is an error; the death of Annadh O'Muiredhaigh is entered in this Chronicle under the year 1216.

[2] Vid. *infra*, p. xxxii.

of Loch Cé resemble the Annals of Tighernach, the Annals of Ulster, and the Chronicum Scotorum; but they are much more copious in details of the affairs of Connacht than any of our other annals, not excepting even perhaps the Chronicle now known as the Annals of Connacht. And as all these additional details involve much of family history and topography, every item of them will be deemed valuable by the diligent investigator of our history and antiquities.

"The dates are always written in the original hand, and in Roman numerals, represented by Irish letters.

"The text is all in the ancient Gaedhlic characters, and mainly in the Gaedhlic language, but mixed occasionally with Latin, particularly in recording births and deaths, when sometimes a sentence is given partly in both languages."

The conclusions to be derived from the foregoing disquisitions are briefly:—

Results of the foregoing descriptions.

1. That both Dr. O'Donovan and the Rev. Dr. Todd considered the MS. to be a copy of the "Book of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan," which the Four Masters used when compiling their annals; and

2. That Professor O'Curry, whilst inclining to the same opinion, concluded that the Chronicle should be called the "Annals of Inis-Mac-Neirinn, in Loch-Cé," or rather the "Annals of Loch-Cé."

The name "Annals of Loch-Cé" given to the MS. H. 1. 19, by Professor O'Curry.

The great respect justly entertained for Professor O'Curry's opinion on such subjects has led to the general adoption of the title which he has given to the present Chronicle, although the evidence on which he bases his opinion is not conclusive. He seems to have merely followed Dr. Nicolson in connecting the MS. with the monastery of Inis-Mac-Neirinn; but the name of that monastery occurs only thrice throughout the Chronicle, a circumstance which appears to conflict with the notion that it was compiled therein.

In discussing Dr. O'Donovan's suggestion, that the MS. was a copy of the "Book of the O'Duigenans" which the Four Masters used, and which commenced with the year 900, Professor O'Curry lays too much stress on the

fact that the present Chronicle commences with the year 1014, for it is most likely, as O'Donovan says[1], that it has "lost several pages at the beginning." The first page begins with a capital of the usual size, not with an enlarged or ornamental letter, as manuscripts generally do; and the usual indications with which Irish scribes signified the beginning of a work are also wanting.

Doubts as to the appropriateness of the name.

Although the MS. was unquestionably copied for, and was the property of, Brian MacDermot, whose chief residence was on an island in Loch-Cé; yet the appropriateness of the title which Professor O'Curry has given to it remains a subject of considerable doubt. A portion of it, at least, seems to have been copied in a different place;[2] and Sir James Ware (or rather Walter Harris, the editor of his works), quotes frequently from a chronicle called the "Annals of Loughkee," which it is very certain, as will presently be made apparent, was not the same compilation as that which is now in question.[3] The Chronicle so called by Ware and Harris, is also frequently referred to by Archdall;[4] but the source from which he derived his references is really a list of entries contained in a paper MS. in King's collection, in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society. These entries are entitled "Annals of Loughkee," and stated to have been taken from "MS. Clogher, No. 10." The latter MS. is included in the Clogher Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, its present classification being F. 1, 18. The entries referred to occupy four pages, commencing at p. 319 of the volume, and are headed "Ex Annalibus Loghkeensibus." But it appears, on comparing these entries with the original of the present Chronicle, that they must have been taken

[1] Vid. *supra*, p. xiii.

[2] Namely, at *Cluain Hi Bhrain*, now Cloonybrien, in the parish of Ardcarne, barony of Boyle, county Roscommon, not far from Loch Cé. Vid. *supra*, p. xxiii., and vol. ii., p. 224, n. [2].

[3] O'Curry's opinion (*supra*, p. xxix), that the MS. was in the possession of the Ware family was founded on a misconception. Vid. *infra*, p. xxxii; and also p. lv.

[4] Monasticon Hibernicum, *passim*.

from a different source, most likely from a compilation made in the Monastery of Trinity Island[1] in Loch-Cé, or Lough-Key, not far from the Rock of Lough-Key, Mac Dermot's residence.

The original of the present Chronicle not used by Ware.

Taking into account Ware's remarkable accuracy in dealing with the historical materials at his disposal, it may be concluded that he never had the use of the original of these volumes, from the omission in his works of numerous important entries which appear in the present work, and which he certainly would not have passed over, had they come under his notice. A few instances will serve to render this apparent.

Contains entries not found in Ware's account of Irish Bishops.

In his account of the Archbishops of Armagh, when speaking of Tomaltach (or Thomas) O'Conor,[2] Ware makes no allusion to the connexion of this prelate with the see of Elphin, although it is evident from the entry within given (p. 219; at the year 1201), that Tomaltagh had held the bishopric of Elphin, or Sil-Muiredhaigh,[3] as it is there called, either before his first occupation of the primatial chair, or between the date of his resignation of it, in 1184, and his resumption in 1185.

In his list of the Bishops of Cork, Ware omits the name of Bishop O'hAedha, or O'Hea, whose death is recorded in the present Chronicle, at the year 1182.[4]

---

[1] In a list of Irish Historical Materials contained in Vallancey's "Green Book," a MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, a fragment of a Chronicle answering to the above is described as follows: "Annals of Ireland (of Loughkee), partly Latin, partly Irish, ab anno 1249 ad annum 1356, in [the Bishop of] Clogher's MSS., T. C. Dublin." Another MS. is also thus described by the same writer; "Annalium (pars) cœnobii S. Trin. de Lough-kee, incipiens ab anno 1249, et desinens an. 1381, ex hibernico idiomate in Anglicanum versa. Bibl. Chand. No. 35. These are translated by Con. MacGeogeghan, are imperfect, and now in the possession of the Rev. Richard Archdall. They are defective in the beginning, middle, and end. The original in Irish, compleat, is in my possession, beginning 1244, and ending 1562." But the Irish original here referred to by Vallancey is no other than the so-called "Annals of Connacht."

[2] Ware's Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 62.

[3] Vid. *infra*, p. 218, n. [1].

[4] *Id.*, p. 163.

Under the head of Bishops of Clonfert, he has no mention of the name of Celechair O'hAirmhedhaigh (or O'Harvey), whose obit is given *infra*, at the year 1186; but in his place, Ware has Maelcallainn O'Cleirchen, who is called "Bishop of Glenn-da-locha"[1] in the present chronicle, and who was perhaps the same as the "Malchus alias Macrobius" referred to by Ware,[2] who "did not know when he died."

The name of Echthighern, son of Maelchiarain, whose death is entered *infra*,[3] under the year 1191, is omitted from Ware's list of the Bishops of Cluain-Iraird, or Clonard; and that of David O'Gillapatraic (ob. 1253),[4] from among the Bishops of Clonmacnois; the name of Echmilidh, who died in 1204,[5] is not included in the catalogue of Bishops of Ulidia, or Down; nor is that of O'Dobhailen[6] (O'Devlin) among the Bishops of Cenannus, or Kells, of whom Ware may be said to have given no account. Gilla-Isa O'Maeilin, Bishop of Mayo,[7] is omitted from the catalogue of that ancient diocese, as is also Bishop O'Selbhaigh, who died in 1182,[8] from the list of the diocese of Port-Lairge, or Waterford.

In his account of the Bishops of Elphin, Ware makes no allusion to the curious dispute regarding the election of Bishop John O'hUghroin, so quaintly related in the present Chronicle under the year 1244;[9] in reference to whom he says[10] "I do not find whether he was actually consecrated or not," though his consecration is recorded within at the year 1245.[11] Neither does he seem to have known anything of the election of Marian O'Donnabhair in 1297,

---

[1] In transferring this Maelcallain O'Cleirchen from Glendalough to Clonfert, Ware seems to have been misled by Colgan (*Act. SS.*, p. 153, n. 2); and the latter by the Four Mast. See their Annals at the year 1186, first entry.

[2] Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 375.

[3] Vid. p. 185.

[4] *Infra*, p. 401.

[5] *Ib.*, p. 233.

[6] *Ib.*, p. 245.

[7] *Ob.* 1185; *infra*, p. 171.

[8] *Infra*, p. 163.

[9] *Ib.*, p. 367.

[10] Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 629.

[11] *Infra*, p. 371.

who "went to Rome, to contest the bishopric, and died on that journey."[1] The appointment of Andrew O'Crean, "by the Council of Ireland," in 1582,[2] and his removal in 1584, in favour of John Lynch, are also unnoticed.

In his catalogue of the Archbishops of Tuam, also, when writing of Maelmaire (or Marian) O'Laghtnan, Ware says that "immediately upon his election, he hastened to Rome to solicit the Pope's confirmation; where he was approved of by Gregory the IX., and invested with the pall."[3] But it is stated in this Chronicle, at the year 1236[4] (not 1235, as in Ware), that he went to England, "and was consecrated by virtue of the letters of the comarb of Peter, and the consent of the king of the Saxons"; and the transmission of the pallium to him from Rome is also noticed within under the year 1237,[5] although apparently unknown to Ware.

It is evident from the foregoing that Ware could not have used the present Chronicle. Had he done so, his works would have been enriched with much additional information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland, which he laboured with so much zeal to illustrate.

Hence, we can only accept the title "Annals of Loch-Cé" as a somewhat arbitrary designation; and possibly as being in derogation of the better claim of another now lost MS. to that title. The "Annals of the Rock of Loch-Cé," or the "Annals of Carrick-MacDermot," would be a more appropriate name.

Loch-Cé, co. Roscommon.

Loch-Cé, or Lough-Key, the name of which is thus associated with the present Chronicle, is a beautiful lake in the county of Roscommon, near the town of Boyle. The Rock

[1] *Infra*, p. 519. The Four Masters say that it was his competitor, Malachy MacBrian, who died on the journey to Rome; and O'Donovan, in a note to his ed. of the F. M. (at A.D. 1297, note [x]) corrects the Annals of Ulster, which agree with the present Chronicle. But O'Donovan was wrong, as the death of Bishop Malachy is recorded by the Four M. under the year 1303.

[2] *Infra*, p. 455.

[3] Works (ed. Harris), vol. i, p. 605.

[4] *Infra*, p. 335.

[5] *Ib.*, p. 345.

of Loch-Cé, MacDermot's chief residence, so frequently mentioned in the Chronicle under the name of Carraig-Mic-Diarmada, is a small island situated in the southern corner of the lake, close to the demesne of Rockingham. Within a few perches of that fine structure, the seat of Lord Kingston, may be seen the site of the ancient abode of the MacDermots, previous to the erection of the old castle which covered "the Rock." The more ancient residence, which was called "Longphort Mic Diarmada," must have been constructed of perishable materials, as no traces of masonry are now discernible. Even before the MacDermots established their superiority over the territory of Moylurg, the site was one of note; stories of its ancient importance still linger in the traditions of the neighbourhood; and old men point out there the secluded spot nightly visited by the spirit of "Lady Magreevy," the wife of a chieftain of the older sept of Magreevy, or Mac Riabhaigh,[1] its former possessors.

Legendary accounts of its origin.

As in the case of other Irish lakes, the origin and history of Loch-Cé have occupied the inventive minds of bards and *shenachies*, whose accounts are still remembered in the locality. According to one account, taken down by O'Donovan, the name of Loch-Cé is derived by the people from a woman named Cé, or Céibh (*Ceiv*), who was the daughter of Manannan Mac Lir (the Irish Neptune), and whom they call *Ceib ni Manannain*, i.e. Ceib, daughter of Manannan. "She belonged," as O'Donovan relates the tradition, "to the giants of Keish (Keshcorran, county Sligo); was disfigured and rendered insane by some enchantment; fled towards Loch-Cé, and remained at [where now is] Rockingham, where she was taken care

[1] The tribe name of the family of Mac Riabhaigh was Feara-Scene, or Feara-Skenè (vid. *infra*, sub an. 1238; p. 349); and this tradition may help to fix their situation, which O'Donovan could not point out. *See* his ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1238, n. [l], where he incorrectly says that no other reference to the tribe occurs in the Irish Annals than the single entry given by the Four Masters.

of by a family of the Keeltys for twelve months. To this family, for their kindness to her, she gave the privilege that none of the name should ever be drowned in the lake. By the laws of the enchantment she could not remain in any place where her ugliness would be remarked. After twelve months she went back to Kesh, where all refused to admit her, except Oisin, who gave her an asylum. On the following day, she became a beautiful woman, and, for his kind treatment, took Oisin with her to *Tír na hóige* (*patria juventutis*), the situation of which is not known; but it is the Elysium of the Irish, lying somewhere under ground; and many caves in Ireland are said to lead to it."[1]

Dinnsenchus account of Loch-Cé, and site of the battle of Moytura-Cunga.

Another, and older, account represents the name of the lake as derived from a man named Cé, one of the Druids of Nuada, king of the mystic race known as the Tuatha De Danann. This account is contained in the copy of the curious legendary tract entitled *Dinnsenchus*, preserved in the Book of Lecan; and as it is of peculiar interest to the historian and antiquary—inasmuch as it indicates a different locality as the site of the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga, from that which has hitherto been generally recognised[2] as the scene of the overthrow of the Firbolg dynasty by the Tuatha De Danann race—it is here printed from the original MS.[3]

Loch Cé canaṙ ṗo haiṁṁiġeḋ. Nī. Dia ṫucaḋ caṫ Muiġi ṫuiṙeaḋ Cunġa eḋiṙ Ḃocaiḋ mac Ḃiṙc ocuṙ Nuaḋa aiṙceḋlam, ṗi Ṫuaiṫi ḋe ḋanann, ḋia ṗo moiḋ ṗoṙ ṗeaṙaiḃ Ḃolġ, ocuṙ ḋiaṙ beṫaḋ a lam ḋo Nuaḋa aṁ la Ṡṙeṁġ mac Ṡeṁġaiṁḋ, ḋia ṅḋechaiḋ ṫṙi Nuaḋaḋ .i. Cé ḋo ḋeċaiṁ an áiṙ, co ṗo moiḋ ṗoṙ ḋaṙachṫ ocuṙ ṗoṙ ḋeṙiġmiṙe ṗaiṙṙḋeṙ, conaṙ an ḋon ḋaṙachṫ co ṗaṁic co caṙṁn Coiṙṙṙleiḃe, ocuṙ ṗo ġaḃ ac ṙiḃaḷ in maiġi no co ṗuaiṙ caṙṁn cloch aṙ in maiġ; coṙ ṫhoiṫ ṗuan coḋalṫa ṗaiṙ, co moiġ in loch na

[1] Vid. Ordnance Survey Letters (R. I. Acad.); Sligo, pp. 412–13.

[2] See Wilde's Lough Corrib, p. 210, *sq.*

[3] Book of Lecan, fol. 236, *b* 2.

thimcheall, cor baided he; conad uad ita in loch .i. loch Cé. Unde dicitur—

Loch Cé cid imar mebaid,
Diambai na moig min lebair;
Int uirgi idan, a fir
Ca hinad ar ar erich.

Fiarfaidim dib cuich in Ce
O floindid cach uile hé;
Cia cambai ar banba comblaid,
In drai amra car forbair.

Craeb he int adbar am ar far
In loch uaine can uathfar;
Int uirgi failich glan glar,
Raidid dam a dindrenchar.

Drai Nuadad fo nertad baid
Mac Echtaich mic Edarlaim
Ir o fert ainm in lacha,
Ar techt a maidm mor catha.

Tainic o Muig tuired the
O fo gaedrad gai neme;
Iar na guin darim condene,
Cor fuid i carn choirpirlebe.

Sul do erich Ce arin charn
Do moid in loch na timcheall;
Do lin cach doiri nar thair
Ir clar in moigi mingliair.

Ir de sin ita loch Cé,
Adeirim can imargae;
O drai Nuadad niamda a gail,
Ata loch or na lochaib.

L. O. C. H.

"Loch Cé; from what was it named? Not difficult to tell. When the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga was given between

Eochaidh, son of Erc, and Nuada Airgetlam, king of the Tuatha De Danann, on which occasion the Feara-Bolg were routed, and his hand was cut off Nuada there, by Sreng son of Sengann, Nuada's druid, i.e. Cé, went to see the slaughter; whereupon he rushed in madness and red lunacy towards the south-east; and he ceased not from the madness until he came to the carn of Corr-sliabh; and he commenced traversing the plain until he found a heap of stones on the plain, where a deep sleep fell upon him; and the lake burst up around him, so that he was drowned; and therefore it is from him the lake is, i.e. Loch Cé. Unde dicitur—

Loch Cé, wherefore did it burst forth,
When it was a smooth wide plain?
The pure water, O man!
From what place did it arise?

I ask of you, who was the Cé
From whom all name it?
Who, in famous Banba, possessed him?
The illustrious druid, where did he increase?

What is the cause from which proceeded
The green, unruffled lake?
The clear blue, glad water—
Relate to me its *dinnsenchus*.

The druid of Nuada, who strengthened valour,
Son of Echtach, son of Edarlam:
The name of the lake is from his grave,
After his coming from the rout of a great battle.

He came from the hot Magh-tuiredh,
When poisoned lances had wounded him—
After being wounded by fierce weapons—
Until he sat on the carn of Corr-sliabh.

Before Cé got up from the carn,
The lake burst forth around him,
It filled each thick wood,
And the surface of the smooth green plain.

It is from this that Loch Cé is,
I say it, without falsehood;
From Nuada's druid, bright his valour,
Is this loch above the lochs.

L. O. C. H.

The MS. from which the foregoing legend has been taken was compiled in the year 1416, in the present county of Sligo, by Gilla-Isa Mor MacFirbisigh, one of the most eminent antiquaries of his time, who probably quoted the story from some ancient authority, although it is not found in the copies of the Dinnsenchus Tract contained in the other principal Irish MS. compilations. But whether his authority for the legend was written, or oral, it would seem that MacFirbisigh considered the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga—a battle much celebrated in the legendary history of Ireland—to have been fought in some place to the north-west of Loch-Cé, since the druid Cé, from whom the name of the lake has here been derived, is represented as proceeding from the battlefield in a south-eastern direction, to the carn around which the waters of the lake subsequently burst forth. There are extensive sepulchral remains in the townland of Magh-tuiredh, or Moytirra, in the parish of Kilmactranny, and county of Sligo, about ten miles to the north-west of Loch-Cé, which was apparently the place implied in the account of Gilla-Isa Mor MacFirbisigh; but they are considered to be the remains of a battle different from that of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga; and another member of the same learned family, Dubhaltach MacFirbisigh, agrees[1] with the Four Masters, O'Flaherty, and other Irish writers of the seventeenth century, in fixing the site of the battle of Magh-tuiredh-Cunga near Cong, in Conmaicne-Culi-Tolaidh, now the barony of Kilmaine, county Mayo.

Two battles of Moytura.

It is difficult to conceive how Dr. O'Donovan, a scholar

[1] See his Geneal. Work (R. I. Acad. copy), p. 76.

no less remarkable for his extensive acquirements than his scrupulous regard for accuracy, should have hazarded the assertion[1] that "the Four Masters have all the entries in this Chronicle." It is a statement entirely without foundation, as he himself virtually confesses in another passage already quoted.[2] It is true that in the earlier portions a general correspondence is noticeable in the arrangement and contents of both chronicles. This observation, however, applies to most of the Irish Annals, and in an especial manner to the more ancient compilations. The Irish annalists who succeeded Tighernach, down to the time of the Four Masters, with few exceptions, seem to have borrowed their materials principally from his chronicle, as far as it went. This formed the skeleton of each body of annals, to which was subsequently added such information as could be gleaned from the registers of local monasteries, from tradition, and sometimes from those historical poems which formed the substitute for annals among the Irish in ancient times.

General correspondence among ancient Irish Annals.

The correspondence occasionally observable between the present chronicle and the Annals of the Four Masters, not only in the arrangement and contents of the earlier entries, as already remarked, but also in the use of peculiar phraseology, tends to strengthen Dr. O'Donovan's conjecture that this chronicle is an imperfect copy of the "Book of the O'Duigenans," cited by the Four Masters. Even if this were conclusively proved, it would, nevertheless, be extremely improbable that the Four Masters would have incorporated with their compilation the entire contents of the original MS. The nature of the work on which they were engaged, namely, a digest of the Irish Annals, necessarily precluded them from doing more than making a selection from the various collections at their disposal; and in too many instances this work of selection was performed in a very unsatisfactory manner.

The Annals of the Four Masters.

[1] Vid. *ante*, p. xv.

[2] *See* note [1], p. xv, *ante*.

The value and authority of the Annals of the Four Masters have been seriously diminished by the disingenuous practice, too frequently followed by the compilers,[1] of omitting or suppressing entries which may have seemed to them to exhibit the character of ecclesiastics in a questionable light, or to cast discredit on the Church of which they were zealous members. The compilers of the Annals of Loch-Cé are less open to censure in this particular, and seem to have made their entries irrespectively of such considerations. Numerous transactions of this nature are recorded in the present chronicle. To select a few examples:—the Four Masters have no notice of the conflict "of the relic-house" related in this work, under the year 1055, between the comarb of Patrick (*i.e.* the Archbishop of Armagh), and the comarb of SS. Finian and Colum Cille, nor of the "great war in Armagh, between Cumuscach O'hEradhain and Dubhdhaleithe," regarding "the abbacy," recorded under the year 1060. Neither do they notice the sacrilegious attack on the Archbishop of Armagh by Tighernan O'Ruairc, in the year 1128, denounced in such strong language in this Chronicle; the capture of the abbey house of Kildare, by the Hy-Kinsellagh, in 1132, when the abbess was subjected to outrageous treatment; nor the battle mentioned in the latter year, between the community of Scrin (Ballinaskreen, county Londonderry) and Lochlainn O'Boylan.

Events recorded in this Chronicle, unnoticed by the Four Masters.

The Four Masters are also silent regarding the violence practised towards Irish abbots (Cistercians?), in England, in 1217, on their way to a general chapter of their order; and regarding the simony within attributed to "Jacobus Pencial," the Roman legate to Ireland,[2] at the year 1221. They have no notice of the singular transaction related

[1] Vid. Reeves's ed. of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, pp. 250, 254, 255.

[2] And also to Scotland. "Magister Jacobus canonicus S. Victoris Parissiis Apost. sedis pœnitentialis, Scotiæ et Hiberniæ legatus, convocatis totius regni prelatis apud Perth tenuit generale concilium quatuor continuis diebus." *Fordun; Scot. Chron.*, A.D. 1221; ed. Goodall; lib. ix., c. 37 vol. ii., p. 46.

in this Chronicle under the year 1244, in connexion with the election of a Bishop of Elphin; nor of the "great war" between the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishop of Meath, in 1263, so briefly recorded in this work. Examples of the omission of transactions of this class[1] by the Four Masters might be multiplied; but the foregoing will perhaps suffice to disprove O'Donovan's statement that these otherwise industrious compilers had copied all the entries in this Chronicle, and at the same time justify the remarks which Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, pp. 250, 254, 255, 401) has made in condemnation of their unwise partiality.

Character of Roderick O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland.

The remarkable statement contained in the present Chronicle at the year 1233 (*infra*, p. 315,) regarding the profligate character of Roderick O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland, and the fruitless attempt alleged to have been made to reform him, with the offer of five wives, if he abstained from "the sin of the women," may well have been omitted by the Four Masters, as incredible; but other important events in his life, such as his retirement to Cong Abbey in the year 1183,[2] and his resumption of the sovereignty of Connacht in 1185,[3] are also unnoticed by them.[4]

The present Chronicle nearly agrees with the Annals of Ulster, in the early portion.

The contents of this Chronicle from the year 1015 to the year 1138, where the first hiatus occurs, and again from 1170 to 1220, are very much in accord with the Annals of Ulster. This accordance, in some places so close as to suggest the idea that the original compilers of both works had drawn their materials from a common

---

[1] Some of the preceding entries are also in the Annals of Ulster, which the Four Masters used when making their compilation. *See* O'Donovan's ed. of the Four M.; Int., p. xii.

[2] *Infra*, p. 165.

[3] *Ib.*, p. 169.

[4] The Four Masters naturally paid more attention to the history of Ulster than to that of any other province of Ireland. It cannot be matter for surprise, therefore, that the affairs of Connacht (especially during the 13th century, when the Burks established their power over that province, and during the 16th century, when the descendants of William Fitz Aldelm, with the aid of the native Irish, endeavoured to shake off English supremacy), should be, as they are, more fully detailed in this Chronicle.

source, is especially noticeable in certain peculiarities of language and orthography; and also in numerous entries relating to English and foreign affairs, which are not found in other Irish annals.

In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum,[1] there are some notices of events which are contained in this Chronicle, but do not occur in either of the original Irish copies of the Annals of Ulster at present known. One important entry, namely, the account of the murder[2] of the eminent Irish poet, Cuan O'Lochain, recorded *infra* under the year 1024, appears to have caused some difficulty to Dr. O'Donovan, who, in quoting it, confesses[3] that he was "not prepared to say where the translator found authority for it." But it is contained in the Bodleian MS. of the Annals of Ulster, although not in the Dublin copy;[4] and also in the Annals of Inisfallen, but in somewhat different phraseology.

In his account of the Annals of Ulster, Professor O'Curry observes[5] that "throughout the entire MS. blank spaces had been left by the original scribe at the end of each year, and that in these spaces there have been added, by a later hand,[6] several events and *aliases*, or corrections of dates." This practice, which is in keeping with the custom[7] of ancient annalists, has been followed throughout

[1] Clarend. Coll., vols. xx. and xlix.; Ayscough, Nos. 4784 and 4795.

[2] By the Sinnachs, or Foxes, whose family name is stated to have been derived from the remarkable retribution which followed the commission of the crime. See also a reference to the same circumstance in the Chron. Scotorum, at the year 1022=1024.

[3] *Miscell. of the Irish Archæological Society;* Dublin, 1846; vol. i., pp. 187–8.

[4] H. 1. 8, Trin. Coll., Dublin.

[5] *Lectures*, p. 92.

[6] It may be remarked that many entries, and clauses of entries, which are included in the text of the original of the present volumes, are interlined in the Dublin MS. of the Annals of Ulster.

[7] "The Chronicle in its earliest form," as Sir T. Duffus Hardy observes, "was little more than a barren register of dates. The wants of the historian were supplied by a few sheets of parchment stitched together, with blank spaces, in which successive annalists might enter, from time to time, a brief record of events which fell especially beneath their notice, or immediately affected the welfare of the brotherhood." *Descript. Cat. of Materials relating to the Hist. of Great Britain and Ireland;* vol. i., part 1; Pref., p. xiii.

the greater portion of the MS. H. 1. 19. Down to the year 1221, a space of from six to eight lines has been left after the entries for each year; from 1462 to 1496 the same thing is noticeable; and again, from 1542 to the end; (the blanks in the last division being utilized by Brian Mac Dermot).

Entries relating to foreign affairs.

I have alluded to the numerous entries relating to foreign affairs which appear in the present Chronicle. Some of these entries are, no doubt, taken from the early Irish annalists; but others seem to have been derived from different sources, not now traceable. The obit of the Emperor Henry II. (whom the chronicler calls "king of the world"), and the succession of Conrad II., recorded *infra* under the year 1023, appear to have been borrowed from Tighernach, as well as the notice of the battle between Conrad II. and Eudes, Count of Champagne, referred to under the year 1038, and the poisoning of the Pope, recorded at the year 1048.

The sources from which they were probably obtained.

The notice of the earthquake in Sliabh-Elpa (the Alps), recorded *infra* at the year 1118, is also contained in the Annals of Ulster, which add that the event was "related by pilgrims," thus indicating, perhaps, the nature of the authority for many references to such foreign events mentioned in the present Chronicle as are not noticed in the other Irish annals, nor in the contemporary chronicles of England.

Retreat of the waters of the Muir-Torrian.

Two of these entries are worthy of more than a passing remark, considering that they appear solely in an Irish chronicle compiled in a remote part of Connacht. I refer to the drying up of "fifteen *giurneisi*[1] on each side of the Muir-Torrian,"[2] recorded under the year 1215, and to the

Death of a Roman Emperor Charles.

statement that the "Roman Emperor Carolus (Carrthalus) was slain by the Saracens, whilst defending Christendom," which is given at the year 1268. The retreat of the waters of the Muir-Torrian, (possibly here used as desig-

---

[1] *See* note [8], p. 253 *infra*.

[2] The Tyrrhene Sea, Mare Inferum, or Tuscan, as distinguished from the Mare Superum, or Adriatic Sea.

nating the Ligurian, as well as the Tuscan sea), may reasonably be referred to the effects of an earthquake;[1] and the account of the phenomenon may have been communicated to the chronicler by some one of the Irish ecclesiastics who attended the Lateran Council, held in the month of November, 1215. But it is difficult to suggest the authority for the entry relating to the "Roman Emperor Charles," or to indicate the person alluded to by that title.[2]

Important entry regarding King Hakon's project of invading Ireland in 1263.

The notice of the death of Hakon, king of Norway, under the year 1263, affords an illustration of the singular meagreness sometimes observable in entries by our early annalists of events of real historical importance. It is merely stated that "Ebhdhonn (it is thus the name is written) died in Innsi-Orc (the Orkneys), on the way whilst coming to Ireland;" but for what purpose he was coming is left unexplained. The object of King Hakon's visit to Ireland, on this occasion, is related in Munch's History of Norway, as follows:—

"Whilst King Hacon lay near Gude, whence there is but a short distance over to the north coast of Ireland, it happened, as we have mentioned above, that embassies came to him from the Irish, who gave him to know that they were ready to become subject to him, in case he would come and liberate them from the oppressive dominion of the English!"[3]

It is hardly possible, after the lapse of so many cen-

[1] An earthquake is recorded as having occurred in Burgundy and Limousin, on the 3rd of March, 1215; but it cannot be more closely synchronized with the event above noticed, as the Irish chronicler, with a characteristic disregard for preciseness in the detail of dates, has not given the day of the week or month. Vid. *Chron. Cluniac.*; Dom Bouquet, tom. xviii., p. 743.

[2] The entry is not contained in any of the other Irish chronicles, and may involve some confusion of person or date; but other references to affairs in the east (the return from Palestine of Louis IX., in 1254, and his death in 1270; and the battle of Damascus in 1299, for example), are given with enough of exactness to make it worth the consideration of those who desire to investigate this obscure period of German history. Under the same year (1268) the annalist Clyn records that "Karolus vicit Coradellum imperatorem Grecorum."

[3] Det Norske Folks Historie, fremstillet af P. A. Munch; Christiania, 1868; vol. IV., pt. I., p. 407.

turies, and considering the silence of English and Irish historians on the subject, to ascertain by what authority these embassies were despatched to King Hakon; but Munch assumes that they were sent by the native chieftains of Ulster, and not by the inhabitants of Ireland of Norse descent.

Again he says:—

"His (Hakon's) loss was rather not so great but that he could contemplate immediately to go over to Ireland from thence; for whilst he was lying still in Lamlash harbour, there came to him Sigurd the South Islander, back from Ireland, with his following, and brought him the proposal from the Irish that they would maintain his whole army during the next winter, if he would come and liberate them from their English masters."[1]

Munch's chief authority for the foregoing statements was probably the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, which thus refers to the subject:—

"Then, whilst King Hakon was in the southern islands, there came embassies to him from Ireland, that the Irish would give themselves under his dominion if he liberated them from the misfortune which the Englishmen had inflicted, for they held then all the best places in sight. Then sent the King to Ireland Sigurd, the South Islander, with light ships, and to ascertain on what condition (*meot hversju*) the Irish would solicit him to go thither. After that King Hakon sailed southwards in front of Satiris Mula, with the whole army, and lay to at Hereyjarsund."[2]

. . . . . .

"A little later the king sailed along Cumry out to Melasey; then came to him those men whom he had sent to Ireland, and told him that the Irish offered to maintain his whole army till this, that he freed them from under the dominion of the English. King Hakon was very desirous to sail to Ireland; but the whole army objected to that. Then the king declared that he would sail to the Southern Islands, since the army had but little provisions. After that the king sailed under Gude, and thence out into Ilarsund; and he lay there two nights, and imposed a tribute on the Island of 300 neats."[3]

---

[1] *Det Norske Folks Historie*, vol. I., p. 418.

[2] *Saga Halonar Hakonarsonar*; Fornmanna Sögur, Kaupmannahöfn, 1835; vol. X., p. 131.

[3] *Ib.*, p. 142.

It is difficult to suppose that the general purport of these negotiations was unknown to the annalist; and we are justified in concluding that he has either observed a studied reticence regarding them, or, possibly, passed them by as of no account, in his estimation, in comparison with the petty feuds of the chieftains of Connacht, which he frequently details with so much of circumstance. When it is considered that two hundred and fifty years had passed since the expulsion of the Danes, and that the subjugation of the most warlike part of the island, to which Hakon's attention seems to have been specially directed, had been well nigh completed by the defeat and death of Brian O'Neill in the battle of Downpatrick, the enterprise of Hakon assumes a character of daring and magnitude, which makes the omission of all direct reference to it in the other Irish annals the more remarkable.

Silence of Irish annalists respecting King Hakon's project of invading Ireland.

The entries relating to English affairs are not devoid of interest, although couched in such brief terms. The account of the death of Harold Harefoot, correctly given under the year 1040, is limited to the bare statement that "Aralt, king of the Saxons *givas*,[1] moritur;" but the use of the word *givas*, a term which does not appear in any of the English chronicles, in connexion with the name of Harold, is curious as indicating the annalist's idea of the extent of King Harold's sovereignty, which he evidently did not regard as embracing the whole of England. The notice of the battle in which Siward, Earl of Northumberland, defeated MacBeth, in 1054, is also very brief; but it gives the loss in round numbers on each side, and supplies the name of "Dolfinn, son of Finntar," as among

English affairs.

Harold Harefoot.

Battle between Earl Siward and MacBeth.

[1] The word *givas* occurs also in the notice of Harold's death contained in the Annals of Ulster; but Dr. O'Conor (in his edition of those Annals) prints it *guiais*, and erroneously translates it "ferorum." But it really represents the "Occidentales Saxones qui antiquitus Gevissæ vocabantur." *Beda*, iii. 7. *See* also Lappenberg's *Hist. of England*, ed. Thorpe; London, 1845; vol. I., p. 109, n. [3]. I am indebted to my learned friend, William J. O'Donnavan, esq., LL.D., for pointing this out to me.

the slain—particulars, it may be observed, that are not found in the record of this battle contained in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle.[1]

Death of King John.

In the short notice of the death of King John, at the year 1216 (*infra*, p. 254), he is stated to have died "*do reacht*," an expression which has been translated "of a fit." The words *do reacht* also signify "of a law;" but this could hardly have been the meaning intended by the annalist; whilst the correctness of the interpretation within given is supported by the present use of the word *reacht*,[2] to signify "a fit," in those districts of Connacht where the Irish language is still spoken.

Expedition to the Continent.

Under the year 1254, the chronicler states that "the king of the Saxons went to Spain on a hosting;" but it is uncertain whether the expedition of King Henry III. to Gascony, in 1253, or that of Prince Edward to Spain in 1254, is spoken of, especially as Edward is confounded with his father in the notice of the battle of Lewes, and the war between "the king of the Saxons and the king of Britain" (or Wales), given under the year 1264.

Simon de Montford.

The war waged by the barons against King Henry III., in 1265, is briefly characterized as a "great war between the king of the Saxons and Simon Mufford (*i.e.* De Montford)." Equally brief is the further reference to the same war under the year 1267, where the name of De Montford is written "Suforn."[3] Regarding the expedition

---

[1] Dr. O'Conor was wrong in stating that the battle in question was not mentioned in the Anglo-Sax. Chron. *See* note [1], p. 52 *infra*; and *Rer. Hib. Script.*, tom. ii., p. 299, note.

[2] This word, in the form *racht*, is also explained "a fit" by O'Brien and O'Reilly. In Macgeoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, which generally agrees with the present Chronicle, King John is said to have been "poyson'd by drinking of a cup of ale, wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach." But this account was manifestly taken from some English authority. *See* note [6], p. 254 *infra*.

[3] The attempts of the chronicler to represent English names in an Irish dress, are sometimes very rude. A curious instance occurs under the year 1582 (vol. ii. p. 457), where Thomas Ratcliffe, 4th Lord Fitz-Walter and 3rd Earl of Sussex, who had been

of Edward I. to Flanders, in 1297, it is stated that "a great expedition was led into France by Edward, *i.e.* the king of the Saxons, with cheerfulness and great spirits; but he came out of it, nevertheless, without obtaining sway or power on that occasion." In recording the war between Edward II. and Queen Isabella, in 1297, the chronicler is a little more explicit; but the brevity with which English affairs are referred to throughout the work renders it probable that the chronicler obtained his information from sources similar to those from which he seems to have derived his knowledge of continental events.[1]

Expedition to Flanders.

Edward II. and Queen Isabella.

The entry respecting John de Curci, in which it is stated (sub anno 1204) that De Laci set him at liberty *iar na crossad do dol co hIarrusalem*, "after having been crossed (*cruce signatus*) to go to Jerusalem," taken in connexion with other entries of a like nature in reference to the crusades[2] in these Annals, means, beyond question, that De Laci imposed on his powerful rival the obligation of going to the Holy Land, as a condition of setting him at liberty.

Entry respecting John De Curci.

This entry has been quoted by Dr. O'Donovan, in his edition of the Four Masters,[3] but by an unwonted error has been by him rendered, in the reverse sense, "after having been *prohibited* from going to Jerusalem," as if

---

Lord Deputy of Ireland, is called "Thomas-in-uisgi," or "Thomas of the water." The name Fitz-Walter was not unfrequently written Fitz-Water, which latter form the chronicler seems to have understood as signifying "of the water." Under the year 1332, where "the nobles of Alba" are stated to have been slain by Baliol, the name of the latter is written "Bailldelbhach," as if the writer considered it to be a compound formed of the words *ball*, "a spot," and *delbhach*, "figurative."

[1] Vid. *supra*, p. xliv.

[2] Under the year 1216 (p. 254 *infra*), two persons, named Mac Cargamhna and O'Celli, are stated to have been "crossed," to go "to the River (Jordan)," the words used being *ar na crossadh aroen, ocus ar ná chinnedh dhoibh dul dont sruth;* and under the year 1231 (p. 306 *infra*), Flahertach O'Flanagan is represented as dying in the abbey of Boyle, *ocus é ar na crossadh*, "after having been crossed."

[3] O'Donovan's ed. F. M., ad an. 1204, note [n].

"crossed" were used in the sense of *cross*, a hindrance, instead of *cross*, a sign.

This misconception had hitherto left the movements of De Curci, after his liberation, in the same obscurity which surrounded them while the native annals were still unpublished, save in so far as the publication of the Tower Records below referred to may be considered to have dispelled it. It might be thought that, as he obtained licence[1] in 1207 to come into England, a probable mode of accounting for his disappearance from local history after that time was to be found in the romantic tale of his imprisonment in the Tower of London, related with much detail by the Anglo-Irish annalists, and recorded as authentic by Grace in his "Annals of Ireland;"[2] but it would seem more probable that the silence of contemporaries about this period of his life is to be accounted for by his absence, now seemingly well authenticated, in the Holy Land.

Story of De Curci's imprisonment in the Tower of London.

The tale of his imprisonment has been repeated by later historians, and it is characteristic of the tone adopted towards the native Irish writers, that, in treating it as a

---

[1] "Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod concessimus Johanni de Curci quod salvo et secure veniat in terram nostram Anglie, et moretur in ea cum amicis suis quamdiu nobis placuerit." *Rot. Litt. Pat. in Tur. Lond. asservat.*; accurante T. Duffus Hardy; vol. i. pt. 1, p. 77 a (A.D. 1207).

[2] The legend represents De Curci, after his capture by De Laci, as having been conveyed to England, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment. "When he had endured for a long time the most squalid life of a prison," writes the annalist Grace, summarizing the tale, "he was at length set at liberty by King John, being chosen as champion against a certain man of gigantic stature whom the king of France had appointed the defender of his right to a certain castle; when the Frenchman, afraid of his great strength, had refused the combat, in the presence of both kings he gave noble proof of his vigour, having cut through a helmet at one stroke. Wherefore, by both he was gifted with large presents, and was restored by John to the earldom of Ulster; but having endeavoured fifteen times, always with great danger and contrary winds, to return to Ireland, and having sojourned some time with the monks at Chester, he returned to France, and there [ended] his life." Grace's *Annales Hiberniæ*, ad an. 1204.

fabrication, it is represented as the "narrative of Irish bards and romancers;"[1] whereas, in truth, the Irish alluded to are they who, in the present entry, have preserved one of the few facts now authentically known concerning De Curci.

The Tower Rolls, however, which preserve the evidence of his leave to return to England in 1207, also contain a mandate of King John, addressed to his constables and officers, in the year 1216, in favour of De Curci. They likewise contain directions for the payment of an annuity to John de Curci in the years 1212, 1213, and 1214, as well as the assignment of dower to Affrica, his widow, in 1219;[2] so that, if this be the same person, it can no longer be said that we are without reliable notices of him after the year 1205; but in that case the received opinion that the *Expugnatio Hibernica* of Giraldus Cambrensis was published prior to the year 1209,[3] may possibly be liable to correction; for Gerald seems to speak of De Curci as of one deceased.[4]

Affairs of Scotland.

The references to the affairs of Alba, or Scotland, are also numerous; but not more so than might be expected, considering the relations that existed between Ireland and Scotland during the middle ages. The intimate nature of this relationship was sustained by the identity of national sentiment between the two countries, resulting from the possession of common traditions and a common literature, and the practice of a common system of education. Evidences of this community of social and intellec-

[1] *See* Leland's *History of Ireland;* Dublin, 1814; vol. i., p. 181.

[2] The Patent Roll (Tower), of the 15th year of King John, contains a direction to the Irish Government to provide a portion of land in Ireland for the maintenance of Affrica, wife of John de Curci. *See* also Gilbert's *History of the Viceroys of Ireland;* Dublin, 1865; p. 63.

[3] Vid. *Giraldi Cambrensis Opera*, vol. 5, ed. Dimock; London, 1867; Introd. p. 59.

[4] *Ib.*, pp. 344–5. "Erat itaque Johannes vir albus et procerus," &c. and "legitimam ex sponsis prolem suscipere nondum meruere [scil. FitzStephen, Hervey, Reimund, and De Curci; of whom the first three were then certainly dead]."

tual culture are exhibited in many entries in the present Chronicle. At the year 1061, for instance, Dubhtach Albanach, or Dubhtach the Scotchman, is described as "chief anmchara (*i.e.* soul-friend, or confessor) of Ireland and Alba." Under the year 1181, Tadhg O'Dalaigh is called "ollamh (or chief poet) of Ireland and Alba." Again, under the date 1185, a similar title is given to Maelisa O'Dalaigh, chieftain of Corca-Raidhe, now the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath; whilst Brian O'Higgin, another Irishman, whose obit is recorded under the year 1476, is called "head of the schools of Ireland and Alba."

Defects in H. 1. 19, supplied from other sources.

The Irish text of the present work from p. 584, vol. i., to p. 144, vol. ii., the original of which is wanting in the MS. H. 1. 19, has been supplied from a copy of the so-called Annals of Connacht, in two vols., preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (class H. 1, 1 and 2),[1]

Annals of Connacht.

collated with another copy of the same Annals in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy (class 23, F. 8-9).[2] The Trinity College MS. appears to have been transcribed in the year 1764, by one Maurice O'Gorman, who states, in a memorandum on the last page of vol. ii., that he copied it from *sean leabhar meamraim*, "an old parchment book." Dr. O'Donovan was of opinion that the "old parchment book" in question was the same as the "*Annales Connaciæ Hibernicè*, formerly in the Stowe Library, but now in Lord Ashburnham's possession, described by Dr. O'Conor in his Stowe Catalogue.[3]

"The chronology," observes O'Donovan,[4] "is very minutely detailed in this work, the day of the week on which the calends of January of each year fell, the age of the moon on that day, the cycle of the moon, the cycle of the sun, and the indiction, being invariably marked."

[1] Signified by the letter B in the notes appended to the supplemental text.

[2] Denoted by the letter C.

[3] *Bibliotheca Stowensis*, vol. i. p. 73.

[4] *Catalogue of the Irish MSS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin*, p. 104.

"It appears," he says, "from several private letters from old Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, to the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman, that the transcriber of this MS. (Maurice O'Gorman) was employed by the latter to copy several MSS. in the possession of the former; and it is more than probable that this is a copy of the *parchment* MS. described in the Stowe Catalogue by Dr. O'Conor, who deposited all his grandfather's MSS. in the Stowe Library." "This is the most curious historical record," he adds, "now extant of the province of Connaught."

These "Annals of Connacht," for such they must still continue to be called, have also been fully described by Professor O'Curry,[1] who considered the Royal Irish Academy copy to have been made by the same hand that transcribed the Trinity College copy, although the character of the handwriting in both is different. The Trinity College copy is, for a modern MS., unusually free from aspirate signs, while the text of the R. I. Academy transcript is overlaid with these signs. Both transcripts seem to have been certainly made from the same original; but what that original was it is not easy now to decide. "There is reason to believe," O'Curry says,[2] "that they are [it was] a fragment of the book of Annals of the O'Duigenans of Kilronan," which the Four Masters made use of.[3] But it is not at all certain that the MSS. B and C are copies of the "Annales Connaciæ" described by Dr. O'Conor, as some entries which he quotes from those Annals, in the description[4] already referred to, are not found in either B or C.

The contents of these MSS. agree so closely with the

---

[1] *Lectures*, &c. pp. 104, 113 sq. See also O'Curry's *Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the R. I. Academy*; Series i., vol. ii., p. 426.

[2] *Lectures*, p. 113.

[3] A memorandum added by the late Theophilus O'Flanagan, in the R. I. Acad. copy, at the year 1378, tends to support this conclusion. *See* note [9], vol. ii., p. 54, of the present work.

[4] *Bibl. Stowensis*, vol. i. pp. 74, 76.

corresponding text of the present work, as to make it probable that the MS. from which they were transcribed, and the MS. H. 1. 19, were independent copies of a common original—one (the original of B and C) made for the family of O'Conor Donn, by the O'Mulconrys, the hereditary historians and antiquaries of the sept; and the other (H. 1. 19), for Brian MacDermot, chiefly by members of the family of O'Duigenan, the historiographers of the MacDermots. The connexion of the O'Mulconrys with the original of B and C appears from memoranda transcribed into those copies;[1] and it is very certain that the transcribers of the greater portion of H. 1. 19 were members of the O'Duigenan family.[2]

Other evidences of identity between the contents of the MSS. B and C, and H. 1. 19, are furnished by some marginal entries in an original volume of the Four Masters preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, (Class H. 2. 11). The entries in question, which are in the handwriting of Roderick O'Flaherty, the author of *Ogygia*, (who had the MS. H. 1. 19 in his possession, as already observed), profess to have been taken from "O'Mulconry's MS.," and from a MS. indicated by the letter L (*i.e.* the Annals of Lecan); and all the entries quoted from "O'Mulconry's MS.," with scarcely an exception, are to be found in the MS. H. 1. 19.

These considerations weighed so strongly with my much lamented friend, the late Rev. Dr. Todd,[3] who had atten-

---

[1] The memorandum mise Miolur O Maoilconaire ("I, Miles O'Mulconry"), occurs in the MSS. B and C, at the end of the year 1543, apparently transcribed from the original. At the conclusion of the entries for 1410, the note patrun qui scripsit, occurs also in both, similarly transcribed. This Patin, or Padeen (little Patrick), was undoubtedly another member of the family of O'Mulconry, and the father of Maurice O'Mulconry, who transcribed the copy of the old *Book of Fenagh*, at present in the possession of the Rev. Richard Slevin, P.P., Gortlitteragh, co. Leitrim.

[2] Vid. p. xxiii *supra*, and p. lvi *infra*.

[3] Dr. Todd contemplated publishing the present Chronicle, with the assistance of Professor O'Curry, who made a copy of that portion of the MS. end-

tively studied the subject, that he urged the advisability of supplying from B and C the large hiatus in H. 1. 19, extending from the year 1316 to 1413. It was his opinion, also, that the MS. B was more correct than C. It has therefore been made the basis of the supplemental text.

Fragment of MS. in the British Museum.

The text of the present work, from the end of the first line on p. 420, vol. II. (A.D. 1577), to the conclusion on p. 514, has been taken from a fragment of an Irish chronicle, contained in a MS. volume in the British Museum, Clarendon coll., vol. xlv.; Add. 4792. This fragment comprises fourteen folios of the volume, viz., from folio 27 to folio 40, inclusive. Four of these folios (29, 30, 31, and 32) consist of vellum, the rest of paper. This fragment has been described by Professor O'Curry[1] as "a part of the continuation" of the MS. H. 1. 19; and a copy of it, made by him, is now attached to the latter MS. But it is difficult to understand how it could have formed a portion of H. 1. 19, as the contents of the two first folios of the fragment are contained in the MS. of which it is stated to be a part. The vellum leaves in the Clarendon fragment differ[2] so much in size and character from the material on which the MS. H. 1. 19 is written, as to render it improbable that both MSS. ever formed portions of the same volume. Nevertheless, it is certain that the Clarendon fragment was written for, and partly by,[3] the same Brian MacDermot for whom the MS. H. 1. 19 was transcribed; and if not a part of the MS. H. 1. 19, which, for the

ing with the transactions of the year 1240. This transcript Dr. Todd, with characteristic kindness, placed at my disposal. But it came to my hands too late to be of use, as the corresponding portion of the work had been already printed. It was a cause of satisfaction to me, however, to know that my copy of the original MS. agreed literally with that of the lamented O'Curry.

[1] *Lectures*, &c., p. 95.

[2] The vellum in H. 1. 19 is of a uniform size throughout; is very thick, and ruled for writing, each leaf being 11 × 9 inches, whereas the vellum in the Clar. fragment is not ruled, and measures only 9¼ inches in length, by 7 in breadth.

[3] The portions of the fragment in the handwriting of Brian MacDermot are indicated in the notes at foot of pages 420 to 514, vol. ii., of the present work.

reasons stated, it could hardly have been, it must have formed portion of a copy of the same MS., made while in a more perfect state than it is at present. Its authority is equally as good as if it actually formed an integral part of the MS. H. 1. 19; and the affairs of Connacht, from the year 1577 to 1590, a momentous period in the history of that distracted province, are recorded in it with an unusual degree of precision and detail.

Transcribers of H. 1. 19.

It appears from the differences observable in the character of the handwriting, that no less than six scribes were engaged in the transcription of the MS. H. 1. 19. That portion ending with the year 1241 seems to have been copied by a person who wrote his name "Philip Badl[illegible]."[1] The abbreviated part of the name has been read "Badley;"[2] but it is doubtful whether it represents a surname. It was probably a cognomen of "Philip," who was evidently a member of the family of O'Duigenan, in which family the Christian name "Philip" was a very common one. The remainder of the MS. down to the year 1315 was copied by the same Philip,[3] a person Dubhthach[4] (apparently an O'Duigenan also), and a scribe who signs his name "Conairi, son of Maurice,"[5] and who was most likely another member of the same family. The entries from 1413 to 1461, inclusive, are in the handwriting of Brian MacDermot.[6] The contents of the MS. from 1462 to 1542 have been copied by Brian MacDermot and Philip "Badley," in conjunction with two other scribes, one of whom was named Donnchadh Mac-an-filedh, or Donough MacAneely;[7] the rest of the volume being in the handwriting of Dubhthach O'Duigenan, with the exception of some entries added by Brian MacDermot.

---

[1] *See* vol. i., p. 58, note [4].

[2] Vid. *supra*, pp. xiii., n. [2], xviii., xxiii.

[3] *Infra*, p. 542, note [1].

[4] *Ib.*, p. 274, note [2].

[5] *Ib.*, p. 286, n. [3].

[6] Vol. ii., p. 144, note [3].

[7] *Ib.*, p. 312, note [3]; and see also 328, note [2].

The unenviable condition of persons who practised the transcription of Irish historical books, as a profession, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, may be inferred from some of the occasional notes added by the scribes. One of them complains of being "fatigued from Brian MacDermot's book"[1] (*i.e.* the MS. H. 1. 19). Another observes that he desists from his labours "until morning,"[2] probably for want of the nourishment of which he declares himself, further on,[3] to stand in need; whilst a third entreats the reader to overlook a slight error, because his "pulse shrank through excess of labour."[4]

A work transcribed under such circumstances could hardly be expected to present a text altogether acceptable to the philologist. The Irish of the present Chronicle is, nevertheless, fully up to the standard of the period in which it was written. The text in the original is very much abbreviated, the system of abbreviation practised by the scribes being frequently of an unusually complex nature. In extending the abbreviations, care has been taken to produce each word in the actual form in which the scribe would have written it; and where any attempts have been made to correct obvious errors, such attempts will be found indicated in the foot notes.

The translation is entirely literal, and may therefore appear somewhat rugged; but it seemed desirable, having regard to the character of the work, to adhere as closely as possible to the original. The necessity for a glossary has been obviated by the explanation, in foot notes, of difficult or obsolete words, as they occur.

The Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, through their obliging Assistant Librarian, W. B. Hunt, Esq., afforded me free access to their valuable collection

[1] Vol. i., p. 58, note [4]. The writer uses the word *barc* (Eng. bark) for book, apparently confounding its Lat. equivalent (*liber*) with *liber*, "a book."

[2] *Ib.*, p. 342, note [4].

[3] *Scuirim do thachu pruinne;* "I cease for want of a dinner" (or of food). Vol. i., p. 572, n. [1].

[4] Vol. ii., p. 328, n. [2].

of Irish MSS.; and the President and Council of the Royal Irish Academy were no less indulgent. The facilities afforded to me by these bodies served in no small degree to lighten labours which would otherwise have been much more onerous.

During the progress of the work I was deprived, by the death of my revered friend, the late Rev. Dr. Todd, of the generous assistance and friendly counsel, so freely accorded to me on all occasions (and they were many) when I found it necessary to avail myself of his mature judgment, and intimate acquaintance with the materials of Irish History. Those who have been associated with him in his favourite pursuit—the study of the native records of Ireland—know with what unselfish earnestness he strove to imbue others with his own zealous devotion to the subject. Of one of his masterly essays on Irish archæology,[1] it has been justly said by an eminent writer, that it was "the signal of the awakening of hagiography in Ireland."[2] His death has left a blank in the list of Irish scholars, which time will not soon or easily fill.

My thanks are due to the Rev. Eugene Murphy, C.C., of Dromod, near Waterville, county Kerry, an accomplished Celtic scholar, for much valuable assistance; and to Dr. Carl Lottner, for supplying me with the translations above printed from the Norse.

In the preparation of the Index (a work which has entailed much labour), I derived material aid from the extensive acquaintance of my friend, D. H. Kelly, Esq., of Castle Kelly, with the topography of Connacht.

I am under special obligations to Samuel Ferguson, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland, for many useful suggestions to which I have had regard in the translation of obscure passages, and in the preparation of this Preface.

---

[1] Pref. to *Obits and Martyrol. of Christ Church, Dublin.*

[2] R. P. De Buck. *L'Archeologie Irlandaise*, &c.; Paris, 1869; p. 27.

The proof sheets have been carefully read by my generous friend, the Rev. Dr. Reeves, without whose zealous co-operation the work would not be so free from errors as I trust it is. For his great kindness in this, as well as for many other like favours, I owe him an amount of gratitude which I should in vain endeavour to express.

W. M. Hennessy.

Dublin,
February, 1871.

annala Locha cé.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

annala locha cé.

Cet. Ináir for aoine, ui. xx.te. l.; xu.; ceitre bliadna x. ocus mile aoir an Tigerna in tan sin. Slúaigheð lá mac Aṁlaoiḃ ocus lá Máolmórḋa, ocus Galla, ocus Laigne, a Miḋe ocus a mBregaiḃ, ocus iárṁin go tesmann Féichín, go ruccsat bú diarṁiḋe ocus broide aṫbal leó. Féil Grigóir ria nInid ir in Bliaḋoinsi, ocus mionċáirc a raṁraḋ, ionnus na haiċeir ó ċéin ṁáir.

Mór ċionól fer Muman ocus Miḋe, ocus deisceṫ Connacht lá mBrían mBóroṁa mac Cinnéidig .i. rí Erenn, for gallaiḃ Aṫa cliaṫ, ocus for Laigniḃ, dia traḃairt ró á réir amail dus rucc riaṁ, ór ro aṫain ocus ró áirdéiriġ cogaḋ coṁṙúarmadaċ etir Brían ocus gallaiḃ Aṫa cliaṫ, ocus Laigniḃ, an tan sin. Gaḃair Brían longport ig Clúain tarḃ, i sen Muig ealta, ré hAth cliaṫ atṫúaiḋ. Nír ḃo berin báogal aṫaiḋ for Aṫ cliaṫ an ionḃuḋrin; bá láṁ i ned griḃe aṫaiḋ rair. Nír ḃo hiomgaḃail deaḃḋa, reoċ ba ċuingeḃaiḃ gleiṫne ocus uġra móire raigin ar an roċroide do rocht ann an ionḃuḋ sin, óir do rochtatar ann tréiṙir ḋogaiḋe ocus áirrige

[1] *Kalends of January on Friday: i.e.* the kalends, or first of January, fell in this year on a Friday, the twenty-sixth day of the moon's age; but read "28th" (although the Annals of Ulster have "26th").

[2] *The 15th.* The numerals xu. indicate that the year 1014 was the fifteenth year of the Solar Cycle; and the Sunday letter C.

[3] *Shrovetide.* Inid (inid), MS. The name is from the Lat. *initium*, and signifies the beginning of Lent. The Welsh form is *ynyd*.

ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ.

THE kalends of January on Friday,[1] the 26th of the moon, the 15th;[2] the age of the Lord, at that time, fourteen years and a thousand. A hosting by the son of Amhlaibh, and by Maelmordha, and the Foreigners and Lagenians, into Midhe and Bregha, and afterwards to Termann-Feichin; and they carried off innumerable cows, and a great number of captives. The festival of Gregory before shrovetide[3] in this year, and Little Easter[4] in summer, which had not been noticed from a remote time. A.D. [1014.]

A great assemblage of the men of Mumha, and Midhe, and the South of Connacht, by Brian Boromha, son of Cenneidigh, *i.e.* the King of Erinn, against the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and against the Lagenians, to bring them under his obedience, as he had previously brought them; for a mutually aggressive war kindled and arose, at that time, between Brian and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Lagenians. Brian took up a position in Cluain-tarbh in old Magh-Ealta, to the north of Ath-cliath. To attack Ath-cliath on this occasion was not *to attack* a "neglected breach."[5] It was *like putting* a hand into a griffin's nest to assail it. It would not be evading[6] conflict, but seeking great battles and contests, to advance against the multitude that had then arrived there; for the choicest brave

---

[4] *Little Easter:* mionċáisc, or Low Sunday. The word casc (or casc) = pascha, the *k* sound made *p*, according to a well known law.

[5] *Neglected breach.* Bern baoghail (bern báoghail); lit. "gap of danger," but signifying a place left exposed to attack.

[6] *Evading.* hiongabail, for hiomgabail, MS.

innsi Bretan, ó Caóir Eabroig, ocus ó Caoír Eigirt, ocus ó Caoír Goniaṫ. Do rúaṫatar ann fór forgla fíog ocus taoíreaṫ, curaṫ ocus caiṫ mílib, ocus láth ngoile, ocus treinsir ṫúairceirt in domain, etir ḋub Loċlonnaċ ocus fionn Loċlonnach, a roċraide ocus a mbáiṫ gall, go raṫatar a nAth cliaṫ ag mac Amlaoíb, ag frisċeólaiṁ ċogaiṫ ocus ċaṫaigthe do Gaoíḋealaiḃ. Do rochtatar ann Síograiḃ fionn ocus Síograiḃ donn, ḋá mac Loṫair íarla innsi hOirc, co rúaghaib innsi hOirc imaille frú. Do rochtatar ann, imorro, slóig ṫíṁóra a hinnsiḃ Gall, ocus a Manuinn, ocus ar na Rennoiḃ, ocus a Breathnoiḃ, ocus a Sémennoiḃ. Do rúachtatar ann fór Brotar .i. íarla Caoíre Eaḃroig, go sluaġoiḃ ṫíṁóra, ocus Uiṫir ḋuḃ .i. mílib [Caoire] Eigirt, ocus Gruffne corab Sléimionnaiḃ, ocus Greigriam á Normannaiḃ. Do rúachtatar ann, dono, míle láoċ do ḋuḃ Danaroiḃ ḋána, róiṫréna, ro ċalma, go rcíaṫoiḃ ocus go rtarġaiḃ, ocus co lúireċoiḃ iomḋa ó ṫáirinn leó. Roḃádar ann, imorro, slóig ṫíṁóra ocus garraḋ óg allata Fine Gall, ocus na centaiġe tangatar a tíriḃ Franc, ocus a Saġroiḃ, ocus a Bretoin, ocus Róṁán. Do rúaċt ann, dono, Máolmórrtha mac Murċaḋa mic Finn .i. áirdríġ Cúigeḃ Laigen, go ríoġaiḃ, go dtaoiseċaiḃ, ocus go dtréinferoiḃ Laighen; go macáoṁaiḃ, ocus go ngiollannraiḃ mar áon frú irin roċraide céna.

Bá mór trá an Soċraide ocus in tionól táinic ann. Bá báḋaċ ocus bá borrraḋaċ an ċoiṁéirġhe do rónrat

---

[1] *Caer-Eabhrog: i.e.* York.

[2] *Caer-Eighist.* Not identified.

[3] *Caer-Goniath.* Probably Caer-Gwent, or Caerwent.

[4] *Black Lochlonnachs.* Ḋuḃ Loċlonnaċ (dubh Lochlonnach). This was the name given by the Irish to the Danes to distinguish them from the *Finn* ("*fair*") *Lochlonnachs*, or Norwegians.

[5] *Fair Lochlonnachs.* See last note.

[6] *Siograd Finn: i.e.* "Siograd (or Sigurd) the Fair."

[7] *Siograd Donn.* "Siograd (or Sigurd) the Brown."

men and heroes of the island of Britain had arrived there, from Caer-Eabhrog,[1] and from Caer-Eighist,[2] and from Caer-Goniath.[3] There arrived there, still, the principal kings and chieftains, knights and warriors, champions of valour and brave men of the north of the world, both Black Lochlonnachs[4] and Fair Lochlonnachs,[5] in the following and friendship of the Foreigners, until they were in Ath-cliath, with the son of Amhlaibh, offering war and battle to the Gaeidhel. Thither came Siograd Finn,[6] and Siograd Donn,[7] two sons of Lothar, Jarl of Innsi-hOrc, accompanied by the armies of Innsi-hOrc. Thither came, moreover, great hosts from Innsi-Gall, and from Manainn, and from the Renna,[8] and from the Britons, and from the Flemings. There arrived there also Brodar, *i.e.* the Jarl of Caer-Eabhrog, with very great hosts, and Uithir the Black, *i.e.* the warrior of [Caer-]Eighist, and Grisine, a knight of the Flemings, and Greisiam from the Normans.[9] There arrived there, likewise, a thousand bold, brave, powerful heroes of the black Danars, with shields and targets, and with many corslets, from Thafinn.[10] The great armies and famous young bands of Fine-Gall were also there, and the merchants who had come from the lands of France, and from the Saxons, and from Britain, and from the Romans. There arrived there, moreover, Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, *i.e.* the chief king of the province of Laighen, with the kings, and chieftains, and brave men of Laighen, with youths and servants accompanying them in the same multitude.

A.D. [1014.]

Great, indeed, was the multitude and assemblage that came thither. Warlike and haughty was the uprising they

---

[8] *Renna.* By the name *Renna* (pl. of *rinn*, "a point,") are probably meant the Rinns of Galloway, in Scotland.

[9] *From the Normans.* α hoꝛmannaıb̓, for α noꝛmannaıb̓, MS.

[10] *Thafinn.* This is probably an error, as the word is nearly obliterated in the MS. The Editor has followed Professor O'Curry's reading, which agrees with that of John Mac-Conmidhe (see note [1], next page); but the original seems rather to read o τα ꝓınnlocł... from "Finn Lochl[ainn]," or Norway.

runn .i. annrad ocus anglunn Gall ocus Gaoideal Laigen, an aghaid Eatha na Muimnech, ocus do dionghail docroide Briain Bóroma diób; conad .ui. cata commóra coimlion na nDanár .i. cat ag coimét an duinid allá artigh, ocus cúig cata ag lámach inaghaid na nGaoidiol.

Nior dionóil, imorro, Brian slóigh inaid rocraide indaghaid an mor sluaigheo rin iardain domain ocus Gall, acht Muimnig amáin, ocus Moelsechlainn co breraid Mide; uair ni torrachtadar duige Ulaid, inaid Airgiallai, na Cinel nEogain, ina Cinel Conaill, ina Connachta, acht hi Maine ocus hi bFiacrach, ocus Cenel Oeda, uair nír bo maith annrin etir Brian ocus Tadg an eich gil, mac Cathail, mic Conchobair, rí Connacht. Conid aire rin ro erig Tadc dul la Brian irin cat rin Cluana tarb.

Acci, imorro, Indeirge mac Uradain .i. gilla grada do Brian, a nairlingi an aghaid riar an cath, renad cleirech niomda, indar lair, docum an longphuirt, ocus riad ag cantain tsailmedail ocus tsaorleighinn; ocus ro fiarfaid Indeirge cia na cleirig. Sénán mac Gerrchinn rin, ar na cleirig. Cid dur fuc alle ó na eglair fein conicce ro hé, ol Indeirge. Feich dligher do Brian, ol an cleireach; da niarfad tánic runn.

---

1 *Multitude.* The first page of the original having become very obscure, and now quite illegible, the preceding text has been taken from a transcript of it, made in the year 1698, at Carn-Oilltriallaigh, now Heapstown, co. Sligo, by one John MacConmidhe, or MacNamee, under the circumstances which he has explained in the following note:—

"Dioh a fior ag gach aón leighes an begán rin sur ab i ciall fírie na taoibe thaille ro don taoib amuigh don leabar, do sgríobhra annso, seccla a dul i nDaille ní ra mó di; i mbaili Átha Oilltriallaigh tam anios an deachmad lá do November, 1698. S. mac Conmide."

"Be it known to every one who reads this fragment, that it is the true sense of the obscure page of the outside of the book I have written here, for fear it should become more obscure. In the village of Carn-Oilltriallaigh am I to-day, the tenth day of November, 1698. S[ean] Mac Conmidhe." Mac Conmidhe's copy, which follows the first folio of the MS., is accompanied by a

made, viz.:—the warriors and champions of the Foreigners, and of the Gaeidhel of Laighen, against the battalions of the men of Mumha, and to ward off from them the oppression of Brian Boromha. The muster of the Danars was, therefore, six great battalions, *i.e.* one battalion guarding the fortress within, and five battalions contending against the Gaeidhel. A.D. [1014.]

Brian, however, assembled neither host nor multitude[1] against this great army of the west of the world, and of Foreigners, but the men of Mumha alone, and Maelshechlainn with the men of Midhe; for there came not to him the Ulidians, nor the Airghialla; nor the Cenel-Eoghain, nor the Cenel-Conaill; nor the men of Connacht, save the Hi-Maine, and Hi-Fiachrach,[2] and Cenel-Oedha; for goodwill existed not then between Brian and Tadhg-an-eichghil,[3] son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of Connacht; and hence it was that Tadhg refused to go with Brian to that battle of Cluain-tarbh.

Moreover, Indeirghe, son of Uradhan, *i.e.* Brian's orderly-servant,[4] saw in a vision, the night before the battle, a synod of many clerics, as he thought, coming towards the camp, singing psalms and reading aloud; and Indeirghe asked who the clerics were. "That is Senan,[5] son of Gerrchinn," said the clerics. "What has brought him hither from his own church?" asked Indeirghe. "Debts[6] that are due to him from Brian," replied the cleric, "and it is to

---

transcript thereof made by Professor O'Curry.

[2] *Hi-Fiachrach: i.e.* the Hi-Fiachrach-Aidhne, a sept descended from Fiachra, brother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who occupied a district co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, in the co. Galway.

[3] *Tadhg-an-eich-ghil: i.e.* "Tadhg (or Thaddeus) of the white steed."

[4] *Orderly-servant.* ᵹiɫɫa ᵹɾaꝺa. ᵹiɫɫa (gilla) means a lad, or servant, (gillie), and ᵹɾaꝺa is the gen. of ᵹɾaꝺ—Lat. *gradus*.

[5] *Senan: i.e.* St. Senan of Inis-Cathaigh, now Scattery Island, in the Shannon.

[6] *Debts.* By the debts here referred to is probably meant an atonement for the profanation of Inis-Cathaigh (St. Senan's establishment) committed by Brian in the year 977. See Ann. Four Mast., and Chron. Scotorum, at the year 975=977.

Ro iocpaiðir fir iga ðiġ, ol Indeirġe, ceinoċ roiċfedh lair a ðochd funn. Ammarað dig amm a niocad re Sénan, ol an cleireċ, ocus ir eigin fris. Diaġnid uað iarsin. Indisfer, imorro, Indeirġe do Brian ant airling at condairc, ocus bá mesraide a menma lais a ċluinsin.

At connairc, dna, Diarmaid .h. Corcrain .i. fer graða Domnaill mic Diarmada, ocus ro boisium ag marbað nan Gall an inis Cathaig aiðċe aine ċaṫġ, and airling cedna do Brian, ocus feachd mbliadna dhec ar xx^ti riaran aiðċe oene sin inar marbad Brian ad conncur ind airling sin.

Tánic Oebinn, ingen Duinn oilen, real beg ria niarmeirġe ind aiðċe sin, ó sídh Craige Leiṫe, dagallam Briain, gur innis do go dtiotrað ar na ðarað. Ro fiarfaid Brian di cia ða macaib buð ri ða eis, ocus cia lín dib no marbfiðe isin caṫ imaroen risium. In ced mac do [ċíðfis ise] bus rí ar heirind, ar si. Conid uime sin ro ċuirsium fiar ar cend Murchaða, co dtiosrad dia agallam ria gcaṫ sul ad fiasrad an sluaig. Ni ṫánic Murchad ann consurgaib a leine uime. Is annsin do ċluin Donnchadh meda Briain ag iomagallam re a gilla graða, ocus nis an re a edach uile do ġabáil uime, acht tanic co hoponn co tuc a laiṁ ar cuaille na himdaide a raiðe an sí ina pupuill, gur fiarfaid do Brian cid do ġenum; in ar na crechaib no ragad, no isin longport no

---

[1] *Killing of the Foreigners.* This event took place in the year 977. See last note.

[2] *For Brian.* do Brian. That is to say, he had a vision *concerning* Brian.

[3] *Oebhinn;* now Aoibhill (pron. Eevill), the familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, or sept of the O'Brien's of Thomond. See *Danish Wars*, ed. Todd, cxi., *n* [2].

[4] *Sidh*, pron. *Shee;* a name applied by the Irish to a supposed fairy residence. "Viros Sidhe vocant Hiberni aerios Spiritus, aut phantasmata; ex eo, quod ex amœnis collibus quasi prodire conspiciantur, in quibus vulgus eos habitare credit: quæ collium talium ficta habitacula à nostris *Sidhe* vel *Siodha* dicuntur." O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pars iii., cap. xxii. See

demand them he has come here." "They would be paid to him at his house," said Indeirghe, "even though he had not come here." "To-morrow the time for paying them to Senan arrives," said the cleric, "and they must be paid." They afterwards departed from him. Indeirghe told Brian, moreover, the vision that he had seen, and his (Brian's) mind was the worse for hearing it. A.D. [1014.]

Diarmaid Ua Corcrain, *i.e.* the orderly-man of Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, and who had been at the killing of the Foreigners[1] in Inis-Cathaigh, saw the same vision, on the night of Easter Friday, for Brian;[2] and thirty-seven years before that Friday night in which Brian was slain this vision was seen.

Oebhinn,[3] daughter of Donn-Oilen, came a short time before nocturns on that night, from the Sidh[4] of Craigliath,[5] to converse with Brian, and told him that he would fall on the morrow. Brian enquired of her which of his sons should be king after him, and how many of them would be slain in the battle along with himself. "The first son [whom thou shalt see[6]] shall be king after thee," said she. Wherefore it was that Brian sent for Murchadh, in order that he might come to speak with him before all, ere the multitude would arrive. Murchadh came not until he put on his garment. Then it was that Donnchadh heard the voice[7] of Brian, conversing with his orderly-servant, and he waited not to put on all his clothes, but came quickly and placed his hand on the post of the bed in which Brian was, in his tent, and asked Brian what he should do, whether he should go on the

---

also O'Donovan's supplt. to O'Reilly's Dictionary, in *voc.* ꝓıꝺ.

[5] *Craig-liath.* Now Craiglea, near Killaloe, co. Ireland.

[6] *See.* The words within brackets are conjecturally supplied, the corresponding space in the original MS. being blank, some words having apparently been erased.

[7] *Voice.* meꝺa. This word is not found in any Glossary accessible to the Editor. It is probably a mistake for meꝺaıꝛ, or meaꝺaıꝛ, explained cainᵭ no urlabra, "speech, or eloquence," in O'Clery's Glossary.

anfad. Adubairt Brian, imorro, ó do tuc aiṫne ar ġuṫ n'Donnchadha, uair rob olc [1]lair a ṫorrachtuin ċuige ar tus; is cuma lem, ar fé, cid be ní do néis, ois ni dot iarraṫ roṫa. Tanic Donnchad, imorro, arin pupull tria luimne iarsin, ocus dorala Murchad do i ndorus na puiple, ocus ni tuc nech ṫíṫ taiṁthech di aroile.

O ro fiacht, imorro, Murchad co raiṫe ag iomaġallam re Brian, ro ráiṫ imorro Brian frís: eirg, ar fé, is leabaid co ti an la, ocus an ni ro bud mian lemsa nir ċeduiġ dia duit e. Ro ṫuí trá gach miċelmain a cinn a ċeli doiṫ aṁlaid sin no go tanic maiden an laoi'cona lan foillsi .i. oenne ċarg. Is annsin ro cuiredh caṫ croṫa comoiredsi etorra diblinuib, da na friṫ insamail a nEirinn. Maiġiṫ for Gallaib ocus for Laiġnib a torrach, consorduileġuid uile co leis, in quo bello cecidit ex aduersa caterua Gallorum, Maolmorda mac Murchada, airdriġ Laiġen, ocus Domnall mac Fergaile, ri na bFoirṫiaṫ, ocus Brogarban mac Conchobair, ri .h. bFailġe. Cecidit uero a Gallis, Dubġall mac Aṁlaiḃ, ocus Sitriuc mac Lotair, iarla inis hOrc, ocus Gilla Ciaráin mac Glúin iarainn, rigdaṁna Gall, Uiṫir duḃ, ocus Suairtġair, ocus Donnchad .h. hEruilḃ, ocus Gruffine, ocus Luimne, ocus Aṁlaiḃ mac Laġmainn, ocus Brodar .i. toiseach na luingi Loċlainne, qui occidit Brian, et se mile etir ṁarbad ocus badhad. Do roṁċuir ann, sin, a bfriṫġuin in ċaṫa sin ó Goiḋelaiḃ, Brian mac Ceindeidiġ mic Lorcain, airdriġ Goidel Erenn ocus Gall Bretan, ocus Augusd iarthair tuaisceirt Eorpa uile, ocus a

[1] *Gallorum*; *i.e.* of the Foreigners (Galli.)

[2] *Son of Conchobhar.* The text has mc Cor mc Conch. "son of Cor . . . son of Conchobhar," as if the transcriber had intended to represent Brogarban as the son of Cormac, but observing his mistake, substituted "Conchobhar," omitting to erase the letters "mac Cor."

foraging excursions, or remain in the camp. Brian said, however, when he recognized Donnchadh's voice, (for he liked not his being the first to come to him), "I care not what thou doest," said he, "as it was not for thee I was seeking." Donnchadh, moreover, left the tent after that, in anger, and Murchadh met him in the door of the tent, and neither of them saluted the other. A.D. [1014.]

When Murchadh, also, came and was conversing with Brian, Brían said to him: "go to thy bed," said he, "until the day comes, and that which I should wish, God has not permitted to thee." All evil omens were thus crowding upon them until the morning of the day came with its full brightness, *i.e.* Easter Friday. It was then that a brave, noble battle was fought between them on both sides, for which no equal was found in Erinn. The Foreigners and Lagenians were first defeated and entirely routed, in quo bello cecidit ex adversa caterva Gallorum,[1] Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, chief king of Laighen, and Domhnall, son of Ferghal, king of the Fortuatha, and Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar,[2] king of Ui-Failghe. Cecidit vero a Gallis, Dubhgall, son of Amhlaibh, and Sighrud,[3] son of Lothar, Jarl of Insi-hOrc, and Gillaciarain, son of Gluniarainn, royal heir of the Foreigners; Uithir the Black, and Suairtghair, and Donnchadh, grandson of hErulbh, and Grisine, and Luimne, and Amhlaibh, son of Lagmann, and Brodar, (*i.e.* the captain of the Lochlann fleet, who slew Brian); and six thousand, either by killing or drowning.[4] There fell there, also, in the mutual wounding of that battle, of the Gaeidhel, Brian, son of Cenneidigh, son of Lorcan, supreme king of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, and of the Foreigners of Britain, and the Augustus of the whole north-west of Europe, and his son,

---

[3] *Sighrud; i.e.* Sigurd, son of Lodver. See Todd's *Danish Wars*, Gen. Table VI. (A), p. 264, n. 11.

[4] *Either by killing or drowning.* The expression eɔɪr mαrbαo ocur bαohαo lit. signifies "between killing and drowning."

mac .i. Murchad, ocus a macrīde .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Murchada, ocus Conaing mac Duinncuan, mic Ceinneidig, rīdamna Muman, ocus Modla mac Domnaill, mic Faolain, rí na nDéisi Muman; Eochaidh mac Dunadhaigh, ocus Niall mac Cuinn, ocus Cudulig mac Ceinneidig, tri coemte Briain; ocus Tadc mac Murchada hi Ceallaig, ri .h. Maine; Moelruanaid .h. hEidin, ri Eigne; Geibendach .h. Dubagain, rí Feramaige, ocus mac Bethaid mic Muireghaigh cloen, rí Ciarraighe Luachra, ocus Domnall mac Diarmada, ri Corca Baiscinn; Sgannlan mac Cathail, rí Eoganachta Loca Léin, ocus Domnall mac Eimín mic Cuinnig mōir, mórmaor Mair in Albain, et alii multi nobiles.

Ir ann boi ant airdrig .i. Brian mac Ceinneidig, ocus Conaing mac Duinncuan, ar cúl na cad ag cantain a salm, ocus ag denam irnaide, conrurtersio fear dian dagrochtach Danmargach ar iomgabail an baigi ar an maidm, go rainic gur an maigin amboi an ri. O do airig an Danmargach an rí ambaogal rognocht a cloideb, ocus ro dicend airdri Erenn ocus ror dicend Conaing mur an cedna, ocus torcuir féin a brudugud in comdruic sin.

Luid, trá, Maolmuire mac Eochada .i. comarba Patraic, co sruidib ocus mionnuib conic[e] Sord Coluim Cille, co tuc arg cuirp Briain ocus Murchada a mic, ocus cend Conaing, ocus cend Mothla, conrogabnocht a nArd Mača a mioluid nuí. Dí aidče, umorro, dórum ocus do ṫ́ramad Padraig ag aire na gcorp proptер honorem regis rogiti.

Dúnlaing mac Tuathail, rí Laigen, dhéc. Cad edir Cian mac Maoilmuaid ocus Domnall mac Duibdáboirend, co torchair ann Cian, ocus Cathal, ocus

[1] *Feara - Maighe.* Ferramaige, MS.; *rectè* Feramaige (Fera-Maighe). The name in full is Feara-mhaighe-Feine, but the distinctive portion (Feine) was often dropped, and continues so in the modern form,

i.e. Murchadh, and his son, viz. Toirrdhelbhach, son of Murchadh; and Conaing, son of Donncuan, son of Cenneidigh, royal heir of Mumha; and Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, king of the Deisi-Mumhan; and Eochaidh, son of Dunadhach, and Niall, son of Conn, and Cuduiligh, son of Cenneidigh—Brian's three guards; and Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine; Maelruanaidh Ua hEidhin, king of Aighne; Geibhendach Ua Dubhagain, king of Fera-Maighe;[1] and Mac-Bethaidh, son of Muiredhach Claen, king of Ciarraighe-Luachra; and Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, king of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Sgannlan, son of Cathal, king of Eoghanacht-Locha-Léin; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin, son of Cainnech Mór, great steward of Marr in Alba; et alii multi nobiles. A.D. [1014.]

The supreme king, *i.e.* Brian, son of Cenneidigh, and Conaing, son of Donncuan, were behind the battalions, chaunting their psalms, and performing prayers, when a vehement, furious, Danmarkian escaped from the battle, avoiding death, until he came to the place where the king was. As soon as the Danmarkian perceived the king unguarded, he unsheathed his sword, and beheaded the supreme king of Erinn, and he beheaded Conaing likewise; and he himself fell in the mutual wounding of that fight.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, *i.e.* the comarb of Patrick, came, truly, with seniors and relics, to Sord-Choluim-Chille, and bore from thence the bodies of Brian and his son Murchadh, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla, which he buried at Ard-Macha, in a new grave. Two nights, moreover, was he, with the congregation of Patrick, waking the bodies, propter honorem regis positi.[2]

Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, King of Laighen, died. A battle between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, in which Cian, and Cathal, and

---

Fermoy, the name of a barony and town in the co. Cork.

[2] *Regis positi.* ꝛeıgıꝛ poꝛꝛıcı, MS.

Raġallach, tri mic Mailmuaid, ocus ár áṫbail impa. Cathal mac Domnaill, rí .h. nEchach, do marbad la Donnchad mac Briain. Maidm ría Taṫg mac Briain for Donnchadh mac Briain, dú nar fargbaṫ Ruaidri mac Donnagan, rí Aradh. Sloiged la .h. Maeldoraid ocus la .h. Ruairc a Maġ nAí, go ro ṁarbṫat Domnall mac Cathail, ocus gur innraigred in maġ, ocus go rucrat gialla Connacht, licet non in eadem uice. Maidm for Dál nAraiḋe ría nUlltaib, ubi multi occisi sunt. Flaiṫbertach mac Domnaill, comarba Ciaráin ocus Finnén, ocus Ronán, comarba Feċin, ocus Conn .h. Oisríṫ in Christo dormierunt. Ad imda trá aisnis na bliadnai sa.

Kl. Enair .uii. f.; l. iiii.; coig bliadna dhéc [ar] mile air in Tigerna. Domnall mac Duiḃḋaboirend do ṁarbad la Donnchad mac Briain i caṫ. Flaiṫbertach .h. Neill do tocht a Miḋe do ċaṫair Maeiltheclainn. Maelsechlainn iarum ar sloiġeaṫ a Laiġne, gur so ort Laiġne, ocus go dtuc bóruiṁe ocus eidire Laiġen lair. Niall mac Fergaile mic Connaiċ a suo genere occisus est, o Uiḃ Tuirtre. Muircertach .h. Lorcáin, airchinnech Lotra, [dhéc]. Aod .h. Ruairc, rí Breffne, do marbad la Taḋc an eich ġil mac Cathail, rí Connacht, dolóre .i. ag Loċ Neill a Mad Oi, do foergam na baċla logra, conid edh o sin tallad siġe ar a claind, ċenmoṫá Oeḋ aṁáin.

---

[1] *Ui-Echach; i.e.* the Ui-Echach of Munster, a tribe settled in the S.W. of the co. Cork, and descended from Eochaidh, son of Cas, son of Corc, King of Munster in the fourth century. On the adoption of surnames by the Irish the principal family of this tribe took the name of O'Mahony. There were other tribes in Ulster called Ui-Echach, or *Nepotes Eochadii.*

[2] *Ruaidhri, son of Donnagan.* In the Ann. Four Mast. and Chron. Scotorum the name is "Ruaidhri *Ua* Donnagain (or O'Donnagain)."

[3] *Killed.* sarcbaḋ, lit. "was left."

[4] *Ubi.* ube, MS.

[5] *Occisi.* occirri, MS.

[6] *Ronan.* ronain (the gen. form of the name), MS.

[7] The 4th. The numerals iiii are evidently in mistake for uii; although the Ann. Ult. have also iiii.

Raghallach—the three sons of Maelmhuaidh—were slain, and a prodigious slaughter about them. Cathal, son of Domhnall, king of Ui-Echach,[1] was slain by Donnchadh, son of Brian. A victory by Tadhg, son of Brian, over Donnchadh, son of Brian, in which Ruaidhri,[2] son of Donnagan,[2] king of Aradh, was killed.[3] A hosting by Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc into Magh-Aei, and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and devastated the plain, and carried off the pledges of Connacht, licet non in eadem vice. A victory over the Dal-Araidhe by the Ultonians, ubi[4] multi occisi[5] sunt. Flaithbhertach, son of Domhnall, comarb of Ciaran and Finnen; and Ronan,[6] comarb of Fechin; and Conn Ua Digraidh, in Christo dormierunt. Numerous are the events of this year. A.D. [1014.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 4th[7] of the moon; the age of the Lord fifteen years [over] a thousand. Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoirenn, was slain in a battle by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Flaithbhertach Ua Neill came into Midhe, to assist Maelsechlainn. Maelsechlainn *went* afterwards on a hosting into Laighen, and he plundered Laighen and carried off a borumha,[8] and the pledges of Laighen. Niall, son of Ferghal, son of Connach, a suo genere occisus[9] est, *i.e.* by the Ui-Tuirtre. Muirchertach Ua Lorcain, airchinnech of Lothra, [died]. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain, dolose,[10] by Tadhg-an-eich-ghil, son of Cathal, king of Connacht, viz.:—at Loch Neill in Magh-Aei, against the protection of the Bachal-Isa; wherefore it was that kingship was taken from his children, except Aedh[11] alone. [1015.]

---

[8] *Borumha; i.e.* a prey of cows.

[9] *Occisus.* occiꝛꝛur, MS.

[10] *Dolose.* ꝺo ỏóꝛꝛe (dolósse), MS.

[11] *Except Aedh.* The meaning is, that in consequence of the great transgression committed by Tadhg, in slaying O'Ruairc, who was protected by oaths sworn upon the Bachal-Isa (Baculus Jesu), his descendants were excluded from the right of succeeding to the sovereignty of Connacht, with the exception of his son, Aedh, or Hugh ("of the broken spear"), who succeeded his father, and transmitted the succession to his posterity.

Kl. Enair i.f; l. xuiii.; fe bliadna dhec ocus mile air in Tigerna. Mac Liag[1], ard ollam Erenn, mortuus est. Cath eter Ulltaib ir Dál Araide, gur muig for Dal nAraide; do fuit ann Domnall .h. Loingsig, ri Dál nAraide, ocus Niall mac Duibdúinne, ocus Conchobar .h. Domnallain, ri .h. Tuirtri. Niall mac Eochada, ocus Corcrach [mac] Muireghaig mic Flainn, ri Fera Maige hItha, a fuit occisi sunt. Donncuan mac Dúnlaing, ri Laigen, ocus Tadc .h. Riain, ri .h. nDrona, do marbad lá Donnchad mac Gilla Patraic for lár Leithglinne. Dún Lethglaisi do uile lorcad. Cluain ferta ocus Cenantus do lorcad. Airbertach mac Coisidóbrán, airchinnech Roir Ailitreach, do eg. Sith an Erinn.

Kl. Enair iii.f; l. xxuiii.; feacht mbliadna dhéc ocus mile air in Tigerna. Aongus mac Cairpre calma, rídamna Temrach, mortuus est. Fergal mac Domnaill mic Conchobair, rídamna Ailig, do marbad o Cénel Eogain féin. Flann .h. Beice, ri .h. Méth, a suis occisus est. Cormac .h. Lorcáin, ri hi nEchach, do marbad o Uíb Trena. Donnchad mac Donnchada hi Congalaig, rídamna Erenn, a suis occisus est. Muiredach .h. Duibdeoin, ri .h. mic Cuais Breghi, do marbad la Flaithbertach .h. Neill. Ar Gall ocus Laigen imm Odba la Maelsechlainn. Oengus mac Flainn, airchinnech Lainne léire; Cormac .h. Maoilmide, airchinnech Dromma ráith, mortui sunt. Gillacoluim mac Muiredhaig .h. Maeltrea, ocus Oedh .h. hEradáin, ri [h.]mBrefnail Mača, mortui sunt. Gilla Crist .h. Lorcain, tigerna Caille Fallamain, do marbad a Cenantus.

---

[1] *Mac Liag.* The bard of king Brian Boromha. See Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii., p. 361.

[2] *Son.* mac. Omitted in MS.; supplied from the Ann. Ult.

[3] *Feara-Maighe-Itha.* fern maige hItha (Fern-mhaighe-hItha), MS. The "Feara-Maighe-Itha" ("men of Magh Itha") were the people inhabiting Magh Itha, or "the plain of Ith," a district in the co. Donegal, between the rivers Finn and Mourne, and now the barony

A.D.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixteen years and a thousand. Mac Liag,[1] chief poet of Erinn, mortuus est. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, and the Dal-Araidhe were defeated; in which fell Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, and Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, king of Ui-Tuirtre. Niall, son of Eochaidh, and Coscrach, [son][2] of Muiredhach, son of Flann, king of Feara-Maighe-Itha,[3] a suis occisi sunt.[4] Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, and Tadhg Ua Riain, king of Ui-Drona, were killed by Donnchadh, son of Gillapatraic, in the middle of Leithghlinn. Dun-leth-glaise was entirely burned. Cluainferta and Cenannus were burned. Airbhertach, son of Cosdobhran, airchinnech of Ros-ailitrech, died. Peace in Erinn. [1016.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 28th[5] of the moon; the age of the Lord seventeen years and a thousand. Aenghus, son of Carre Calma,[6] royal heir of Temhair, mortuus est. Ferghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain themselves. Flann Ua Beice, king of Ui-Méith, a suis occisus est. Cormac Ua Lorcain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Ui-Trena. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, royal heir of Erinn, a suis occisus est. Muiredhach Ua Duibheoin, king of Ui-mic-Uais-Bregh, was slain by Flaithbhertach Ua Neill. A slaughter of the Foreigners and Lagenians, near Odhbha, by Maelsechlainn. Oengus, son of Flann, airchinnech of Lann-leire; Cormac Ua Maelmidhe, airchinnech of Druim-raithe, mortui sunt. Gillacoluim, son of Muiredhach Ua Maeltrea, and Oedh Ua hEradháin, King of [Ui]-mBresail-Macha, mortui sunt. Gillachrist Ua Lorcain, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed in Cenannus. [1017.]

of Raphoe; to be distinguished from Magh-Itha-Fothairt, a district in the co. Wexford.

[4] *Occisi sunt.* occıſuſ eſt, MS.

[5] *The 28th; rectè 29th.*

[6] *Carre Calma.* "Carrach Calma" ("Carrach the powerful") in the other chronicles.

Kal. Genair iiii. f.; l. x.; ocht mbliadna dhéc ocus mile air in Tigerna. Broen mac Moeldhórba, rí Laigen, do dallad i nAth cliath la Sitriuc mac Amlaibh. Moelan mac Eicnig .h. Lorcain, rí Gailenga ocus Tuath Luigne uile, do marbad do Saidhbh. Slóigedh la Cénel Eogain go Cill Fádhric, gur marbrat droing mór, ocus co brárgabrat Gilla Crist mac Conaing mic Congalaig, muire Cloinne Sinaich. Domnall .h. Coemdelbain, ri Loegaire, ocus Cairmidhe .i. rechtaire Moeltreclainn, do marbad la fira Ceall ocus Ele tarrachus creiche. In rétla mhongach do athrugad in hoc anno, fria re coeicidhir, in aimsir fogmair.

Kal. Genair u. f.; l. xxi.; nói mbliadna dhéc ocus mile air in Tigerna. Ailén mac Oirrdein, rí Muigorn, ocus Oirrdein .h. Cathusaigh [tigerna] Saithne, do marbad la Gailengaib. Cill dara uile do lorcad do theneth daigh. Domnall mac Maeltreclainn, comarba Finnen ocus Mocholmóg, in Christo quieuit. Athgar ocus Aircú, meic Máeltrechlainn mic Moelruanaigh, da rigdamna Oiligh, a fuir occisi sunt. Mathgamain mac Conaing mic Duinncuan, ridhamna Muman, do ég. Flaithbertach .h. Neill do theacht a tír Conaill, gur ro ort tír nEnna ocus tír Lúgdech. Ruaidri .h. hAillellain, ri .h. nEchach, do marbad la fira Fernmaighe. Ro marbad, imorro, dá mac Cinnédich .i. Congalach ocus Gillamuire, iná dingnuil ró cédóir. Erge do tabairt do Uíb Cairrdein do Donnchad mac Briain, gur ro tercad a bor der de. Damliag Dermuige do brirrech la Muirchertach .h. Carrthaigh for Moelruaidh,

---

[1] *Ua Lorcain.* This is the name in the Annals of Ulster also, but Tighernach and the Four Masters write it Ua Leochain, which is probably the correct form, as the family of Ua Leochain, now anglicised "Loughan" (and incorrectly translated "Duck"), were, in the eleventh century, chiefs of Gailenga-Mora, a district comprising the present barony of Mor-gallion, co. Meath, and a part of the adjoining co. of Cavan.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighteen years and a thousand. Braen, son of Maelmordha, king of Laighen, was blinded in Ath-cliath by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Maelan, son of Eicnech Ua Lorcain,[1] king of Gailenga and all Tuath-Luighne, was slain by the Saithne. A hosting by the Cenel-Eoghain to Cill-Fabhrich, when they killed a great number, and lost Gillachrist, son of Conaing, son of Conghalach, steward of Clann-Sinnaigh. Domhnall Ua Caindelbhain, king of Laeghaire, and Caismidhe, *i.e.* Maelsechlainn's lawgiver, were slain by the Feara-Ceáll and Ele, *whilst* taking a prey. The hairy star[2] was seen in this year, during the space of a fortnight, in harvest time. A.D. [1018.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord nineteen years and a thousand. Ailén, son of Oissén, king of Mughorna, and Oissen Ua Cathusaigh, lord of Saithne, were killed by the Gailenga. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning. Domhnall, son of Maelsechlainn, comarb of Finnen and Mocholmog, in Christo quievit. Ardghar and Archú, sons of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruanaidh—two royal heirs of Oilech—a suis occisi[3] sunt. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donncuan, royal heir of Mumha, died. Flaithbhertach Ua Neill went into Tir-Conaill, and he destroyed Tir-Enna and Tir-Lughdech. Ruaidhri Ua hAillelain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh. The two sons of Cennedigh, viz.:—Conghalach and Gillamuire, were likewise slain, immediately after, in revenge of him. An attack was made on Donnchadh, son of Brian, by the Ui-Caisin, and his right hand was cut off. The stone-church of Dermhagh was broken open by Muirchertach, grandson of Carrach, against [1019.]

[2] *Hairy Star; i.e.* a comet. The appearance of this comet is also recorded in the Annals of Ulster, under this year, but is not noticed in any of the other Irish Chronicles.

[3] *Occisi.* Occissus, MS.

ri bfer Cell, ocus a dabairt ass ar éigin, ocus a marbad iarum.

Kett. Enair .ui. f.; l. ii.; fiche bliadna ar mile air in Tigerna. Ceall dara cona derdiglib do lorcad. Glionn da loca cona derdoiglib do lorcad. Cluain Iraird ocus Cluain mic nóis, ocus Sord Coluim Cille, tertia parte crematae sunt. Flaithbertach h. hEochada do dallad la Niall mac Eochada. Gillacíarain mac Oirdne, ri Mughorna fri ré oen laoi, domarbad la h. mic Cuais Breg. Ard mada uile co léir do lorcad .i. in damliag mór cona tuige do luaide, ocus an cloigtech cona clogaib, ocus an Saball, ocus an Toai, ocus carbad na nabad, ocus ant fendatair prociuptu f[eria] a teirt Kett. Iuin, an luan ria Cingcis. Moelmuire mac Eochada, comarba Patraic, cenn cleirech iardair Eorpa uile, in .xx. anno principatus sui, i teirt noin Iúin, dia hoine ria Cingcís, in Christo quieuit. Amalgad a gcomforbus Patraic, do reir tuaiti ocus eglaise. Finnlaoch mac Ruaidri, ri Alban, a suis occisus est. Oedh h. hInnrechtaig, ri h. Méth, do marbad do Uíb Niallain.

Kett. Enair .i. f.; l. xiii.; bliadain ar fichit ar mile air in Tigerna. Maidm ria nUgaire mac Dúnlainge, ri Laigen, for Sitriuc mac Amlaib, ri Átha cliath ocon Oeilgne Mogoróg. Froit cruithnechta do fertchain in Orraigib in hoc anno. Creach la mac Oeda hi Neill dar Uíb Doretainn. Badar a Muig atechta, ocus ro marbrat in leth derg icontairrechi, conid tairtedar

[1] *Tertia.* tercia (tercia), MS.

[2] *Crematæ.* crematte (crematte), MS.

[3] *Ui-mic-Uais.* The MS. has h. mic Cuair (Ui-mic-Cuais), a form in which the name is frequently written; but the proper form is Ui-mic-Uais, the tribe name of one line of the descendants of Colla Uais, king of Ireland in the 4th century. The name of Ui-mic-Uais is still preserved in that of the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

[4] *Carbad-na-nAbadh;* lit. "the chariot of the Abbots."

[5] *The 3rd.* C teirt. These words are preceded by the characters "fr," which are probably an abbreviation of the word scilicet (scilicet).

[6] *Occisus.* Occissus, MS.

Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Ceall, who was taken out of it by force, and afterwards slain. A.D. [1020.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty years and a thousand. Cill-dara, with its oratories, was burned. Glenn-da-locha, with its oratories, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, and Cluain-mic-Nois, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, tertia[1] parte crematæ[2] sunt. Flaithbhertach, grandson of Eochaidh, was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. Gillaciarain, son of Oisen, king of Mughdhorna during the space of one day, was slain by the Ui-mic-Uais[3]-Bregh. Ard-Macha was altogether burned, viz.:—the great stone-church with its roof of lead, and the belfry with its bells, and the Sabhall, and the Toai, and Carbad-na-nAbadh,[4] and the old preaching chair, on the 3rd[5] of the kalends of June, the Monday before Whitsuntide. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, comarb of Patrick, head of the clerics of the entire West of Europe, in the 20th year of his government, on the 3rd of the nones of June, on Friday before Whitsuntide, in Christo quievit. Amhalghaidh *placed* in the comarbship of Patrick, with the consent of laity and clergy. Finnlaech, son of Ruaidhri, king of Alba, a suis occisus[6] est. Oedh Ua hInn-rechtaigh, king of Ui-Meth, was slain by the Ui-Niallain.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-one years and a thousand. A victory by Ughaire, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, over Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, king of Ath-cliath, at Deilgne-Moghorog. A shower of wheat[7] was shed in Osraighe in hoc anno. A predatory excursion by the son of Oedh Ua Neill through Ui-Dortain; they were in Magh-atechta, and they killed the Lethderg[8] [1021.]

[7] *Shower of Wheat.* The words caoiṫe cruiṫnechta, signifying the same thing, are written in the margin.

[8] *Lethderg;* i.e. "the half-red." This seems to have been the agnomen of some chieftain of the Ui-Dortain; but the person meant has not been identified. The text of the clause is corrupt and not very intelligible.

.h. Méth, ocus Muġorna, ocus na Saiṫne, ocus fir Fernmaige, ocus .h. Doṙonn, cona ríġuiḃ. Ro ḃói dna h. Celechain ocus .h. Lorcain, con Uiḃ mBreagrai, ocus con Uíḃ Niallain, ar a gcinn a noenach Maṫa, co comrangadar uile uime, co ruc mac Oeḋa a ġaḃáil tairrriḃ uile, ocus ni raiḃe acht dá .xx.ti. dhéc óglaech, ocus do cer rochaide etorra ar lár Airt Maṫa; ric in libro Duiḃḋáleiṫe. Branacan .h. Moeluiḋir, airrde Miḋe, do marbaḋ dia beltaine illoṫ Ainninn. Aoḋ mac Floinn mic Mailtheclainn, ríḋamna Temraṫ, ocus Domnall .h. Murchada, occiri sunt.

Ktt. Enair .ii. f.; l. xxiii.; ḋá bliadain ar xx.ti ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac Cerḃaill, ri Eli, ocus Domnall .h. Cellaig, ri Foṫart, ocus Sitric mac Imair, ri Suirt Laigse, occiri sunt. Macleiġinn mac Cairill, ri Oirġiall, ocus Flann .h. Taḋcáin, airchinnech Oermaige, ocus Lachtnán comarba Innri cainnega, in Cristo dormierunt; in Art Maṫa adbaṫ. Moeilreċlainn mór mac Domnaill, airdriġ Erenn, tuir orduin ocus oirechuir iartharr ḋomuin, do éġ ir in tres bliadain .xt. regni sui, ir in tres bliadain .lxx. aetatis suae, in .iii. a nonar Septembir, die uidelicet dominico, secunda lúnae.

Murċomrac forran Ḃrairrge etir Gulla Aṫa cliaṫ ocus Niall mac Eochada, ri Ulad, gur ro ṁuiġ for na Gallaib, ocus gur láaḋ a ndergg ár, ocus gur ro doerta

---

[1] *Ua Celechain.* h. Celechair (Ua Celechair), MS.; but this is a mistake, as the ruling family at this period in Ui-Breasail, (now the bar. of O'Neilland East, co. Armagh), was that of Ua Celechain, or O'Callaghan.

[2] *In libro Dubh-da-leithe.* This book is also quoted in the Ann. Ult., under the years 962 and 1021. It is supposed to have been compiled by Dubhdaleithe, abbot of Armagh, whose death is recorded in the Chron. Scotorum under the year 1061=1063. Nothing else is known regarding the book at present.

[3] *Murchadh;* i.e. Murchadh Gluniilair, king of the Northern Hy-Neill, who was slain in the year 972=974, according to the Chron. Scotorum.

[4] *He,* i.e. Lachtnan, the last mentioned of the three.

[5] *Of his Reign.* reigni sui, MS. King Maelsechlainn (or Malachy) II.

in a conflict, but the Ui-Meith, and the Mughdhorna, and the Saithne, and the men of Fernmhagh, and the Ui-Dorton, with their kings, overtook them. Ua Celechain[1] and Ua Lorcain, with the Ui-Breasail and Ui-Niallain, were, moreover, before them in Oenach-Macha, so that they all surrounded him; but the son of Oedh Ua Neill carried his preys through them all, and he had only twelve score warriors; and many were slain between them in the middle of Ard-Macha. Sic in libro Dubh-da-leithe.[2] Brannacan Ua Maeluidhir, a chief of Midhe, was slain on May-day in Loch-Ainninn. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, and Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh,[3] occisi sunt. A.D. [1021.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-two years and a thousand. The son of Cerbhall, king of Eile, and Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, king of Fotharta, and Sitric, son of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, occisi sunt. Macleighinn, son of Cairell, king of Oirghiall, and Flann Ua Tadhgain, airchinnech of Dermhagh, and Lachtnan, comarb of Iniscain-Degha, in Christo dormierunt; in Ard-Macha he[4] died. Maelsechlainn the Great, son of Domhnall, supreme king of Erinn, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died in the 43rd year of his reign,[5] in the 73rd year of his age,[6] on the 4th of the nones of September,[7] viz. :—on Sunday, the 2nd of the moon.[8] [1022.]

A naval battle on the sea, between the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Niall, son of Eochaidh, king of Uladh; and the foreigners were defeated, and slaughtered; and some of

obtained the sovereignty of Ireland in A.D. 980, and reigned until the year 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Boromha, after whose death, in 1014, Malachy resumed the sovereignty, which he held until his demise. The chronicles generally include the 12 years of Brian's usurpation in the regnal period of Malachy, thus indicating their opinion of the illegitimacy of Brian's title to the sovereignty.

[6] *Of his age.* ætatis sua (etatis sua), MS.

[7] *Of September.* Septimbris (Septimbris), MS.

[8] *The 2nd of the moon.* ℔. Luna, MS.; the ℔. being probably a mistake for ℞, an abbrev. for Decunoa.

aroile ðíð arčena. Muircertač .h. Carra, ríðamna Temrach, do marbad on ġuč .i. la Moeilsechlainn. Maiðm a Sleíð Fuait for Airġialla, la Niall mac Eochada, gur cuiseð deiġ ar Oirġiall ann. Maðgamain mac Laiġnén, rí Fernmaige, do marbað do čathal .h. Cričán for lár Cluana Eoair.

Kctt. Enáir .iii. f.; l. .ii.; tri bliadna .xx.et ar mile air in Tigerna. Ercra i .xiiii. egzai Ienáir, .iiii. id Enáir, dia Dardaoin; ercra greine, imorro, i .xxuii. an ércai cedna, dia Dardaoin, cinn coeicið, i nói Kctt. [Feðra]. Domnall mac Oeðha biġ hi Máilsechlainn do marbad o mac Senáin .h. Leocán. Donnchad .h. Duinn, rí Breġ, do gabáil do Gallaib ina naisechd féin, ocus a breič tar muir. Ločlainn mac Mailsechlainn do marbad a suis. Tadc mac Briain do marbad o Eilið. Conchobar .h. Carra do marbad lar na Guta. Leoðailin, ri Breatnan, do ég. Oenrec, ri an domain, do éc in pace; dar a éisi ro ġað riġe an domain .i. Cuana. Domnall .h. hEgra, rí Luiġne Connacht, do marbað lá .h. Concobair .i. rí Connacht.

Kctt. Enair .iiii. f.; l. xui.; ceitri bliadna xx.et ar mile air in Tigerna. Ugaire mac Dunlainġ, rí Laigen, ocus Moelmorða mac Lorcáin, rí .h. Cinnselaigh; teač do ġabáil forra ag Duðloč la Donnsleiðe mac Maolmórða, ri. h. bFaoláin, ocus a tuitim ann. Donnsléibe sein do marbað go gar iarsin la hIð Muireghaigh. Cač Ača na croisi a Corann, eadir .h. Moeldoraið .i. rí Ceneoill Conaill, ocus .h. Ruairc, gur ro ðuiġ for

[1] *The Guth*, i.e. the stammerer, a nickname of Maelsechlain, which attached to his descendants. See under the years 1023 and 1025.

[2] *The 2nd.* Read 5th; the ii of the MS being a palpable mistake for u.

[3] *Eclipse*; i.e. an eclipse of the Moon. Vid. *L'Art de verif. les Dates*, tom. I., pag. 71.

[4] *The Guths.* See note [1].

[5] *Leobhailin.* Leoðailim (Leobhailim), MS. Llewellyn, or Llywelyn, son of Seisil, is meant, whose death is entered in the *Annales Cambriæ* under the year 1023, but in *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1021.

[6] *Oenric*; i.e. the Emperor Henry II.

[7] *Cuana.* The Emperor Conrad II.

them were enslaved, moreover. Muirchertach, grandson of Carra, royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the Guth,[1] *i.e.* by Maelsechlainn. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid, over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a terrible slaughter of the Airghialla was committed there. Mathghamhain, son of Laighnén, king of Fernmhagh, was slain by Cathal Ua Crichain, in the middle of Cluain-Eois. A.D. [1022.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 2nd[2] of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-three years and a thousand. An eclipse[3] on the 14th of the January moon, the 4th of the ides of January, on Thursday. An eclipse of the sun, also, on the 27th of the same moon, on Thursday, at the end of a fortnight, on the ninth of the kalends [of February]. Domhnall, son of Oedh Bec Ua Maelsechlainn, was slain by the son of Senan Ua Leochain. Donnchadh Ua Duinn, king of Bregha, was apprehended by the Foreigners, in their own assembly, and taken beyond the sea. Lochlainn, son of Maelsechlainn, was slain a suis. Tadhg, son of Brian, was slain by the Eile. Conchobhar, grandson of Carra, was killed by the Guths.[4] Leobhailin,[5] king of Britain, died. Oenric,[6] king of the world, died in pace; after him Cuana[7] assumed the sovereignty of the world. Domhnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighne of Connacht, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, *i.e.* the king of Connacht. [1023.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-four years and a thousand. Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, and Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, had a house captured against them, at Dubhloch, by Donnsleibhe, son of Maelmordha, king of Ui-Faelain, and they fell there. Donnsleibhe was himself slain, soon afterwards, by the Ui-Muiredhaigh. The battle of Ath-na-croisi, in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh, *i.e.* king of Cenel-Conaill, and Ua Ruairc; when Ua Ruairc was [1024.]

.h. Ruairc, gur ro láad derg ár fer mBreifne ocus Connacht la Cenel Conaill. Cúan .h. Lóċáin .i. príṁéigerr Erenn, do ṁarbaḋ lá Teṫra. Do ríġne Dia firt filed co follus ar an lucht ro ṁarb, óir ro bárraiged a noroċ oigched iad, ocus ni ro haḋnuiced a cuirp gur foġuil foeil ocus foluámain iad. Domnall mac Aeda, ríḋaṁna Oiliġ, do marbaḋ do Gilla ṁúgra mac ógáin. Maelduin .h. Concaille, rí .h. Niallán, do marbad do Uíb Doṙtaind. Moelruanaid .h. Ciarda .i. rí Carppri, a fuir occisus est. Crech la mac hI Neill, gur ro ort .h. Méth ocus .h. Doṙtainn.

Kal. Enáir .ui. f.; l. ii.; coic bliadna .xx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Muiredach mac Muġróin, comarba Ciaráin; Maoileoin .h. Toráin, comarba Doire, [dormierunt]. Niall .h. Conchobair, riḋaṁna Connacht; Geirġaola, rí Breġ, occisi sunt. Moeilpeclainn Got, rí Míde, do éc. Sloiged la Flaiṫbertach .h. Néill a mBreaġaib ocus a nGallaiḃ, co tuc gialla Goeideal ó Gallaiḃ. Creaċ la Cathalán, rí Fernmaige, for feruiḃ Manach. Creaċ la fira Manach fó céṫóir co Loċ nUaiṫne, gur ro loiscred, ocus gur ro marbrad .uii. brir dhég for brú an loca. Termonn Feiċin do arġain do Caṫalán .h. Críċán.

Kal. Enair .uii. f.; l. xii.; ré bliadna .xx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Sloiged la mac Briain a Miḋe, ocus a mBreaġaib, go Gallaib ocus go Laiġnib, ocus go

---

[1] *Terrible Slaughter.* derg ár; lit. "red slaughter."

[2] *Died.* ro bárraigeḋ; lit. "were put to death."

[3] *Gillamughra.* In the Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. the name is written Gillamura, or "servant of Mura," which is probably the correct form, as the name was apparently derived from St. Mura of Othan, or Fahan, co. Donegal.

[4] *Sixth feria.* The MS. has uii (7th); but this is clearly a mistake, as the feriæ for the four preceding years were respectively, 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the year 1024 being a leap year, the 1st of January in the year 1025 fell on the 6th feria, or Friday.

[5] *The 2nd.* This is wrong. The Ann. Ult. correctly read xxuii (27).

[6] *Which;* i.e. the habitation on the lake. Loch-Uaithne, now called Lough-Ooney, is near the village of

defeated, and a terrible slaughter[1] of the men of Breifne and Connacht was committed by the Cenel-Conaill. Cuan Ua Lochain, *i.e.* the chief poet of Erinn, was slain by *the men of* Tethfa. God performed a "poet's miracle," manifestly, on the party that killed him, for they died[2] an evil death, and their bodies were not buried until wolves and birds preyed upon them. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Oilech, was slain by Gillamughra,[3] son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by the Ui-Dorthainn, Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, *i.e.* king of Cairpre, a suis occisus est. A predatory expedition by the son of Ua Neill, so that he ravaged Ui-Meth and Ui-Dorthainn. A.D. [1024.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria,[4] the 2nd[5] of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-five years and a thousand. Muiredhach, son of Mughron, comarb of Ciaran; Maeleoin Ua Torain, comarb of Doire, [dormierunt]. Niall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht; Geirgaela, king of Bregha, occisi sunt. Maelsechlainn Got, king of Midhe, died. A hosting by Flaithbhertach Ua Neill into Bregha, and to the Foreigners, and he took the hostages of the Gaeidhel from the Foreigners. A predatory expedition by Cathalan, king of Fernmhagh, against the Feara-Manach. A predatory expedition by the Feara-Manach, immediately after, to Loch-nUaithne, which[6] they burned, and they slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Termon-Feichin was plundered by Cathalan Ua Crichain. [1025.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria,[7] the 16th[8] of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-six years and a thousand. A hosting by the son of Brian[9] into Midhe and Bregha, and to the Foreigners[10] and Lagenians, and [1026.]

Smithsborough, in the barony of Dartry, co. Monaghan. The chiefs of Dartraighe-Coininnse, or Dartry, had their principal residence at this lake, whence they were sometimes called "lords of Loch-Uaithne."

[7] *Seventh feria;* IIII. F. (4th feria), MS.; but the numerals IIII are by mistake for III.

[8] *The 16th. Recte* 9th, as in the Ann. Ult.

[9] *Son of Brian;* i.e. Donnchadh.

[10] *Foreigners.* The foreigners of Dublin are here meant.

hOrgraigib, go ruc a ngialla. Slóigeð la Flaitbertach .h. Neill a Miðe, go tuc a ngialla, ocus gondeachaid for leic oigrið a nInis Mochta, gur ro indis an inis. Slóighed la mac Eochada iriu úair cedna go Gullaib, gur ro loirc, ocus co tuc broid mor uaidib, ocus feoda diriuhé. Moelruanaidh .h. Maoldoraidh do ðul ina ailitri. Aimergin .h. Móreða, ri Laigri, interfectus est. Feall la Domnall .h. Cellaig for Muiredhach .h. Céle, gur ro marb ina airdeacht feirin.

Kctt. Enair i. f.; l. xx.; feacht mbliadna .xx. ar mile [air in Tigerna]. Ruaidri mac Fogartaig, ri deiscert Breg, do ég in ailitri. Taðc mac Gilla Patraic do dallað lá ri Orgraige .i. Donnchad mac Gilla Patraic. Slóigeð la mac Briain an Orgraigib, gur ro lárat Orgraige ár a muinnteri im Dógra mac n'Dunchada, ocus im Domnall mac Senčáin, ocus im rochaide mhóir aircena. Cathalán .h. Criočáin, ri Fernmaige, ocus Cúloča .h. Gairbéit, ri .h. Méit, do comtuitim leroile a nirgail. Creč la Cénel nEogain a nUlltoib, co tucsat bóroma mhóir leó. Dún Cuillind a nAlbain do uile lorcad in hoc anno.

Kct. Enair .ii. f.; l. i.; ocht mbliadna xx.et ar mile air in Tigerna. Taðc mac Echach, airchinnech Cill Dálúa; Brían .h. Cončoðair, ocus Cornán .h. Ruairc, ocus Flaitbertač .h. hEradáin, ocus Cončoðar mac Eochada, occisi sunt. Moelmochta, ri brer Roir, o Conaillib occisus est. Orgain Daimliag la fira Manach. Mac Concuailgne, ri hi nEchach, do éc. Sitreac mac Amlaib, ri Gall, ocus Flannágan .h.

[1] *Doghra.* The name is also thus written in the Annals of Ulster; but in Tighernach, the Chron. Scotorum, and the Four Mast., it is written "Gadhra, son of Dunadhach," which is probably the correct form.

[2] *Dun-Cuillind*; i.e. Dunkeld.

[3] *Occisi.* occisi, MS.

[4] *Was slain.* occisi est, MS.; a mere blunder of the scribe. The Annals of Ulster, the contents of which are at this period almost identical with the entries in the present chronicle, have o. e. for "occisus est."

[5] *Son.* The MS. has m̄. m̄. for "mac mic" ("son of the son,") with which the Annals of Ulster agree; but this is a mistake, as the Sitric in question was the son of Amhlaibh, Amlaff, or Olaf (son of another Sitric), who was slain in Munster in 1013. See Todd's *Danish Wars*, p. 288, note [16].

Osraighe, and he carried off their pledges. A hosting by Flaithbhertach Ua Neill into Midhe, whose pledges he took; and he went over the ice into Inis-Mochta, so that he plundered the island. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh, at the same time, to the Foreigners; and he burned *their territory* and carried off from them a great spoil, and countless jewels. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh went on his pilgrimage. Aimhergin Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, interfectus est. Muiredhach Ua Céle was betrayed by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, who slew him in his own assembly. A.D. [1026.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 20th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] twenty-seven years and a thousand. Ruaidhri, son of Fogartach, king of the South of Bregha, died in pilgrimage. Tadhg Mac Gillapatraic was blinded by the king of Osraighe, *i.e.* Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic. A hosting by the son of Brian into Osraighe, when the Osraighe committed a slaughter of his people, including Doghra,[1] son of Dunchadh, and Domhnall, son of Senchan, and a great multitude besides. Cathalan Ua Crichain, king of Fernmhagh, and Culocha Ua Gairbheith, king of Ui-Meith, fell by each other in a conflict. A predatory expedition by the Cenel-Eoghain into Ulidia, and they brought with them a great prey of cows. Dún-Cuillind,[2] in Alba, was altogether burned in hoc anno. [1027.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the first of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-eight years and a thousand. Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinnech of Cill-Dalua, *died.* Brian Ua Conchobhair, and Cornán Ua Ruairc, and Flaithbhertach Ua hEradhain, and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, occisi[3] sunt. Maelmochta, king of Feara-Ross, was slain[4] by the Conaille. Plundering of Daimhliag by the Feara-Manach. The son of Cu-Cuailgne, king of Ui-Echach, died. Sitric, son[5] of Amhlaibh, king of the Foreigners, and Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, [1028.]

Cellaiġ, rí Breġ, do ḋul do Róim. Creċ lá Cénel Eogain a tír Conaill, co tucrat gaḃála mora leó.

Kal. Enáir iiii. f.; l. xii.; noi mbliadna .xx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Donnṙleiḃe .h. Brogarḃáin, rí .h. bFailge, a ṙuir occiṙur ert. Donnchad .h. Donnacán, rí Fernmaide, ocus mac hi Geirrce, rí Conaille, do comtuitim a Cill Sleiḃe. Brian .h. Conchobair, ríḋamna Connacht, a ṙuir occiṙur ert. Oeth .h. Ruairc ocus Oenġus .h. hAonġusa, ocus airchinnech Droma cliaḃ, ocus tri ṙiċit duine eli do lorcad maille friu, a nindir na lainne. Muircertach .h. Canannáin, no .h. Maeldoraiḃ, do marbad do Uiḃ Canannáin. Amlaib mac Sitric, rí Gall, do erġaḃáil do Maṫġamain .h. Riaġáin, rí Breaġ, go brarġaiḃ ḋa ced dhéġ bo, ocus .ui. xx.ᵗ eoċ mbretnach, ocus tri xxᵗ uinge do ór, ocus cloiḋem Carlusa, ocus airire Gaoidel eoir Laiġnib ocus leṫ Cuinn, ocus tri ṙiċit uincce dairged ġil ina huinge ġeimliḋe. Maelcoluim mac Mailbríġde, mic Ruaidri, ocus Maelbriġde .h. Brolcáin, prim tṙaor Erenn na aimsir, mortui sunt.

Kal. Enair .u. f.; l. .xxiii.; tríca bliadna ar mile air in Tigerna. Flaiṫbertach do teacht o Roim. Ard mBreacáin do lorcad ocus darġain do Gallaiḃ Aṫa cliaṫ, ocus da ced duine do lorcad irin daimliag, ocus da ced eli do breiṫ ambroid. Cill dara do lorcad tre anbṙaiṫċerr mná. Sloiged la mac Eochada co

---

[1] *Son of Ua Geirrche.* He is called "Cinaeth," or Kenneth, in Tighernach and the Four Mast.; but in the latter Annals the name Ua Geirrche is incorrectly written "Angeirrce."

[2] *Oengus.* The MS. has Oenguro (Oenguso), the gen. form of the name.

[3] *Ua Maeildoraidh.* This is the correct name according to the other Irish Chronicles in which the event is recorded. Tighernach adds that Muirchertach Ua Maeildoraidh, or O'Muldory, was "king of Cenel-Conaill."

[4] *Fetter ounce.* uinge ġeimliḋe (uinge geimhlidhe). The Irish word *geimhel*, or *geimhen* pron. *géven* (bonds, fetters), from which *geimhlidhe* is formed, seems to be the origin of the English word *gyves*.

[5] *Flaithbhertach*; i.e. Flaithbhertach

went to Rome. A preying expedition by the Cenel-Eoghain into Tir Conaill, when they carried off great spoils. A.D. [1028.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-nine years and a thousand. Donnsleibhe Ua Brogarbhain, king of Ui-Failghe, a suis occisus est. Donnchadh Ua Donnacain, king of Fernmhagh, and the son of Ua Geirrche,[1] king of Conaille, fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, a suis occisus est. Oedh Ua Ruairc, and Oengus[2] Ua hAenghusa, and the airchinnech of Druim-cliabh, and sixty other persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne. Muirchertach Ua Canannain, or Ua Maeldoraidh,[3] was slain by the Ui-Canannain. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, king of the Foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, king of Bregha, until he (*Amhlaibh*) gave twelve hundred cows, and six score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the hostages of the Gaeidhel, both of Laighen and Leth-Chuinn; and three scores ounces of white silver, as his fetter ounce.[4] Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, and Maelbrighde Ua Brolchain, chief artificer of Erinn in his time, mortui sunt. [1029.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty years and a thousand. Flaithbhertach[5] came from Rome. Ard-Breacain was burned and plundered by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and two hundred men were burned in the stone-church, and two hundred more carried off in captivity. Cill-dara was burned through the negligence of a woman. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh to [1030.]

O'Neill, called "an trostain" "of the [pilgrim's] staff," from his pilgrimage to Rome. There is probably an error in the text, however, as the other Irish Chronicles record Flaithbhertach's departure for Rome in this year, and his return therefrom in the succeeding year.

Telaiġ noc, ocus nocha tárraiġ ní. Eochaidh .h. Cethenén, comarba Tigernaiġ, áro foí Erenn an egna, a nArd Macha quieuit. Taḃc an eiċ ġil mac Cathail mic Conchobair, .i. airdriġ Connacht, ocus an Gott, ri Miḋe, occiri sunt. Ruaidri .h. Canannan do marbad la hOeḋ Ua Néill. Taḃc .h. Lorcáin, rí .h. Cennfelaiġ, do éġ ina ailitri a nGlinn da laċa. Cú ṁara mac Mic Liaġ, ard ollam Erenn, do ḋul déc.

Kett. Enair .ui. k.; l. iiii.; bliadain ar tríċa ocus mile air in Tigerna. Oeth .h. Neill do ṫocht sluaġ mór atimċell mic Eochada roir, co tuc tri ṁíle do ḃuaiḃ, ocus dá ced ar ṁíle do ḃroid. Sloiged la mac Eochada a nIḃ Echach, gur ro loiscset Cill Combair cona derḃoiġ, ocus gur ro marb ceḃrar do cleirchaib, ocus go ruc tríċa do broid. Sloiged la mac Briain an Orraiġib, gur ro láḋ ár a ṁuinntire im Maolcoluim Caonraigech, et alii multi. Caḃurać, comarba Caoimġin, do ḋallad la Domnall mac Dunlainġ. Creaċ int sneachta la hOed [Ua] Neill a tír Conaill, gur ro ṁarḃ .h. Canannáin, ri Cineoil Conaill. O Donnacáin, rí Arad ṫíre, do marbaḋ la .h. mBriain .i. Toirrdhelbach.

Kett. Enair .uii. k.; l. xu.; ḋá bliadain .xxx. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Maṫgaṁain .h. Riaġain, ri Breaġ, do marbad do Domnall .h. Ceallaiġ, per dolum. Gilla Comġáin mac Maolbríġde, mor ṁáor Muirebe, do lorcad co coecait do ḋoeinḃ imme. Doṁnall .h. Maoldoraiḃ, ri Ceneoil Conaill, dragḃail ḃáir an bliadain sin. Mac Maṫgaṁna mic Muiregḃaigh, ri Ciarraighe, ocus Donngal mac Duinncothaig, rí

---

[1] *Tadhg-an-eich-ghil;* lit. "Tadhg (Thady, or Thaddeus), of the white steed."

[2] *Died.* do ḋul déc; lit. "went to death."

[3] *Around the son of Eochaidh.* This is another mode of saying that Oedh marched round the territory of the son of Eochaidh, i.e. Ulidia.

[4] *The son of Brian;* i.e. Donnchadh, son of Brian Boromha.

[5] *Caenraighech.* This is an epithet

Telach-og, but he obtained nothing. Eochaidh Ua Cethenén, comarb of Tighernach, chief sage of Erinn in wisdom, in Ard-Macha quievit. Tadhg-an-eich-ghil,[1] son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, *i.e.* chief king of Connacht, and the Got, king of Midhe, occisi sunt. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain by Oedh Ua Neill. Tadhg Ua Lorcain, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Glenn-da-locha. Cumhara, son of Mac-Liag, chief poet of Erinn, died.[2] A.D. [1030.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-one years and a thousand. Oedh Ua Neill went with a large army eastwards, around the son of Eochaidh,[3] when he carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand and two hundred captives. A hosting by the son of Eochaidh into Ui-Echach, when they burned Cill-Combair with its oratory, and killed forty clerics, and carried off thirty captives. A hosting by the son of Brian[4] into Osraighe, when a slaughter of his people was committed, including Maelcoluim Caenraighech,[5] et alii multi. Cathusach, comarb of Caeimhghen, was blinded by Domhnall, son of Dunlaing. "The prey of the snow"[6] by Aedh [Ua] Neill, in Tir-Conaill, when he killed Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill. O'Donnagain, king of Aradh-thire, was slain by Ua Briain, *i.e.* Toirdhealbhach. [1031.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-two years and a thousand. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, king of Bregha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, per dolum. Gilla-comghain, son of Maelbrighde, great steward of Murebhe,[7] was burned, together with fifty persons. Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, died in this year. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muiredhach, king of Ciarraighe, and Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, king of [1032.]

signifying "of Caenraighe," or Kenry, a district now forming the barony of Kenry, in the co. of Limerick.

[6] *Prey of the snow.* So called from the quantity of snow that fell during the expedition.

[7] *Murebhe;* i.e. Moray, in Scotland. The name is written mebe in the MS.

Gailenġ, occiri runt. Etrú .h. Conaing, riġdamna Muman, occirur ert o mhuinnter Imlecha. Maidm Dromma Derdċair for Ulltaib ria nAirġialla. Maidm inber Bóinne ria Sitrec mac Almaiġ, for Conaillib, ocus for Uíb Dorĕuinn, ocus for Uíb Méith, in ro láid innár. Moeltuile, erroġ Airt Maċa, in Cirtro [quieuit]. Aodh .h. Furreid do ġabáil na herrocóide iarrin.

Kctt. Enáir .ii. f.; l. xx.ui.; tri bliadna tríċa ar mhíle aír in Tigerna. Maidm ria Murchad .h. Mailtreclainn for Concobar .h. Máilreclainn, gur rur marbad Maolruanaid Ua Carra Calma, ocus Lorcán .h. Caointelbáin, ri Loeġuire, et alii multi. Concobar .h. Muiregḣaiġh, rí Ciarraiġhe, occirur ert. Aonach Carman la Donnchad mac Gillapatraiġ, iar ngabáil riġe Laiġhen dó. Aimergin .h. Cerbaill, ri Eli, [ocur] Cumhuman mac Ruaidri hI Cendaċa, mortui runt. Maidm lé hEile, i torcradar Braon hUa Cleirig, ocus Muiredach mac mic Gillapatraiġ, et alii multi. Scrín Petair ocus Póil ag terergrin fola for altóir Patraic i nArd Macha, coram omnibus uidentibus. Aedh mac Flaiċbertaiġ hI Neill, rí Oiliġ, ocus riġdamna Erenn, port penitentiam mortuus ert, oiċċe féle Aindriar. Aodh O Neill mortuus ert.

Kctt. Enair iii. f.; l. uii.; cetri bliadna tríċa ar mhíle aír in Tigerna. Maolcoluim mac Cinaoda, ri Alban,

---

[1] *Occisi.* occiri, MS.

[2] *Occisus.* ococcirrur, MS.

[3] *Community.* muinnter (muinnter.) This word generally signifies "*people*," but, as here, frequently denotes a monastic family or community. In this sense Mr. Whitley Stokes has compared it with the N. H. Germ. *münster*, Eng. *minster*. See *Goidilica*; Calcutta, 1866, p. 31.

[4] *Grandson.* The MS. has mac "son;" but this is probably a mistake, as Carra (or Carrach) Calma, "Carrach the powerful," was slain in 967, according to the Chron. Scotorum. The Annals of Tighernach, of Ulster, and the Four Masters, have "ua," or "grandson."

[5] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[6] *Occisus.* occirrur, MS.

[7] *Fair of Carman;* i.e. the fair, or public sports, of Carman, or Loch-Carman, now Wexford.

[8] *Son of Mac Gillapatraic.* So also

Gailenga, occisi[1] sunt. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Mumha, occisus[2] est by the community[3] of Imlech. The victory of Druim-Bennchair *was gained* over the Ulidians, by the Airghialla. The victory of Inbher-Boinne *was gained* by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh, over the Conaille, and the Ui-Dorthainn, and the Ui-Meith, in which they were put to slaughter. Maeltuile, bishop of Ard-Macha, in Christo [quievit]. Aedh Ua Furreidh assumed the bishoprick afterwards. A.D. [1032.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-three years and a thousand. A victory by Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, in which Maelruanaidh, grandson[4] of Carrach Calma, and Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, king of Laeghaire, et alii[5] multi, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muiredhaigh, king of Ciarraighe, occisus[6] est. The fair of Carman[7] *was celebrated* by Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, after he had assumed the kingship of Laighen. Aimhergin Ua Cerbhaill, king of Eile, [and] Cu-Mumhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cedfadha, mortui sunt. A victory *was gained* by the Eile, in which Braen Ua Clerigh, and Muiredhach, son of Mac Gillapatraic,[8] et alii[9] multi, were slain. The shrine of Peter and Paul dropped[10] blood on the altar of Patrick, in Ard-Macha, coram omnibus videntibus.[11] Aedh, son of Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, king of Oilech, and royal heir of Erinn, post pœnitentiam mortuus est, on the night of Andrew's festival. Aedh Ua Neill mortuus est.[12] [1033.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-four years and a thousand. Maelcoluim, son of Cinaeth, king of Alba, [1034.]

in the Ann. Ult. The Four Mast. call him "Muiredhach Mac Gillapatrick;" but the Ann. of Tighernach have "Muiredhach, son of Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic."

[9] *Alii.* ⁊alıı, MS.

[10] *Dropped.* ag ɔeɹɹɹın; lit. "dropping."

[11] *Videntibus.* uıɔentıpuƿ, MS.

[12] *Mortuus est.* This is a repetition of the preceding entry, and is in a different but contemporary hand.

obiit. Aṁlaib mac Sitric do marbaḋ do tSaxanachaib, ag dul do Róiṁ. Gillaescain, mac Gillamoconna, occisus est. Dubdaingen, ri Connacht, a suis occisus est. Donnchad mac Briain do innsiḃ Orraiġe co léir. Cathal Mairtín, airċinneċ Corcaiġe, ocus Conn mac Maelpadraig, airċinneċ Munġairde, in Christo dormierunt. Macnía .h. hUchtáin, fer léiġinn Cenannsa, do báthad ag tiachtain a hAlbain, ocus cuileḃaḋ Coluim Cille, ocus tri mionna do ṁionnaiḃ Padraig, ocus trica fer impaib. Suiḃne mac Cinoetha, ri Gall Goeidil.

Ktt. Enair .iiii. f.; l. xuii.; coig bliadna .xxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Cnut mac Sain, ri Saxan, dhéc. Cathal mac Aṁalgaiḋ, ri Iarthair Laiġen, ocus a ben .i. inġen mic Gillacaimġin, mic Cinoeda, ocus a cu, do marbad an aoinfeachd do mac Cellaigh mic Dunchada. Flaiṫbertaċ .h. Murchada, ri Cenel mBoġuine, cum multis occisus est. Iarnán .h. Flannchada .i. Cú na naom ocus na bfirén do gairṫi de, do teachd for creiċ a nDelḃna, conád táirṫedar uaide do Delḃna a nimairiġ, go tardsat cliathar nó, ocus co tardsat ár a muintire, ocus fo marbaḋ tre nert na noem. Raġnall .h. hImair, ri Fuirt Lairge, do marbad in Aṫ cliaṫ la Sitric mac Aṁlaib. Ard mBreacáin do

[1] *Saxons*; i.e. the Saxons of England, probably.

[2] *Cuilebhadh*. cuileḃaḋ. The Four Mast., who give this entry, seem to have misunderstood the meaning of the word cuileḃaḋ, for they divide it into two words, cu leḃad, which Dr. O'Donovan (Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1034), has translated "with the bed," in the endeavour to represent the meaning of the text, although he must have been aware that leḃad was not the abl. case of leḃaid, a bed. The *cuilebhadh* of Colum Cille was a relic, either an altar-cloth or canopy, as appears from an ancient tract cited in Professor O'Curry's *Lectures*, pp. 333–5. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 321–3, where many references to this *cuilebhadh* are collected; but the suggestion (loc. cit.), that cuilebhadh is the Irish form of *colobium* is hardly admissible, as according to the ancient tract referred to, it seems to have been an altar-cloth. See another reference to *cuilebhadh* under the year 1128, *infra*.

[3] *Gall-Gaeidhel*; lit. "foreign Gaeidhel," and understood to signify the descendants of Irish who settled in, or intermarried with the natives of Scotland, the Hebrides, and the Isle of

obiit. Amhlaibh, son of Sitric, was slain by Saxons,[1] in going to Rome. Gillasechlainn, son of Gillamochonna, occisus est. Dubhdaingen, king of Connacht, a suis occisus est. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe entirely. Cathal Martyr, airchinnech of Corcach, and Conn, son of Maelpatraic, airchinnech of Mungairit, in Christo dormierunt. Macnia Ua hUchtain, lector of Cenannus, was drowned while coming from Alba; and the cuilebhadh[2] of Colum-Cille, and three reliquaries of the reliquaries of Patrick, and thirty men along with them, *were also drowned.* Suibhne, son of Cinaeth, king of the Gall-Gaeidhel,[3] *mortuus est.* A.D. [1034.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-five years and a thousand. Cnut, son of Sain,[4] king of the Saxons, died. Cathal, son of Amhalghaidh, king of the West of Laighen,[5] and his wife, *i.e.* the daughter of the son of Gillacaeimghin, son of Cineath, and his dog, were slain together by the son of Cellach, son of Dunchadh. Flaithbhertach Ua Murchadha, king of Cenel-mBoghuine, cum multis occisus est. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha, *i.e.* he who was called "Cú na naem ocus na bhfiren,"[6] went on a predatory excursion into Delbhna; but a small number of the *men of* Delbhna overtook his band, and gave him battle, and committed a slaughter of his people; and he was slain through the power of the saints. Raghnall, grandson of Imhar, king of Port-Lairge, was killed in Ath-cliath, by Sitric, son of Amhlaibh. Ard-Breacain was plundered by Sitric, son [1035.]

Man. The name has also been translated Dano-Irish. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 306, note [1].

[4] *Sain*, for Svain, or Svein; an instance of the tendency in the Irish to change a primitive *sv* into *s*. See *Zeuss, Gram. Celt.*, vol. I., p. 145; and *Revue Archéologique, Avril*, 1867, p. 287.

[5] *West of Laighen.* The Four Mast. call Cathal "king of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann," a territory in the north-east of the present co. of Wicklow, which would indicate that the words ıaṙ̇aıṙ Laıġen of the text should be aıṙ̇eṙ Laıġen, "east of Leinster." The word aıṙ̇eṙ (east), usually abbreviated ᾱ̇eṙ, is frequently misunderstood for ıaṙ̇aṙ.

[6] *Cú na naem ocus na bhfiren*; i.e. "the dog of the saints and the faithful." *Cu* is generally, in composition, a complimentary title.

argain la Sitric mac Amlaiḃ. Sord Colum Cille do lorcad ocus do argain do Conċobar .h. Máilseċlainn na ḃíġail.

Kal. Énair .u. f.; l. xxuiii.; fe bliadna xxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Domnall O hUaṁarain, rí breg lí, occisus est o Dál Araiḃe. Sgolóc O Flannagáin, rí breg oTeḃtha, a suis [occisus est]. Domnall mac Flainn, ríḃamna Temrach, do marbad o feruiḃ Breifne. Murchad .h. Anċaraill, ocus Niall mac Muirġesa, da riḃaṁna iartair Connacht, omnes occisi sunt. Cuċíċe mac Éignechán, rí ċeneóil nEnna, obiit. Donnchad mac Dúnlainġ, rí Laigen, do ḃallaḃ la Donnchad mac Gillapatraiġ, conderḃailt de. Flaiṫḃertach in trosdain .h. Néill, airdrígh Oiliġ, post penetentiam optimam, in Christo quieuit. Ruaidri mac Taiḋg, mic Lorcain, do ḃallaḃ la mac Mail na mbó.

Kal. Enair uii. f.; l. .x.; fecht mbliadna ar tríċa ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal mac Ruaidri, ri iartharr Connacht, do ḋul da oilithri go hArd Macha. Flann .h. Mailseclainn do ḃallaḃ la Conchobar hUa Maoilseclainn. Arċú .h. Celechán, rí .h. mBreffail, ocus Ruaidri .h. Lorcáin, rí .h. Niallán, occisi sunt ic Craoiḃ ċaille ó Muiredhach O Ruaḋaċáin, ocus ó Uiḃ Echaċ. Cúmmain .h. Roḃann, rí Fuirt Laigse, a suis occisus est. Tri .h. Moeldoraiḋ do marbaḋ. Doinend aḋbail ocus fliuċnus mór in bliaḋain si.

Kal. Énair i. f.; l. xxi.; ocht mbliadna ar .xxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Colmán cam .h. Conġaile, comarba Molaissi, in Christo quieuit. Gilla Crist,

---

[1] *The 28th.* Should be 29th.

[2] *Occisus est.* occisus est, for occisus sunt, MS.

[3] *Omnes.* oim̄s, MS. The Ann. Ult. read oēs, which Dr. O'Conor reads "a suis." The Four Masters have do marbad, "were slain."

[4] *Cuchiche;* lit. "canis mamillæ."

[5] *Flaithbhertach In-trostain;* i.e. "Flaithbhertach of the [pilgrim's] staff," in allusion to his journey to Rome, mentioned under the year 1030.

[6] *Est.* est, for sunt (sunt), MS.

of Amhlaibh; *and* Sord-Choluim-Cille was burned and plundered by Conchobhar Ua Maeilsechlainn, in revenge thereof. A.D. [1035.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 28th[1] of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-six years and a thousand. Domhnall O'hUamharain, king of Feara-Lí, occisus est[2] by the Dal-Araidhe. Sgolóc O'Flannagain, king of Feara-Tethfa, a suis [occisus est]. Domhnall, son of Flann, royal heir of Temhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Murchadh Ua Anchapaill, and Niall son of Muirghes, two royal heirs of the West of Connacht, omnes[3] occisi sunt. Cuchiche,[4] son of Eignechan, king of Cenel-Enna, obiit. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, and he died thereof. Flaithbhertach In-trostain[5] Ua Neill, chief king of Oilech, post pœnitentiam optimam in Christo quievit. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbó. [1036.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-seven years and a thousand. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann Ua Maelsechlainn was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn. Archú Ua Celechain, king of Ui-mBresail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcain, king of Ui-Niallain, occisi sunt at Craebh-chaille by Muiredhach O'Ruadhachain, and by the Ui-Echach. Cúinmhain Ua Robhann, king of Port-Lairge, a suis occisus est.[6] Three *of the family* of Ua-Maeldoraidh were slain. Prodigious tempests and great moisture in this year. [1037]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-eight years and a thousand. Colman Cam[7] Ua Conghaile, comarb of Molaise, in Christo quievit. Gillachrist, son of Cathbharr [1038.]

---

[7] *Cam;* i.e. "the crooked." The Four Mast. call him *caech*, (=Lat. cæcus), or "blind," but the Ann. Ult. read *cam*.

mac Caṫḃarr hi Doiṁnaill, gaḃal ḋogaid ocus cornuma Cénil Conaill, do marbad la mac Cuinn hi Domnaill. Caṫ eitir Cuanna, ri Saxan, ocus Ota, ri Franc, i dtorcair míle fer imm Otta. Orcallaid O Ruaḋaċáin, ri .h. nEachach, do marbaḋ la cloinn tSíonaiġ i nArd Maċa, lá féli an Ullstain, antíġuil marḃṫa Eochada mic an Abaḋ, ocus antíġail tṡráṫaiġṫe Aird Macha. Maidm for Uiḃ Maine ria nDelḃna, for lar Cluana mic Nóir, áine feile Ciaráin, in quo multi occiri sunt. Cúḋuiliġ .h. Donnchada, ríḋaṁna Cairil, do marbad do Uiḃ Faoláin.

Kctt. Enáir .ii. f.; l. ii. Noi mbliadna tríċa ar mile air in Tigerna. Iáco, ri Breatan, a suis; Domnall mac Donnchada, ri .h. bFáolain, ó Domnall .h. Ferġaile; Donnchad derg .h. Ruairc, ó .h. Conchobair; Ruaidri, ri Fernmaiġe, a suis; Oeth .h. Flannagán, ri Luirg ocus .h. bFiacraċ, omnes occiri [sunt]. Donnchad mac Gillapatraiġ, airdríġ Laigen et Ossraiġe, [do éc]. Muiredhach mac Flaiṫbertaiġ hi Neill do marbad do Leiṫrendruiḃ. Cerḃall mac Faolain occisus est ó Gallaiḃ.

Kctt. Enair .iii. f.; l. .xiii. Cethraċa bliadna ar mile air in Tigerna. Hic est annus millesimus et quadragesimus annus ab Incarnatione Domini. Corcran Cleirech, cenn Eorpa im crabaḋ, ocus im egna, in Christo pausauit. Donnchad mac Crionán, ri Alban, a suis occisus est. Aralt, ri Saxan, giuar mortuus. Cell dara

[1] *Cuana;* i.e. the Emperor Conrad II. See under the year 1023, *supra*, where the name is similarly written. The Emperor Henry III. is called "Cona" in the Ang. Sax. Chron. See Thorpe's ed., vol. ii., p. 159.

[2] *Ota.* Odo, or Eudes, Comte de Champagne, slain in the battle of Bar le Duc, 17 Dec., 1037.

[3] *Ua Conchobhair;* i.e. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, or Hugh O'Conor.

[4] *Ruaidhri.* The Ann. of Tighern. and the Four Mast. read mac Ruaidri, "son of Ruaidhri (or Rory.)"

[5] *Ui-Fiachrach;* i.e. Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha.

[6] *Omnes.* oīnēs (oimnes), MS.

[7] *Leithrenna.* Tighernach writes the name Ui-Labhradha, in which he is followed by the Four Mast. See *O'Donovan's* ed., p. 836, *n.* z, where the editor adds, "the O'Laverys (Ui-Labhradha), a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh, county of

Ua Domhnaill, the prop of battle and defence of the Cenel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn Ua Domhnaill. A battle between Cuana,[1] king of the Saxons, and Ota,[2] king of the Franks, in which a thousand men were slain along with Ota. Orcallaid O'Ruadhachain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by Clann-Sionaigh in Ard-Macha, on the festival of Ultan, in revenge for the killing of Eochaidh Mac-an-Abaidh, and for the profanation of Ard-Macha. A victory gained over the Ui-Maine by the Dealbhna, in the middle of Cluain-mic-Nois, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival, in quo multi occisi sunt. Cúdhuiligh, grandson of Donnchadh, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. A.D. [1038.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-nine years and a thousand. Iaco, king of Britain, a suis; Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, king of Ui-Faelain, by Domhnall Ua Ferghaile; Donnchadh Derg Ua Ruairc, by Ua Conchobhair;[3] Ruaidhri,[4] king of Fernmhagh, a suis; Oedh Ua Flannagain, king of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach,[5]—omnes[6] occisi [sunt]. Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, chief king of Laighen and Osraighe, [died]. Muiredhach, son of Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, was slain by the Leithrenna.[7] Cerbhall, son of Faelan, was slain by Foreigners. [1039.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty years and a thousand. Hic est annus millesimus[8] et quadragesimus annus ab Incarnatione[9] Domini. Corcran Cleirech,[10] the head of Europe as regards piety and wisdom, in Christo[10] pausavit. Donnchadh, son of Crínán, king of Alba, a suis occisus est. Aralt, king of the Saxons, givas[11] moritur. Cill-dara was [1040.]

Down." The Ann. Ult., however, have the name as in the text.

8 *Millesimus.* mılꝛemuꝰ (milsemus), MS.

9 *Incarnatione.* ūcaꝛnácıōe (ancarnacione), MS.

10 *Corcran Cleirech;* i.e. "Corcran the Cleric."

11 *Givas.* This word is written ꝸıuaıꝰ in the Ann. Ult., but Dr. O'Conor prints it ꝸuıaıꝰ, and translates "ferorum." The old English transl. of the Ann. Ult. (in Brit. Mus.) has "Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills." The Editor is unable to explain the word. The death of Aralt (Harold "Harefoot") is entered in the Anglo-Sax. Chron. also under the year 1040.

uile do loscad im Feil Michíl. Cenannus do loscad. Dún da leṫḟlas do loscad, ocus il ċella airchena.

Kal. Enáir .u. f.; l. xxiii.; bliadain xl. ar mile air in Tigerna. Ad imda trá na hairisse etir marbad ocus crechad, ocus ċathaib, isin mbliadain si. Ni cumaing nech a ninnisin co léir, acht mad uaisse do lis ḃíṫ, ar dáig oéssa na ndoeineḋ do innisin dreoċa. Mac Bethaid, mic Bethaid, mic Ainmire, ard ollam Aird Maċai ocus Erenn airchena, [do éc]. Domnall remar, mac Mail na mbó, do marbad do Laiġniḃ. Muirchertach mac Gillapadraig do marbad do Uiḃ Cáolluiḋe, a mebail. Creċ la hAirġiallaib a Conaillib, co rucsat Conaille forra, gur brisset ḃíṫ a Muiġ dáċuinnech. Creċ la .h. Neill a nIḃ Echach Ulad, co tucsat creiċ mór leo. Gilla Comgaill mac Duinncuan, mic Dúnlaing, do ṡreḋ a Cill dara ar éigin, ocus a marbad iarum.

Kal. Enair .ui. f.; l. u.; ḋá bliadain xl. ar mile air in Tigerna. Fersa mór Moeḋóg do loscad la Donnchad mac Briain. Glend uisinn do loscad do mac Mail na mbó, ocus an dairṫech do brisseḋ, ocus ced duine do marbad, ocus ceitri ced do ṡreiṫ eisde a noíġuil Fersa móre. Murchad mac Dúnlaing, ri Laigen, ocus Domnall mac Aeḋa, ri [h.] Bairċe, do ṫuitim la Gillapadraig mac n'Donnchada, ri Osraige, ocus la Macraiḋ .h. n'Donnchada, ri Eoganachta. Flann mac Maoilsechlainn, rígdamna Erenn, do marbad tre meaḃul.

Kal. Enair .uii. f.; l. xvi.; tri bliadna .xl. ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal mac Ruaidri, ri iarṫair

---

[1] *Son of Bethadh.* Mic Bethaid. Omitted in Tighernach, the Ann. Ult., and the Four Mast. Probably a repetition of the name mac Bethaid.

[2] *Glenn-Uissen.* Glend uisinn (Glend uinsinn, i.e. Ash-glen), in the text; but the name is generally written Glenn-Uissen in old texts, which is now changed to Killeshin, the name of an old church, and parish, in the barony of Slievemargy, Queen's co.

[3] *Eoghanachta;* i.e. Eoghanachta-Chaisil, "the Eoghanachts of Cashel," a sept descended from Eoghan-Mór, king of Munster in the 3rd century, anciently seated in the district around Cashel, co. Tipperary.

entirely burned about the festival of Michael. Cenannus was burned. Dún-da-leth-ghlas was burned, and many churches besides. A.D. [1040.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-one years and a thousand. Numerous, truly, are the events in this year, between slayings and plunderings, and battles. No one could relate them all, but only a few of many of them are related, on account of the dignity of the people mentioned in them. Mac Bethaidh, son of Bethadh,[1] son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and likewise of Erinn, [died]. Domhnall Remhar, son of Mael-na-mbó, was slain by the Lagenians. Muirchertach Mac Gillapatraic was slain by the Ui-Caelluidhe, in treachery. A preying expedition by the Airghialla into Conaille, but the Conaille overtook them, and they were defeated in Magh-dha-chuinnech. A preying expedition by the Ui-Neill into Ui-Echach-Uladh, and they carried off a great prey. Gillacomghaill, son of Donncuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly taken from Cill-dara, and afterwards killed. [1041.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-two years and a thousand. Ferna-mór-Maedhóig was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Glenn-Uissen[2] was burned by the son of Mael-na-mbó, and the oratory broken, and one hundred persons were slain, and four hundred taken out of it, in retaliation for Ferna-mór. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, king of Laighen, and Domhnall, son of Aedh, king of [Ui]-Bairche, fell by Gillapatraic, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe, and by Macraith, grandson of Donnchadh, King of Eoghanachta.[3] Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Erinn, was slain through treachery. [1042.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-three years and a thousand. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of [1043.]

Connacht, do eg in ailithri a nAird Mača. Domnall .h. Fergaile, ri Foirtiuath Laigen, do marbad dia dóenib fein. Flann .h. hAnbfédh, ri .h. Meth, do marbad ó Uíb Cerbaill, ó ri Fernmaige. Oedh .h. Conchiacla, ri Tedba, do marbad o Muircertach O Maoiltrechlainn. Ceinnéidig O Cuirc, ri Múscraide, occisus est. Gillamoconna O Duibdirma in pace dormiuit. Maidm Maile Caonnaic for brú Sluaighe, for Osraigib, ocus for Erinnaib, ria Cartach mac Soerbretaigh, dú a bfargabad .h. Donnagáin, ri Arad. Maidm for Cenel gConaill la Cenél nEogain a dtegmonn Dáiredóg.

Kal. Ianair .i. f.; l. .xxuii.; ceithri bliadna ar .xt. ar mile air an Tigerna. Cumuscach .h. hAillelán, ri .h. nEchach, do marbad ó Uíb Cathracáin. Niall .h. Celechán, ri .h. mBreathail, ocus a brathair .i. Threnfer, do dallad do macaib Mataidán tre neball. Domnall .h. Cuirc, ri Muscraide, do marbad do .h. [F]laidlén, ocus do .h. Oirin. Cred la Niall mac Mailsechlainn .i. ba ri nOiligh an tan sin, for Uíb Méth ocus for Cuailgne, go rug da ced dhég bó, ocus rochaide do braid, a ndígail thráthaigthe clainn na nedachta. Cred eli dno la Muircertach hUa Neill for Mughornu, co tuc bóruma ocus broid a ndígail thráthaigthe an clainn cedna. In Cleirech .h. Conchobair do marbad.

Kal. Ianair .iii. f.; l. .ix.; coig bliadna .xt. ar mile air in Tigerna. Congalach .h. Lochlainn, ri

---

[1] *Muscraidhe.* There were anciently many territories in Ireland called Muscraidhe, or Muskerry. The district here referred to, formerly known by the names of Muscraidhe Treithirne, Muscraidhe Breogain, and Muscraidhe Chuirc, is comprised in the present barony of Clanwilliam, in the S. of the co. Tipperary.

[2] *Occisus est.* occisi sunt, MS.

[3] *Dormivit.* dormierunt for dormierunt, MS.

[4] *In which . . was slain.* dú a bfargabad (dú a bfhargbad); lit. "where was left."

[5] *Muscraidhe;* i.e. Muscraidhe-Chuirc. See note[1] *supra.*

[6] *Clog-an-edachta.* The "Bell of the Bequest," otherwise called *Clog-udachta-Phadraig,* or the "Bell of

Connacht, died in pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Ferghaile, king of Fortuatha-Laighen, was slain by his own people. Flann Ua hAnbhfheth, king of Ui-Meth, was slain by the Ui-Cerbhaill, *i.e.* by the king of Fernmhagh. Oedh Ua Confhiacla, king of Tethfa, was killed by Muirchertach O'Maelsechlainn. Cennedigh O' Cuirc, king of Muscraidhe,[1] occisus est.[2] Gillamochonna O'Duibhdhiorma in pace dormivit.[3] The victory of Maelcaenmhaigh, on the brink of the Siuir, *was gained* over the men of Osraighe and Er-Mumha, by Carthach, son of Saerbrethach; in which Ua Donnagáin, king of Aradh, was slain.[4] A victory *was gained* over the Cenel-Conaill, by the Cenel-Eoghain, at Termon-Dábheóg. A.D. [1043.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-four years and a thousand. Cumuscach Ua hAillelain, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Ui-Carracain. Niall Ua Celecháin, king of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, *i.e.*, Trénfer, were blinded by the sons of Matadhan, through treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidhe,[5] was slain by Ua [F]ladhlén, and Ua Oisin. A preying expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, *i.e.*, who was at that time king of Oilech, against the Ui-Meth and Cuailgne, when he carried off 1,200 cows, and a multitude of captives, in revenge for the profanation of Clog-an-edachta.[6] Another preying expedition, moreover, by Muirchertach Ua Neill, against the Mughdhorna; and he carried off a prey of cattle, and captives, in revenge for the profanation of the same bell. The Cleirech[7] Ua Conchobhair was slain. [1044.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 9th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-five years and a thousand. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, king of [1045.]

Patrick's Bequest," because it was believed to have been bequeathed by St. Patrick. The text reads *Clog-na-nedachta*, or "Bell of the Bequests;" but the other Irish Chronicles in which it is mentioned, have ιnɔ eɔaċhτa "of the Bequest." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 323, *n.* [d].

[7] *The Cleirech*; i.e. the Cleric.

Corcumruaid; Glúniarainn .h. Cléirchén, ri .h. gCairpri; Flaithbertach .h. Canannán, ri Ceneoil Conaill; Domnall .h. Cerbaill, oirdan Muman, mortui sunt. Airchinnech Leithglinne do marbad a ndorus na cille. Cred la Muircertach .h. Néill a breraib Breag, conus tarraid Gairbeith .h. Cathusaig, ri Breg, ic Carrán Linne, ocus an mur lán ar a chinn, go torchair Muircertach ann, et alii multi. Carrthach, mac Saoirbretnaig, ri Eoganachta Caisil, do lorcad a tig theined do .h. Longargáin mic Duinncuan, cum multis nobilibus ursis. Cath etir Albanchaib etorra fein, a torchair Cronán, ab Dúin cuillenn.

Kctt. Enair .iii. f.; l. .xx. Sé bliadna .xt. ar mile air in Tigerna. Muiredhach mac Flaithbertaig hi Neill, rigdamna Oiligh, ocus Aitéoh .h. hAiteoh, ri .h. nEchach, do lorcad a tig theneth lá Conulaoh mac Congalaig, ri Uachtair thire. Art Uallach O Ruairc do marbad do Cenel Conaill. Fergal .h. Ciarda, ri Cairpri, do marbad do .h. Flannagáin, ri Tethra.

Kctt. Enáir .u. f.; l. i. Seacht mbliadna ar .xt. ar mile air in Tigerna. Snechta mor irin mbliadain ri o réil Muiri go réil Patraig, do ná fríth ramail, conrurlá ár ndaoine ocus indele, ocus fiadnaise an mara, ocus énlaithe. Muircertach .h. Madadáin, ri .h. mBregrail, do marbad a nArd Macha, do Madadán .h. Céleachán, per dolum. Niall .h. Ruairc do marbad la .h. Conchobair. Cred fluaigeth lá Niall mac Mailtreclainn a mBregaib, gu rormarth .h. nIrgrenáin.

Kctt. Enair .ui. f.; l. .xii. Ocht mbliadna ar .xt. ar

---

[1] *Others.* alı, MS.

[2] *On fire.* theneth; lit. "of fire," MS.

[3] *Multis.* multirr (multiss), MS.

[4] *Uallach*; i.e. the proud.

[5] *Snow.* rnēa, for rnechta, MS.

The form rnēa has been altered to rneaa (for rneachta), by Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added several marginal notes throughout the volume.

[6] *Ua Conchobhair*; i.e. Aedh, or Hugh O'Conor.

Corcomruaidh ; Glún-iarainn Ua Cleirchén, king of Ui-Cairpre; Flaithbhertach Ua Canannáin, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domhnall Ua Cedfadha, the glory of Mumha, mortui sunt. The airchinnech of Leithghlinn was killed in the door of the church. A predatory expedition by Muirchertach Ua Neill into Feara-Breagh; but Gairbheith Ua Cathusaigh, king of Breagha, overtook him at Cassán-Linne, when the sea was full in before him, and Muirchertach and many others[1] were slain there. Carthach, son of Saerbhrethach, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, was burned in a house on fire,[2] by the grandson of Longhargan, son of Donncuan, cum multis[3] nobilibus ustis. A battle between the men of Alba, among themselves, in which Cronan, abbot of Dun-Cuillend, was slain. A.D. [1045.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-six years and a thousand. Muiredhach, son of Flaithbhertach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oilech, and Aitedh Ua hAitedh, king of Ui-Echach, were burned in a house on fire, by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-thire. Art Uallach[4] O'Ruairc was slain by the Cenel-Conaill. Ferghal Ua Ciardha, king of Cairpre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, king of Tethfa. [1046.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-seven years and a thousand. Great snow[5] in this year from the festival of Mary to the festival of Patrick, for which no equal was found, so that it caused a destruction of people, and cattle, and the wild animals of the sea, and of birds. Muirchertach, grandson of Madadhan, king of Ui-Bresail, was killed in Ard-Macha, by Madadhan Ua Celechain, per dolum. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by Ua Conchobhair.[6] A predatory hosting by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, into Bregha, when he slew Ua hIffernain. [1047.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-eight years [1048.]

mile air in Tigerna. Fergal .h. Mailṁuaid, ri bFer gCeall; Gillacoluim .h. hEicnid airdri Oirgialla; Cendfaolad O Cuill, ard ollam Muman; Maelfábaill .h. hEidin ri .h. bFiacrach Aidne, mortui sunt. Comarba Fedair .i. in Fápa, ocus da fer dhéc da aogr gráid, dfagail dáir maille frir, iar nól neime do fadd dóib in comarba fo hionnarbad arr feme.

Kctt. Enair .i. f.; l. xxiii. Noi mbliadna ar xt. ar mile air in Tigerna. Maelcoinnid .h. Taidlig, comarba Daiminni, [do éc]. Muircertach mac Mailfeclainn do ṁarbad la Conchobar .h. Mailfechlainn, dar farugad Dé ocus daoine. Conchobar .h. Cinnfaolad, ri .h. Conaill Gabra; Iomar .h. Béice, ri .h. Méd, occisi sunt.

Kctt. Enair .ii. f.; .l. iiii.; coeca bliadna ar mile air in Tigerna. Maelruanaid .h. Concoirne, ri Ele; Donnchad mac Gillafaolain, ri .h. bFailge, occisi sunt. Cill dara cona damliag do lorcad. Cleirchén .h. Muineóc, tuir crabad na hErenn, [quieuit in Christo]. Scaindeir eoir fiora Muige hIda ocus Oirgialla, a torchair Eochaid h .h. hOrrene.

Kctt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xu.; bliadain ar. l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Muircertach mac Bric, ri na nDéisi, do lorcad do Uib Faolain. Mac Buadán mic Bric do marbad a ndaṁliag Lir ṁóir, do Máilfeclainn O Bric. Amalgaid mac Cathail, ri iarthair Connacht, do dallad la hAed .h. Conchobair. Laignén mac Maelain, ri Gailenga, cum sua regina .i. ingen an Gaid, do dul

---

[1] *Son.* mac. So also in Tighernach; but the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters have ua, or grandson.

[2] *Occisi.* occisi (occissi), MS.

[3] *Grandson.* The MS. has .h. for hua, or ua, the Irish equivalent for *nepos*. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. read mac "son." The Dublin MS. of Tighernach also has m̄ for mac. Dr. O'Conor, in his ed. of Tighernach, prints the name "Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar."

[4] *Mac Buatan;* i.e. "son of Buatan." The name appears thus also in the

and a thousand. Ferghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Ceall; Gillacoluim Ua hEighnigh, chief king of Oirghiall; Cendfaeladh O'Cuill, chief poet of Mumha; Maelfabhaill Ua hEidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, mortui sunt. The comarb of Peter, i.e., the Pope, and twelve of his men of grade along with him, died after drinking poison which the comarb who had previously been expelled thence (i.e., *from the Papacy*) gave to them. A.D. [1048.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord forty-nine years and a thousand. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh, comarb of Daimh-inis, [died]. Muirchertach, son[1] of Maelsechlainn, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, to the profanation of God and of men. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaeladh, king of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, *and* Imhar Ua Béice, king of Ui-Méth, occisi[2] sunt. [1049.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty years and a thousand. Maelruanaidh, grandson[3] of Cucoirne, king of Eile, *and* Donnchadh, son of Gillafhaelain, king of Ui-Failghe, occisi sunt. Cill-dara, with its stone-church, was burned. Cleirchen Ua Muineóc, tower of the piety of Erinn, [quievit in Christo]. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Oirghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOssene was slain. [1050.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-one years and a thousand. Muirchertach, son of Brec, king of the Deisi, was burned by the Ui-Faelain. Mac Buatan,[4] son of Brec, was slain in the stone-church of Lis-mór, by Maelsechlainn, grandson of Brec. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, king of the West of Connacht, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Laighnén, son of Maelan, king of Gailenga, cum sua regina, *i.e.*, the daughter of the Gut,[5] went on their [1051.]

Ann. Ult.; but Tighernach and the Four Mast. have it more correctly "Faelan, son of Brattan."

[5] *The Gut*; i.e. "the stammerer;" one of the O'Melaghlins, whose death is recorded under the year 1030, *supra*.

dia ailitri do Róim, ocus a ég. Mág Lachlainn do ionnarbad a rígi Tealach óg, ocus Aod .h. Fergail do rígad na ionad.

Ktt. Enair .iiii. f.; l. xx.iii; dá bliadain ar .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Domnall Bán .h. Briain do marbad la Connachtaib. Braon mac Maoliṁórda, rí Laigen, [do ec] i Colainea. Macraith .h. Donnchada, rí Goganachta Cairil, do ég.

Ktt. Enair .ui. f.; l. uii.; tri bliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Mac na hoidche .h. Ruairc, rídamna Connacht, do marbad do Diarmaid .h. Cuinn a nInnri Loca hArbech. Flaithfertach .h. Maolfadaill, rí Cairrge Brachaide; Murchad .h. Beollain, airchinnech Droma cliab; omner in pace dormierunt. Cred lá mág Lachlainn ocus la feraib ṁoige hIa for Cenel mBinnig Loca Droćait, go rugrat tri ced bó, ocus gur ro ṁarbrat Duibenna mac Cinoeda .i. fegnab Cluana Fiacna, ocus Cúmaća mac Clairćén, moer Dál gCais. Moelcron mac Cathail, rí Breg, do marbad do .h. Riacáin. Donnchad .h. Cellaćáin, rídamna Cairil, do ṁarbad dOrgraigib. Niall .h. hEicniġ, rí fer Manach, do marbad dfernaib Luirg.

Ktt. Enair .uii. f.; l. xuii.; ceitri bliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Iomar mac Ailt, rí Gall, do ég. Aod .h. Fergail, rí Tealach óg, ocus mac Aricon .h. Celechán, rí .h. mBreifnib, do marbad dfernaib Fernmaige. Maidm Finnṁaige for Uib Méit ocus for Uachtar tíre, ria nUib Eać, dú atorchair an croibdeirg, ruadamna Uachtair tíre. Aod mac

---

[1] *He died.* Tighernach adds that he died tair iar tiachtain o Roim, "in the east, after coming from Rome." The Four Mast. represent both Laighnén and his wife as having died on their journey homewards.

[2] [*Died*]. [do ec]. Supplied from the Ann. Ult.

[3] *Colainea*; i.e. Cologne.

[4] *Mac-na-hoidhche*; lit. *filius noctis.*

[5] *Loch-hArbhech*; now Loch-Arrow, on the borders of the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon.

[6] *Omnes.* oim̄r (for oimner), MS.

[7] *Dormierunt.* doim̄erunt, MS.

[8] *Mac Lachlainn.* mag clachlainn, MS.

pilgrimage to Rome, and he died[1]. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the sovereignty of Tealach-óg, and Aedh, grandson of Ferghal, was made king in his place. A.D. [1051.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-two years and a thousand. Domhnall Bán Ua Briain was slain by the men of Connacht. Braen, son of Maelmordha, king of Laighen, [died][2] in Colainea.[3] Macraith, grandson of Donnchadh, king of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, died. [1052.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-three years and a thousand. Mac-na-hoidhche[4] Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Diarmaid Ua Cuinn on an island of Loch-hArbhech.[5] Flaithbhertach Ua Maelfhabhaill, king of Carraig-Brachaide, *and* Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinnech of Druim-cliabh, omnes[6] in pace dormierunt.[7] A preying expedition by Mac Lachlainn[8] and the men of Magh-Itha, against the Cenel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait, when they carried off three hundred cows, and killed Duibhemhna, son Cinaeth, viz.:—the vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna, and Cúmacha, son of Clairchen, steward of Dal-Cais. Maelcrón, son of Cathal, king of Bregh, was slain by Ua Riacain. Donnchadh Ua Cellachain, royal heir of Caisel, was slain by the Osraighe. Niall Ua hEighnich, king of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Luirg. [1053.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-four years and a thousand. Imhar, son of Aralt, king of the Foreigners, died. Aedh, grandson of Ferghal, king of Tealach-óg, and the son of Archu[9] Ua Celechain, king of Ui-Bresail, were slain by the men of Fernmhagh. The victory of Finnmhagh *was gained* over the Ui-Meith and the men of Uachtar-thire, by the Ui-Echach, in which fell the Croibhdherg,[10] royal heir of Uachtar-thire. Aedh, son of [1054.]

---

[9] *Archu*; lit. "slaughter hound," from ar, slaughter, and cu, a hound.

[10] *The Croibhdherg*; i.e. "the red-handed," or, more literally, "red fist."

Ceinnéidiġ mic Duinncuan, muire ċloinne Toirrdhelbaiġ, do marbad do Connachtaiḃ. Caṫ eidir fira Alban ocus Saxanaiḃ, i torchradar tri míle dhéagaiḃ Alban, ocus míle go leiṫ do Saxanaiḃ, im Dolfinn[1] mac Finntain. Loċ Suide Oḃráin a Sléiḃ Guaireaḋa do élúḋ a ndeireadh oiḋċe féile Michíl, condeachaid irin fáḃaill, quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

Kctt. Enáir .i. f.; l.xxix. Coic bliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Domnall ruaḋ O Briain do marbaḋ la .h. nEidin. Gillapatraic rí Osraiġe [do ecc]. Maiḋm ria Toirrdhealbaċ .h. mBriain for Murchad .h. mBriain, dú adtorchradar ceitri ced im cetri tóirrechaiḃ.x. Caṫ martairtiġe ria nDubḋáleiṫe, comarba Patraic, for mac Loingsiġ hi Maoiltheaċlainn .i. comarba Finnén ocus Colum Cille, dú isdorchradar ile.

Kctt. Enair .ii. f.; l. x. Sé bliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Caṫusaċ mac Giriġarḃáin, comarba Cuimiġ i Cianachta; Cetrath, cend cleirech Muman, quieuerunt. Creċ lá Niall mac Maoiltheclainn for Dál nAraiġe, go dtuc .xx. ced do ḃuaiḃ, ocus tri .xx. duine do briaṫ. Flann Mainistreach, airdd file ocus air[d]fer léiġinn, ocus foí fenċusa Erenn, in uita etterna requieuit.

[1] *Dolfinn.* There is no mention of this Dolfinn in the account of this battle given in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which has it under the same year; the only person of the name occurring in the Chronicle being Dolphin, Earl of Cumberland, expelled by William in 1092. The battle is briefly recorded in the Annals of Tighernach. See O'Conor's ed., *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, tom. II., p. 299, where the editor incorrectly adds, "silet de hoc prælio Chron. Sax."

[2] [*Died*]. The corresponding expression in the text, [do ecc], is supplied from Ann. Ult.

[3] *Relic-house*, martairtiġe; i.e., the house (at Armagh?) in which the *martra*, or relics of the martyrs were kept. The Annals of Tighernach record the event in a more intelligible manner: cath eidir Dubdaleithe, comarba Patraic, ocus Murchad h. Maelsechlain, comarba Finden ocus Colum Cille, ac cosnum martraiġe: "a battle between Dubh-da-lethe, comarb of Patrick, and Murchadh Ua Maelsechlain, comarb of Finnen and Colum Cille, contending for relics (*martraige*)." Murchadh Ua Maeilsechlain is not included in the list of the successors of Colum Cille pub-

Cennedigh, son of Donncuan, steward of Clann-Toir- A.D.
dhealbhaigh, was slain by the men of Connacht. A battle [1054.]
between the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which fell three thousand of the men of Alba, and one thousand and a half of the Saxons, together with Dolfinn,[1] son of Finntar. Loch-suidhe-Odhrain, in Sliabh-guaire, stole away in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Fabhall, quod non auditum est ab antiquis.

The kalends of January, on the 1st feria, the 29th of [1055.]
the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-five years and a thousand. Domhnall Ruadh O'Briain was slain by Ua hEidhin. Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, [died].[2] A victory was gained by Toirdhelbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, in which four hundred were slain, together with fourteen chieftains. The battle of the relic-house[3] *was gained* by Dubh-da-leithe, comarb of Patrick, over the son of Loingsech Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. the comarb of Finnén and of Colum Cille, in which many were slain.

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 10th of [1056.]
the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-six years and a thousand. Cathusach, son of Gerrgarbhan, comarb of Cainech in Cianachta,[4] *and* Cetfadh, head of the clerics of Mumha, quieverunt. A predatory expedition by Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, against the Dál-Araidhe, when he carried off two thousand cows, and three score men as prisoners. Flann Mainistrech, chief poet, and chief lector, and professor of the history of Erin, in vita æterna requievit.[5] Lightning came and killed three

lished by Dr. Reeves in his ed. of *Adamnan's* life of the Saint, and therefore it is to be presumed that Murchadh was only abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Kells, founded respectively by Sts. Finnen and Colum Cille. The event has been omitted by the Four Masters.

[4] *Cianachta;* i.e. Cianachta of Glenn Geimhin, now the bar. of Keenaght, co. Londonderry, in which St. Cainnech was born, and founded the church of Drumachose or Termonkenny.

[5] *Requievit*, requiepcit, MS.

Tene ġeláin do ḃocht gur ro ṁarḃ triar ag Dirrert Tóla ocus mac leiġinn ag Surd, ocus gurro bris imdile. Creċ do chuáid Eochaid .h. Flaiṫeṁ i Maġ Loċa, oiḋċe nodlac mór, go dtuc .u. ced bó conuice uirrce .i. co hoḃuinn Maige Uaṫa, ocus forḟágrat na bú isin aḃuinn, ocus ro báide ochtar ar da fichait síḃ, im Cuilend mac Deirgain.

Kl. Enair .iiii. f.; l. xx.i. Seacht mbliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Niall .h. hEcnechán, rí Cenel nEnda, a suis occisus est. Dúngal .h. Donnchada, ri Eoganachta Caisil, do ḃuidim la Murchad .h. Briain. Finnguine .h. Finnguine, ṡcaiṁna Muman, dó ḃuidim la Maelsechlainn mac mBric. Maelruanaid .h. Focartaiġ, rí Deisceirt Eli, do ḃuidim la Donnchad mac Briain. Dubḃáleiṫe .h. Cinaeda, airchinnech Corcaige, ocus Robartaċ mac Ferḋomnaiġ, comarba Coluim Cille, in Domino dormierunt. Domnall .h. Ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ la Domnall mac Maelruanaid, rí Fer Manach.

Kl. Enair u. f.; l. ii.; ocht mbliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Imlech Iobair do lorcad co leir, eisir ḃaimliag ocus ḃloictech. Lulaċ mac Gilla Comġáin, airdrígh Alban, do ṁarbad la Maelcoluim mac Donnchada i caṫ. Maiḋm Sleiḃe Crott fria Diarmaid mac Maelnambó, for Donnchadh mac mBriain, dú i torchair Cairpri .h. Líġḋa, airchinneċ Imliġ Iḃair, ocus Ríḃardan mac Concoirne, rí Ele, et alii multi. Mac Bethad mac Finnlaoiċ, airdrigh

---

[1] *Fastnesses.* imdile. This word is probably a mistake. The Ann. Ult. (Dublin copy) has "in mbile," "the tree." In Dr. O'Conor's ed. of the Annals referred to, the words in mbile are incorrectly printed in mbaile, i.e. "the place."

[2] *Magh-Uatha.* So in Four Mast. and in the Annals of Ulster. Dr. O'Donovan is wrong in saying (Four Mast., p. 872, note "), that the name is written Abhainn-Maighe-nItha in the Ann. Ult. It is printed so in Dr. O'Conor's text, but the Dublin MS. has the name aḋann Maige hUatha.

[3] *Of them;* i.e. of the predatory band.

persons at Disert-Tola, and a student at Sord, and broke fastnesses.[1] Eochaidh Ua Flaithemh went on a preying expedition into Magh-Itha, on the night of great Christmas, and he brought five hundred cows to the water, i.e. to the river of Magh-Uatha;[2] and they left the cows in the river, and forty-eight of them[3] were drowned, along with Cuilend, son of Dergan. A.D. [1056.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-seven years and a thousand. Niall Ua hEgnechain, king of Cenel-Enna, a suis occisus est. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, fell by Murchadh Ua Briain.[4] Finnghuine, grandson of Finnghuine, royal heir of Mumha, fell by Maelsechlainn, son of Brec. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogartaigh, king of the South of Eile, fell by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Dubhdhaleithe Ua Cinaetha, airchinnech of Corcach, and Robhartach, son of Ferdomhnach, comarb of Colum Cille, in Domino dormierunt. Domhnall Ua Ruairc was slain by Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, king of Feara-Manach. [1057.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 2nd[5] of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-eight years and a thousand. Imlech-Ibhair was entirely burned, both stone church and steeple. Lulach, son of Gillacomghain, chief king of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. The victory of Sliabh-Crot *was gained* by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbó, over Donnchadh, son of Brian, in which fell Cairpre Ua Lighdha, airchinnech of Imlech-Ibhair, and Ribhardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eile, et alii multi. Mac Bethad, son of Finnlaech, [1058.]

---

[4] *Ua Briain;* i.e. O'Brian, grandson or descendant of Brian. The MS. has mac Ծրıαιn, son of Brian, but this is a mistake, as Murchadh, son of Brian, was slain in the battle of Clontarf in 1014. The Murchadh here referred to was Murchadh *sgiath gearr* (Murrough "short shield"), whose death is recorded under the year 1068, *infra*, and who was the second son of Donnchadh, or Donogh, son of Brian Boromha.

[5] *The 2nd.* The MS. erroneously reads xıı (12).

Alban, do marbad la Maolcoluim mac nDonnchada i cath.

Kl. Enair m. f.; l. xiii. Naoi mbliadna .l. ar mile air in Tigerna. Creach la Maolsechlainn .h. Madadain a nAirtrib, co rug tri ced bó uel paulo plus, ocus gurro marb Gillamuire mac Airechtaig, muire cloinne Sionaich. Maoilsechlainn .h. Bric do muchad a nuaim la Maoilsechlainn .h. bFaolain. Aod .h. Dubda, ri .h. nAmalgadha, a fuir occisus est. Creach la hAirdgar mág Lachlainn co Cenel Eogain, a nDal Araide, co dtucsat borumha mor, ocus da ced duine etir marbad ocus esgabail. Cathal mac Tigernain, ri iarthair Connacht; Congalach .h. Riagain, ridamna Temrach; Duarcan .h. hEgra, ri Luigne; Gilla Coemgin mac Gilla Comgaill, ridamna Laigen, occisi sunt. Tomaltach .h. Maoilbrénuinn, muire fil Muiresgaigh, mortuus est.

Kl. Enair .uii. f.; l. xxiiii. Sescat bliadan ar mile air in Tigerna. Millesimo ac .lx. anno Dominice incarnationis. Cosad mór i nArd Macha etir Cumuscach .h. nEradain ocus Dubdáleithe, comarba Patraic, imón abdúine. Cenantus do lorcad co leir cona damliag. Leithleno do lorcad co huilige génmotá an dertech. Domnall Déisech, prím anmchara Erenn, ocus Conn na

---

1 *Ua Bric.* See next note.

2 *Mortuus est.* m. f. (for mortui sunt), MS. The Ann. Ult. have also m. f. In the Annals of the Four Masters, Tomaltagh Ua Maeilbhrenuinn (or O'Mulrennin) is incorrectly stated to have been put to death with Maelsechlain Ua Bric, as above referred to.

3 *Millesimo.* milliprimo, MS.

4 *Ac.* ag, MS.

5 *Incarnationis.* incarnacionir, MS.

6 *Ua nEradhain.* h. nEradaidain, MS. The Ann. Ult. have this entry, word for word with the present chronicle; but it is not given in Tighernach, or the Four Masters. It appears from the Chron. Scotorum that Cumuscach was successful in the contest, as the record in the latter authority (1058= 1060) is "a change of abbots at Ard-Macha, viz.:—Cumuscach Ua Eradhain in the place of Dubhdalethe."

7 *Dertech.* This word, which is also written *dairtech*, *deurtech*, *durtech*, and *duirtech*, is supposed to mean "domus penitentiæ." It is usually translated "oratory." See Petrie's *Round*

chief king of Alba, was slain by Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifty-nine years and a thousand. A preying expedition by Maelsechlainn Ua Madadhain into Airthera, when he carried off three hundred cows, vel paulo plus, and killed Gillamuire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sionaigh. Maelsechlainn Ua Bric[1] was smothered in a cave by Maelsechlainn Ua Faelain. Aedh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, a suis occisus est. A preying expedition by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, with the Cenel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe, when they carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. Cathal, son of Tighernan, king of the West of Connacht; Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Temhair; Duarcan Ua hEghra, king of Luighne; Gillacaeimhghin, son of Gillacomghaill, royal heir of Laighen, occisi sunt. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenuinn, steward of Sil-Muiredhaigh, mortuus est.[2] [1059.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty years and a thousand; millesimo[3] ac[4] sexagesimo anno Dominicæ Incarnationis.[5] A great war in Ard-Macha, between Cumuscach Ua nEradhain[6] and Dubhdhaleithe, comarb of Patrick, regarding the abbacy. Cenannus was altogether burned, together with its stone church. Leithghlenn was completely burned, with the exception of the dertech.[7] Domhnall Deissech,[8] chief anmchara[9] of Erinn, and Conn- [1060.]

Towers, Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xx., pp. 119, 120, 341, where many references to the nature and use of the *dertech* will be found.

[8] *Deissech;* i.e. of the Deise, a tribe name still preserved in those of the baronies of Decies-within-Drum, and Decies-without-Drum, in the co. Waterford, and Deece, in the co. Meath.

[9] *Anmchara;* i.e. confessor; lit. "soul friend;" the word being a compound of the Lat. *animæ carus*. See Dr. Reeves's Tract on *The Culdees of the British Islands* (Trans. R. I. Acad., vol. xxiv), p. 88.

mbocht Cluana mic Nóir, ad Christum uocati sunt. Flannagán .h. Cellaig, rí Breg, do héc ina ailtri.

Ktt. Enáir ii. f.; l. u.; bliadain fescad ar míle aoir in Tigerna. Muiredach .h. Maolcoluim, airchinnech Doire, [do ec]. Domnall .h. Maeldoraid do marbad la Ruaidri .h. Canannán a cat. Cúalad mac Congalaig, ri Uachtair Tíre, in penitentia mortuus est. Niall mac Maeltrechlainn mortuus est. Slúaigeð la hAedh .h. Conchobair co Cenn choradh, gurro brisset in gcathraig, ocus gur mhúch in tigernas. Glenn dá lacha do lorcad go leir.

Ktt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xiii. Da bliadain .lx. ar mile aoir in Tigerna. Ruaidri .h. Flaithbertaig, ri iarthair Connacht. Domnall .h. Maeldoraid do mharbad la hAedh .h. Concobair i cat. Gilla Criost .h. Maeldoraid, comarba Coluim Cille ocus Erenn ir Albain, [quieuit]. Creach la hAthgus mág Lachlann i Connachtaib, co tucsat ré míle do buaib, ocus míle do daoinib. Ruaidri mac Concarraige, righdamna Fernmaige, do marbad do mac Neill hI Ruairc.

Ktt. Enair .iiii. f.; l. xx.uii.; tri bliadna .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal .h. Donnchada, rí .h. nEchach Muman, [do marbad]. Cúduilig .h. Taidg, ri Bregh Lí; Maeilsechlainn .h. Modadáin, righdanna

---

[1] *Conn-na-mbocht.* In English, "Conn of the poor."

[2] [*Died*]. [do ec]. Supplied from the Four Mast.

[3] *Mortuus est.* mortui sunt, MS.; from which it would appear that some other names, intended to have been recorded, were omitted by the transcriber of the Chronicle.

[4] *Burned.* At the end of the entry for this year one of the transcribers of the Chronicle has added the following memorandum:—"Ir im sgitae do bárc Bruain mic Diarmada. A°.D°. 1589. Mise Philip Baoth." "I am fatigued from the book of Brian Mac Diarmada. A.D. 1589. I am Philip Badlaigh." The last figure has been mutilated and reduced to a 0, so that the date has been read 1580 by O'Curry. See *Lectures*, &c., p. 94. Four leaves of paper follow, all blank except a few verses scribbled on the back page of the 2nd leaf.

[5] *Ua Flaithbhertaigh.* See next note.

[6] *Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh.* This is evidently an incorrect repetition of the entry under the preceding year, recording the death of Domhnall Ua

na-mbocht[1] of Cluain-mic-Nois, ad Christum vocati sunt. Flannagan Ua Cellaigh, king of Bregh, died on his pilgrimage. A.D. [1060.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-one years and a thousand. Muiredhach, grandson of Maelcoluim, air-chinnech of Doire, [died].[2] Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in a battle. Cu-uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-thire, in pœnitentia mortuus est.[3] Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, mortuus est. A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobhair to Cenn-coradh, when he demolished the fortress, and filled up the well. Glenn-da-locha was completely burned.[4] [1061.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-two years and a thousand. Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbhertaigh,[5] king of the West of Connacht; Domhnall Ua Maeldoraidh[6] was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in battle. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, comarb of Colum Cille both in Erinn and Alba, [quievit].[7] A predatory expedition by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn into Connacht, when they carried off six thousand cows, and a thousand persons. Ruaidhri, son of Cu-cairrge, royal heir of Fernmhagh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. [1062.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-three years and a thousand. Cathal Ua Donnchadha, king of Ui-Echach-Mumhan, [was slain].[8] Cudhuiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Feara-Li; Maelsechlainn Ua Madadhain, royal heir [1063.]

Maeildoraidh (or O'Muldory), at the hands of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain. The words which follow, viz.:—"was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in battle," belong properly to the previous entry, which should therefore read "Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in battle."

[7] [*Quievit*]. Supplied from the Ann. of Tighernach.

[8] [*Was slain*]. [Do marbad]. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast., which add that Cathal was slain by his own son, Finnshuileach, or the "fair eyed."

Oiliġ, a fuil imimcir occi funt, [i.] o Cénel Conaill. Coinnṁedh mór la mág Lacláinn otá Glend Suiliġe fiar co hiarthar Luiġne, ocus go Muaid[1] o nAmalgada, du atangadar fiġraide Connacht ina ṫech, im Aod .h. Conchobair, ocus im Aod mac Neill 1 Ruairc, ocus im mac Airt hi Ruairc. Uainṁ Alla a gCera do gabail o Connachtaiḃ[3] for muintir Aoda hi Concobair, in ro muchad .lx. ar ced. Niall mac Eochada, airdri Ulad, a ég in id Nouembir, in Dardaoin, ocus in .xuiii. [era].

Ictt. Enair .u. f.; l. .ix.; ceitri bliadna .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Doilġén .h. Sona, airchinnech Aird Srada; in Dall .h. Lonain primécleir fer Muman; Eochaid .h. Doréid, airchinnech Doiṁnaiġ ṁóir Moiġe hIṫa, in Domino dormierunt. Muircertach .h. Neill, rí Tealċa óg, do marbad; o Uib Cremthainn occisus est. Donnchad mac Briain Boroiṁe, airdríġ Muman, do eg a Róiṁ ina ailitri. Diarmaid .h. Lorcain, riḋamna Laiġen, do ṁarbad la Cenel Eogain a nUlltoib. Artġal ṁág Lacláinn, rí Oiliġ, do eg a Tealaiġ óg, et repultus est in Ard Macha in mausoleo regum. Leobeléin, rí Breatan, do marbad la mac Iacoip. Echmarcach, rí Gall, do ég.

Ictt. Enair. uii. f.; l. xx. Coig bliadna .lx. ocus mile air in Tigerna. Duḃtach Albanach, prím anmċara Erenn ocus Alban, a nArd Macha quieuit. Donnchad h. Maṫġaiṁna, rí Ulad, do ṁarbaḋ a mBennċar a

---

[1] *Muaidh*; i.e. the river Muaidh, or Moy, in the territory of the Ui Amhalghadha, or Tirawley, between the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

[2] *Came into his house*; or, in other words, "submitted to him."

[3] *Connachtmen.* So also in the Ann. Ult.; but the Four Masters say the "Conmaicni," which is more likely to be correct.

[4] *The 9th.* The MS. erroneously reads x.ix. (19th).

[5] *Ardghal.* Called Ardghar under the year 1062.

[6] *Mausoleo.* ausolio (ausolio), MS.

[7] *Leobhelin.* The Annals of Ulster more correctly read "Mac Leobelin," "the son of Leobhelin," i.e. Grifud, or Gruffudd, son of Llewelyn, whose death is recorded in the *Brut y Tywysogion* at the year 1061, but under 1063

of Oilech, a suis inimicis occisi sunt, [viz. :]—by the Cenel-Conaill. A great coigne by Mac Lachlainn from Glenn-Suiligh westwards to the west of Luighne, and to Muaidh[1] of Ui-Amhalghadha, when the chieftains of Connacht came into his house,[2] with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and with Aedh, the son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with the son of Art Ua Ruairc. The cave of Alla, in Cera, was captured by the Connachtmen,[3] against the people of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in which one hundred and sixty persons were suffocated. Niall, son of Eochaidh, chief king of Uladh, died on the ides of November, on a Thursday, and on the 18th [of the moon]. A.D. [1063.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 9th[4] of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-four years and a thousand. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinnech of Ard-Sratha; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the men of Mumha; Eochaidh Ua Doreidh, airchinnech of Domhnach-mór of Magh-Itha, in Domino dormierunt. Muirchertach Ua Neill, king of Tealach-óg, was slain; by the Ui-Cremthainn occisus est. Donnchadh, son of Brian Boromha, chief king of Mumha, died in Rome, on his pilgrimage. Diarmaid Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Laighen, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain, in Uladh. Ardghal[5] Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, died at Tealach-og, et sepultus est in Ard-Macha, in mausoleo[6] regum. Leobhelin,[7] king of Britain, was slain by the son of Iacop. Echmarcach, king of the Foreigners, died. [1064.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-five years and a thousand. Dubhthach Albanach,[8] chief anmchara[9] of Erinn and Alba, quievit in Ard-Macha. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, king of Uladh, was slain at Bennchair a [1065.]

---

in the *Annales Cambriæ*; in neither of which Chronicles, however, is the name of his slayer given.

[8] *Dubhthach Albanach*; i.e. Dubhthach Albanicus, or the Scotchman. See Dr. Reeves's interesting note regarding this Dubhthach, *Adamnan*, p. 401, note [a].

[9] *Anmchara*; i.e. confessor. See note [9], p. 57, *supra*.

rur. Aod .h. hUalgairec do gabail Luighe Cenéoil Eogain. Mac Taidg hi Cellaig, ri O Maine, ocus Flaithbertach O Flaithbertaig, ri Iarthair Connacht, occisi sunt la hAod .h. Concobair. Domnall .h. Loingsig, ri Dal nAraide, ocus Muircertach .h. Maelsabaill, ri Cairpre Braccaige, do marbad o Uib Méth. Leogán mac Laignén, ri Laigne, do marbad la Conchobar .h. Maoilsechlainn. Echmilid .h. hAitheid, ri .h. nEchach, do marbad do Cenel Eogain.

Kal. Enair i. f.; l. i. Se bliadna .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Aod .h. Ruairc, ri .h. mBriuin, mortuus est tertio idus Ianuarii Scribne Patraic. Gillabraide, imorro, ri .h. mBriuin, ocus mac Senáin, ri Gailenga, occisi sunt. Cnó mer mór i nErinn uile, ut rebellat fluminibus.

Kal. Enair .iii. f.; l. xxiii. Seacht mbliadna .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Sloigead la Toirrdhealbach .h. mBriain co Loch Cime, corpus marb don tsloigid sin .h. Conchobair, ri Ciarraige Luachra. Cell dara cona templaib do uile losccad. Aodh in gai Bernaig, mac Taidg in eich gil mic Cathail .i. airdri Coigid Connacht ocus Luam gaisced na nGaoideal, do marbad i cath Tulaig Oga la hAod mac Airt Uallaig hi Ruairc, ocus Aod .h. Concenainn, ri .h. nDiarmada, et alii multi.

[1] *Luighne.* Laigne (Laighne), MS. In the Annals of Tighernach, of Ulster, and the Four Mast., the name of the territory is "Gailenga," a district partly represented at present by the barony of Morgallion, in the co. Meath. The name of Laighne, or more properly Luighne, is now preserved in that of the barony of Lune, in the same county.

[2] *Was slain.* do marbad (do marbad). These words are erroneously repeated in the MS.

[3] *Immediately.* sdaitim (sdaitim) for tatim MS.

[4] *Ut rebellat fluminibus.* fluminebus, MS. This expression is intended to denote that the nuts shed by the trees choked the rivers, or, as the Four Masters paraphrase it, "that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded."

[5] *The 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon.* There is here a double mistake. The first of January in the year 1067 occurred on Monday, the Dom. Letter being G, and coincided with the 12th day of the moon's age. But the notation seems to be that of the next year.

[6] *Ua Conchobhair.* Dr. O'Donovan,

suis. Aedh, grandson of Ualgharg, assumed the kingship of Cenel-Eoghain. The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, and Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, occisi sunt by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, and Muirchertach Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraig-Brachaighe, were slain by the Ui-Méth. Leogan, son of Laighnen, king of Luighne,[1] was slain[2] by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn. Echmhilidh Ua hAitheidh, king of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain. A.D. [1065.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-six years and a thousand. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, mortuus est, immediately[3] after the plundering of the shrine of Patrick. Gillabraide, moreover, king of Ui-Briuin, and the son of Senan, king of Gailenga, occisi sunt. A great nut crop in all Erinn, ut rebellat fluminibus.[4] [1066.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria,[5] the 23rd of the moon[5]; the age of the Lord sixty-seven years and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Briain to Loch Cime, on which hosting Ua Conchobhair,[6] king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was slain. Cill-dara, with its churches, was entirely burned. Aedh "of the gapped spear," son of Tadhg "of the white steed," son of Cathal, i.e. the high-king of the province of Connacht, and the helmsman of the valour of the Gaeidhel, was slain in the battle of Turlach-Aghna by Aedh, son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc; and Aedh Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmada, et alii[7] multi. [1067.]

---

in a note to his ed. of the Four Mast. (p. 891, note*), observes "according to the Annals of Tigernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year (1067), his name was Hugh." There is no such statement in either of the authorities referred to. Dr. O'Donovan seems to have confounded Ua Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Ciarraighe-Luachra, with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, whose death in the battle of Turlach-Aghna is recorded by Tighernach at the year indicated, but in the Annals of Boyle under the year 1064.

[7] *Alii.* αℓı, MS.

Kal. Enair. iii. f.; l. xxiii.; ocht mbliadna .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Maidm rithe do thabairt dOcho .h. Maoiltreclainn ar a derbrathair buden .i. Domnall mac Neill mic Maoiltreclainn, ri Oilig, gur marbad ann Domnall fein, ocus don Domnall, imorro, do gairthi Domnall na mbocht. Murchad .h. Briain, ridhamna Muman, do marbad la fira Terra. Flaithbertach .h. Fergail, ri Telcha óg, do guin la Cenel mBinnig.

Kal. Enair. u. f.; l. iiii.; .ix. mbliadna .lx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Dún dá leithlar ocus Ard fratha, ocus Lurca, ocus Suird Coluim Cille, ab igne disrupate sunt. h. hAcho, ri .h. bFiachrach Ard fratha, mortuus est.

Kal. Enáir. ui. f.; l. xu. Seachtmhogad bliadan ar mile air in Tigerna. .h. Flaithri, ri Ulad, do athrighad la .h. Moelruanaid ocus la uUltu; acht chena ro marbad ant .h. Moelruanaid sin fo cetóir i cath, la Donnsleibe .h. nEochada. Murchad mac Diarmada, ri Laigen ocus Gall, [mortuus est], et repultus est in Ath cliath. Ab la .i. mac mic Boetain, do marbad do mac in abaid hi Maoldoraid. Tesmann Dáibeóc do arguin do Ruaidri O Canannáin; et uindicauit Deus et Daibeog, ante plenum annum.

Kal. Enair. uii. f.; l. xxui.; bliadain seachtmhogad ar mile air in Tigerna. Cill dara, ocus Glenn da locha, ocus Cluain Dulcáin crematæ sunt.

Kal. Enair. i. f.; l. uii.; dá bliadain .lxx. ar mile

---

[1] *Memorable defeat.* Maidm rithe. Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. ad. an.) considered rithe to be the name of a place, and translates "the battle of Sithbhe." But the word rithe is in many glossaries explained "rithbeo .i. rot a clú," "perpetual;" *i.e.*, "its fame is long."

[2] *Domhnall na mbocht;* i.e. "Domhnall (or Daniel) of the poor.

[3] *Dissipatæ.* disrupatta (disipatta), MS.

[4] *Hi;* i.e. Hi (or I) Coluim Cille, or Iona.

[5] *Mac-in-abaid;* i.e. "the son of the abbot." There was an abbot of Hi called Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, whose death is recorded under the year 1062, *supra;* and Dr. Reeves supposes that he was the father of the individual who is here called

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-eight years and a thousand. A memorable defeat[1] was inflicted by Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn on his own brother, viz.:—Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Maelsechlainn, king of Oilech, in which Domhnall himself was slain; and this Domhnall, moreover, was usually called "Domhnall na bocht."[2] Murchadh Ua Briain, royal heir of Mumha, was slain by the men of Teffa. Flaithbhertach, grandson of Ferghal, king of Tealach-óg, was *mortally* wounded by the Cenel-Binnigh. A.D. [1068.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixty-nine years and a thousand. Dún-da-lethglas, and Ard-Sratha, and Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, ab igne dissipatæ[3] sunt. Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, mortuus est. [1069.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy years and a thousand. Ua Flaithri, king of Uladh, was dethroned by Ua Maelruanaidh and the Ulidians; but this Ua Maelruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, king of Laighen and of the Foreigners, [mortuus est], et sepultus est in Ath-cliath. The abbot of Hi,[4] i.e. the grandson of Baethan, was slain by Mac-in-abaid[5] Ua Maeldoraidh. Termonn-Dabheog was plundered by Ruaidhri O'Canannain, et vindicavit Deus et Dabheog ante[6] plenum annum. [1070.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-one years and a thousand. Cill-dara, and Glenn-da-locha, and Cluain-Dolcain crematæ[7] sunt. [1071.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-two years and a [1072.]

"son of the abbot Ua Maeldoraidh." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 401, note [b].

[6] *Ante.* 7, for et, MS. The word ante is supplied from the Annals of Ulster. Ruaidhri O'Canannain's death is entered under the next year.

[7] *Crematæ.* cpematte (crematte), MS.

aoir in Tigerna. Diarmaid mac Maoilnambó, ri Laigen ocus Gall, do ṫuitim i cath la Conchobar .h. Maolsechlainn .i. ri Temrach, ocus ár Gall ocus Laigen uime; in feachtmaṫ la hEbra, mairt illaiṫi feachtṁuine inar fertaṫ in cath sin. h. Fógarṫa, ri Eli, do ṁarbaṫ la .h. mBriain. Ruaidri O Canannain, ri Cenel Conaill, do marbad la .h. Maoldoraiṫ .i. Congus. Franca do ṫul i nAlbain, co tucsat mac rig Alban i neidirecht leó.

Kctt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xuiii.; tri bliadna ar lxx. ar mile aoir in Tigerna. Conchobar .h. Maoilsechlainn, ri Temrach, do ṁarbaṫ do mac Flainn mic Maoiltsechlainn, dar sárugaṫ ṫacla lorra, baculo prelente. Sloiged la Toirrdelbaċ i Leiṫ Cuinn, conderna creiċ ndiainṁiṫe i nGaileng, ocus gurro ṁarb Maolmórda O Caṫusaiġ, ri Bregh. Sitsec mac Aiṁlaoiḃ do ṁarbad a Manuinn.

Kctt. Enáir .iiii. f.; l. xx.ix. Ceitri bliadna .lxx. ar mile aoir in Tigerna. Ard macha do lorcad in ṁairt iar mBelltaine, cona huilib templaib ocus ċloġaib, etir raiṫ ocus trian. Raġnall .h. Madaḋain, ri Ḋaṁna Oiliġ, occisus est a suis.

Kctt. Enair .u. f.; l. x.; coic bliadna .lxx. ar mile aoir in Tigerna. Gofraiḋ mac Raġnuill, ri Aṫa cliat; Cinaed .h. Conḃetaiṫ .i. toisech Cenel mBinniġ,

---

[1] *Seventh day of February.* The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. say "the seventh of the Ides of February;" but this comes to the same thing, as the seventh of the Ides coincides with the seventh of this month.

[2] *As a hostage.* i neidirecht (i neidirecht); lit. "in hostageship."

[3] *The 3rd feria, the 18th of the moon.* The MS. has iii f. l. iii (quarta feria, lunae viii), but this is a mistake, as the 1st of January in 1073 (the Domin. Letter being F) coincided with Tuesday, the 18th day of the moon that began on the 15th of December, 1072.

[4] *Baculo.* bacolo (bacolo), MS. For an interesting account of the Bachall-Iosa (Baculus Jesu), see *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Dublin; ed. by the Rev. Dr. Todd, for the Irish Archæol. Soc.; Dublin, 1844; Introd., p. vi., *sq.*

[5] *Toirdhealbach;* i.e. Toirrdhealbhach (or Turlough) O'Brien, the grandson of king Brian Boromha.

thousand. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbó, king of Laighen and of the Foreigners, fell in a battle by Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, i.e. king of Temhair, and a slaughter of the Foreigners and Lagenians *was committed* about him. It was the 7th day of February,[1] and Tuesday the day of the week, on which this battle was fought. Ua Fogarta, king of Eile, was slain by Ua Briain. Ruaidhri O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by Ua Maeldoraidh, i.e. Aenghus. The French went into Alba, and carried off with them the son of the king of Alba as a hostage.[2] A.D. [1072.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria,[3] the 18th[3] of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-three years and a thousand. Conchobhar Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair, was slain by the son of Flann, son of Maelsechlainn, in profanation of the Bachall-Iosa, baculo[4] præsente. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach[5] into Leth-Chuinn, when he committed countless depredations in Gailenga, and when he slew Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregh. Sitrec, son of Amhlaibh, was slain in Manainn. [1073.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-four years and a thousand. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath[6] and Trian.[6] Raghnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Oilech, occisus est a suis. [1074.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-five years and a thousand. Goffraidh, son of Raghnall,[7] king of Athcliath, *and* Cinaeth Ua Conbhethaidh, i.e. chieftain of [1075.]

---

[6] *Rath and Trian.* The *Rath* was the central enclosure of the place; and the wards, three in number, which formed the outer belt of habitation, were called *Trians.* See *The Ancient Churches of Armagh*, by the Rev. Dr. Reeves, 1860, p. 14.

[7] *Son of Raghnall.* The Ann. Ult. say that Goffraidh, or Godfrey, was the grandson of Raghnall, which is more likely to be correct, as Raghnall was slain in the battle of Tara, in A.D. 980.

mortui sunt. Sloigead la Toirrdealbach ocus la Leth Modha i Leth Cuinn, co ruachtatar co hAth Firdeaglia, condtarsat Airgialla maidm Ardda Monann for Muircertach .h. mBriain, du adtorchradar ile. Donnchad O Canannán, ri cenel Conaill, occisus est. Domnall mac Murchada, rí Ata cliath, dhéc do galar tri noidche.

Kal. Enair .iii. f.; l. xxii. Se bliadna .lxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Gilla Crist O Duibdara, rí Fer Manach i nOaimiur la feruib Manach occisus est. Domnall .h. Crichán, ri .h. bFiachrach Ardda sratha, ocus ár imme, [do marbad] do Uib dTuirtri ocus do cenél mBinnig Glinne. Murchad mac Flainn hi Maelsechlainn, rí Temrach fri ré thri noidche, do marbad a gcloictech Cenannsa do mac Maelain, ri Gailenga. Slóigead la Toirrdhealbach .h. mBriain a Connachtaib, co tánic rí Connacht ina thech .i. Ruaidri .h. Conchobair. Maidm bélat ria nAth .h. Máelsechlainn ocus ria bferuib Muige hItha, for Ciannachta, gur fo láth a ndeirg ár. Gormlaith ingen hi Fogartaigh, ben Toirrdhealbaig hi Briain, dhéc.

Kal. Enair .i. f.; l. ii. Seacht mbliadna .lxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Sloigead la Toirrdhealbach .h. mBriain a nIb Cennselaig, gurbo chuibrig mac Domnaill reithir, ri .h. Cennselaig. Mac mic Maelain .i. rí Gailenga, do marbad lá Máelsechlain, lá rí Temrach. Murchad O Máelsechlainn do marbad ó feruib Tessa.

---

[1] *Occisus est.* occisi sunt (for occisi sunt), MS.

[2] *Was slain.* The words do marbad, apparently omitted by the copyist through mistake, are supplied from the Annals of Ulster, the contents of which, at this period, are nearly identical with the entries in the present chronicle.

[3] *Cloicteach*; i.e. "bell-house," steeple, or round tower.

[4] *Son.* Under the next year this person is said to be the "grandson" of Maelan, which is probably correct, as Maelan, son of Conghalach, king of Gailenga, his ancestor, was slain in 978, in the battle of Tara, gained by king Maelsechlain (or Malachy) II. over the Danes. See note [8].

[5] *Came into his house*; i.e. submitted to him.

Cenel-Binnigh, mortui sunt. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach and Leth-Mogha into Leth-Chuinn, until they reached Ath-Fhirdheagha, when the Airghialla gained the victory of Ard-Monainn over Muirchertach Ua Briain, in which many were slain. Donnchadh O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, occisus est. Domhnall Mac Murchadha, king of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. A.D. [1075.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 22nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-six years and a thousand. Gillachrist O'Duibhdara, king of Feara-Manach, occisus est,[1] in Daimhinis, by the Feara-Manach. Domhnall Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, [was slain],[2] with a havoc about him, by the Ui-Tuirtre and the Cenel-Binnigh of the valley. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair during the space of three nights, was slain in the cloicteach[3] of Cenannus by the son[4] of Maelan, king of Gailenga. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Connacht, when the king of Connacht came into his house,[5] viz.:—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Belat *was gained* by Aedh Ua Maelsechlain, and by the men of Magh-Itha, over the Cianachta, who were put to slaughter.[6] Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogartaigh, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. [1076.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-seven years and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Cennselaigh, and he put the son of Domhnall Remhar,[7] king of Ui-Cennselaigh, in chains. The grandson[8] of Maelan, i.e. the king of Gailenga, was slain by Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair. Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn was slain by the men of Teffa. The victory of the [1077.]

---

[6] *Slaughter*; ᴅeɾȝ áɾ (derg ár), lit. "red slaughter."

[7] *Domhnall Remhar*; i.e. "Domhnall (or Daniel) the fat."

[8] *Grandson.* See note [4]. According to the Chron. Scotorum (1073) and the Four Mast. (1076), his name was Amhlaibh, or Olaf.

Maṫm na Maoile decc for feruiḃ Manach ria Cénel nEogain Tealċa óg, dú i torchradar ile.

Ktt. Enair ii. f.; l. xiii. Ocht mbliadna .lxx. ar mil air in Tigerna. Lorcán .h. Briain dhéc. Leṫlobar .h. Laiġnén .i. airdríġ Oirġialla, do marbaḋ la Ruaidri .h. Ruaḋaċán. Conchobar .h. Briain, rí Telċa óg ocus ríḋaṁna Erenn, do marbad do ċenel mBinniċ Glinne. Domnall mac mic Tigernáin, ri Conmaicne, do ṁarbaḋ. Cathal mac Domnaill, rí ċénel nEnda, do ṁarbaḋ la Cénel Eogain na hInnsi.

Ktt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xxiii.; .ix. mbliadna .lxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Ceallaċ O Ruanaḋa, ard ollaṁ Erenn, [do éc]. Cúṁiḋe mac mic Lorcáin, rí Fernṁuiġe, [do éc].

Ktt. Enair .v. f.; l. v. Ochtṁoḋa bliadain ar mile air in Tigerna. Donn .h. Leṫloḃair, rí Fernṁuiġe, do ṁarbad do Uiḃ Laiṫen a fleiḃ Fuait. Maṫm Aṫa Erġail a taoḃ Cloċair, for feraiḃ Manach rian Domnall ṁáġ Laċlann ocus ria bferuiḃ Muiġe hIṫa, i torchair Sitrec .h. Caoiṁáin ocus mac Neill hi ṫSerfaich, et alii multi.

Ktt. Enair .vi. f.; l. xvi.; bliadain ochtṁoḋa ar mile air in Tigerna. h. Maṫġamna, rí Ulaḃ, do ṁarbaḋ la Donnfleiḃe .h. nEochada, a nDún dá leṫ glas. Corcach cona templaib, ocus Cell Dálúa, ab igne diffipate funt.

Ktt. Enáir .vii. f.; l. xxvii.; dá ḃliadain .lxxx. ar mile [air in Tigerna]. Gilla Crist .h. Maolfaḃaill, rí Cairpre Braċaiḃe, dhéc. Domnall mac Conchobair hi Briain mortuus est. Cathal mac Aoḋa hi Conchobair

[1] *Of the Island*; i.e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the co. of Donegal.

[2] *Grandson.* So also read the Ann. Ult., but the Four Mast. have "son."

[3] *The 4th.* The MS. has u (5th): but this is a mistake.

[4] *Sixteenth.* ui. (for 6th), MS., which is a mistake, as the 1st of January, 1081, coincided with the 16th day of the moon that commenced on the 17th of December, 1080.

[5] *Ab igne dissipatæ.* ab ĩgne diffipate, MS.

Maelderg was gained over the Feara-Manach, by the Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-og, in which many were slain. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-eight years and a thousand. Lorcan Ua Briain died. Lethlobhar Ua Laighnén, i.e. chief king of Oirghiall, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhachan. Conchobhar, grandson of Brian, king of Telach-og, and royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the Cenel-Binnigh of the valley. Domhnall, grandson of Tighernan, king of Conmaicne, was slain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, king of Cenel-Enna, was killed by the Cenel-Eoghain of the Island.[1] [1078.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-nine years and a thousand. Ceallach O'Ruanadha, chief poet of Erin, [died]. Cumhidhe, grandson[2] of Lorcan, king of Fernmhagh, [died]. [1079.]

The kalends of January on the 4th[3] feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty years and a thousand. Donn Ua Lethlobhair, king of Fernmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Laithen on Sliabh-Fuaid. The victory of Ath-Ergail, by the side of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, and by the men of Magh-Itha, wherein Sitric Ua Caemhain and the son of Niall Ua Serraigh, et alii multi, were slain. [1080.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 16th[4] of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-one years and a thousand. Ua Mathghamhna, king of Uladh, was slain by Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, in Dun-da-lethghlas. Corcach, with its churches, and Cill-Dalua, ab igne dissipatæ[5] sunt. [1081.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 27th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] eighty-two years and a thousand. Gillachrist Ua Maelfhabhaill, king of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, [1082.]

mortuus est. Flaithbertach .h. Maeladúin, rí Luirg, dhéc.

Kal. Genair i. f.; l. ix.; tri bliadna .lxxx. ar mile [air in Tigerna]. Domnall .h. Canannán, rí čenel Conaill, a fuit occisus est. Aod .h. Maeilsechlainn, rí Oiliġ, [do éc]. Muirchertach .h. Cairill, airchinneč Dúin, faoi breithemnachta ocus tshenčusa, mortuus est. Domnall .h. Loclainn do ġabail riġe čénel Eogain. Crech riġ Lair ar Conaillaib Muirthemne, co tuc bóruma mór, ocus go tárraid tuarustal mor don čreich sin thesin fri Fernmuġe.

Kal. Genair ii. f.; l. xx. Ceithre bliadna .lxxx. ar mile [air in Tigerna]. Donnchad .h. Maelruanaid, persecutor ecclesiarum, do marbad thesin la Lurg. Glend dá lača cum fuit templi do lorcad. Sloigead la Donnsleibe, rí Ulad, go Droichet átha, co tard tuarustal do mac in čailiġ hi Ruairc. Creač la Domnall mág Lačlainn tar a éis a nUltaib, go tucsa bóruma mór. Sloigead la Fir Muman a Mide, ocus is fair an sloigead [sin] adbad Conchobair .h. Cendaeda; ocus do čuadar Conmaicne a Tuaidhumain tar a néis, gurro loiscset dúine ocus cella, ocus go rucsat creič mór. Maidm Mónaid Cruinneóige ria Leth Moga for Donnchad O Ruairc, [i torchair .h. Ruairc] ocus Cinnéidič O Brian, et alii plurimi. Domnall Ua Gairmleghaigh do marbad do Domnall mág Lačlainn.

---

[1] *Occisus.* occisus, MS.

[2] *Son;* i.e. Donnchadh, whose death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters at the year 1084. See note [5].

[3] *Caillech;* or "the cock." His proper name was Art. His death is entered under the year 1046, *supra*, where he is called "Art Uallach," or "Art the proud."

[4] *In their absence;* i.e. whilst the men of Mumha, or Munster, were engaged in the expedition to Midhe, or Meath.

[5] *In which fell Ua Ruairc.* Some words being manifestly omitted from the text, the clause within brackets has been supplied from the Annals of Ulster, the phraseology of which, as regards this entry, is otherwise pre-

mortuus est. Flaithbhertach Ua Maelduin, king of Lurg, died. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 9th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] eighty-three years and a thousand. Domhnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel Conaill, a suis occisus[1] est. Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Oilech, [died]. Muirchertach Ua Cairill, airchinnech of Dún, professor of jurisprudence and history, mortuus est. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the sovereignty of Cenel-Eoghain, and made a royal predatory expedition into Conaille-Muirtheimhne, whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle; and liberal pay was given to the men of Fernmhagh on this expedition. [1083.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 20th of the moon; [the age of the Lord] eighty-four years and a thousand. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaidh, persecutor ecclesiarum, was slain by the Feara-Luirg. Glenn-da-locha, cum suis templis, was burned. A hosting by Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, as far as Droichet-atha; and he gave pay to the son[2] of the Caillech[3] Ua Ruairc. A predatory expedition by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, in his (*Donnsleibhe's*) absence, into Ulidia, and he carried off a great spoil of cattle. A hosting by the men of Mumha into Midhe; and it was on [that] expedition Conchobhar Ua Cedfadha died. And the Conmaicne went into Tuadh-Mumha in their absence,[4] when they burned forts and churches, and carried off great spoils. The victory of Moin-Cruinnoige by Leth-Mogha, over Donnchadh O'Ruairc; [in which fell Ua Ruairc],[5] and Cennedigh O'Briain, et alii plurimi. Domhnall Ua Gairmleghaigh was slain by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. [1084.]

---

cisely the same as that of the present chronicle. This was the person referred to a few lines before, as having received pay from Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, on the occasion of an expedition to Droichet-atha, or Drogheda. See note [2], last page, and also note [3], page 76.

Ict. Enair iiii. f.; l. i.; u. bliadna ochtmada ar mile air in Tigerna. Murchad .h. Maeldoraid, ri Cenel Conaill, tuir orduin, ocus oirechuis, [ocus] oinig, dragail dair an bliadain ri. Domnall mac Maelcoluim, ri Alban, mortuus est. Ualgarg O Ruairc, ridamna Connacht, dhéc.

Ict. Enair .u. f.; l. xii.; ui. bliadna ochtmada ar mile air in Tigerna. Maeilira Ua Brolcán, roi Erenn i negna ocus a gerabaid, ocus a brilidechtain bérla eachtarrda, fuum fripritum émirit. Toirrdealbach O Briain, ri Erenn, do ég a gCinn corad iar mór martra, ocus iar naidiugi frota, ocus iar tomailt cuirr Criort ocus a fola, i frid [id] luil, irin .uii. mad bliadain .lxx. a áiri. Tadg .h. Briain, a mac, do héc a gcinn mír iarsin. Maidm na Cruimcha for Maeilsechlainn, ria Laigniu ocus ria nGalloib, i torchair Maelciarain .h. Cadubaig, ri Breg, et alii multi. Maidm ria nArrderaid for Uiu Echach, i torchair Domnall .h. hAedh.

Ict. Enair ui. f.; l. xiii. Seacht mbliadna .lxxx. ar mile air in Tigerna. Domnall mac Gillapatraic, ri Osraige, do ég. Maeilsechlainn mac Conchobair, ri Temrach, do marbad la sira Tedra a meduil. Domnall .h. Laidhen do marbad do Domnall mág Lachlainn. Cath Conaill, a crich Corainn, la Ruaidri na fag buide mac Oeda in ga bernaig, for Aed mac Airt Uallaig hi Ruairc, ri Connacht ocus Conmaicne; acht chena torchair Oedh mac Airt Ui Ruairc, ocus maide

---

[1] *The 4th.* uii. MS.; a mistake arising from the similarity between the numerals uii (7) and iiii (4) as written in old MSS.

[2] *Either language;* i.e. Latin and Irish, doubtless. A curious Latin-Irish poem, attributed to a person named Máilisa, apparently this Maelisa Ua Brolchain, is preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, a 14th cent. MS. in the library of the R. I. Academy, p. 501. The bilingual character of the poem has probably something to do with the title of "sage . . . in the poetry of either language." See also *Mailisu's Hymn*, published by Mr. W. Stokes; *Goidilica*, Calcutta, 1866, p. 94.

The kalends of January on the 4th[1] feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-five years and a thousand. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, pillar of dignity, nobility, [and] hospitality, died in this year. Domhnall, son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, mortuus est. Ualgharg O'Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht, died. A.D. [1085.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-six years and a thousand. Maelisa Ua Brolchain, the sage of Erinn in wisdom and in piety, and in the poetry of either language,[2] suum spiritum emisit.[3] Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, king of Erinn, died at Cenn-coradh, after great suffering, and after long penance, and after receiving the body of Christ and His Blood, on the day before [the ides[4]] of July, in the 77th year of his age. Tadhg Ua Briain, his son, died before the end of a month afterwards. The victory of the Crionach was gained over Maelsechlainn, by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners, in which fell Maelciarain Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregh, et alii multi. A victory by the Airthera over the Ui-Echach, in which Domhnall Ua hAitheidh was slain. [1086.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-seven years and a thousand. Domhnall Mac Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, died. Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar, king of Temhair, was slain by the men of Tethfa, in treachery. Domhnall Ua Laithen was slain by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. The battle of Conachail, in the territory of Corann, *was gained* by Ruaidhri "of the yellow hound," son of Aedh "of the gapped spear," over Aedh, son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, king of Connacht and Conmaicne. Moreover, Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was slain; and the [1087.]

---

[3] *Emisit.* emiꝛꝛıꝺ, MS.

[4] *The ides.* ıꝺ. Supplied from the Ann. Ult., with which, however, the other Annals agree.

Cónmaicne uile iugulati sunt et occisi. Kłł. natus est hoc anno Toirrdealbach .h. Conchobair.

Kłł. Enair .uii. f.; l. iiii. Ocht mbliadna ochtmada ar mile air in Tigerna. Sloigeð la Domnall mág Lachlainn .i. lá ri Ulaḋ, a Connachtoib, co riachtar Ruaidri .h. Conchobair ina ċenn, condeačodar oíḃlinuiḃ irin Mumain, gurro loiscset Cenn ċorað ocus Luimnech, ocus an maċaire co Dún aiċeð, co tucsat leo cenn mic Cailiċ i Ruairc. Ar mor for Gallaiḃ Atha cliaṫ, ocus fuirt Láirge, ocus Loċa Carman, ria nUíḃ Echach Muman, irin ló ro ṁíḋradar Corcaig do orgain. Moeilíra .h. Maoilgeric, ollam Erenn, dhéc.

Kłł. Enair ii. f.; l. xu. Noí mbliadna ochtmada ar mile air in Tigerna. Lusca do loscad, ocus .ix. bḟiċit duine do loscad ina ḋaṁliaġ, o feruiḃ Muman. Cill dara do loscad in hoc anno. Donnchad mac Domnaill reṁair, ri Laigen, a suis occisus est. Donnchad mac Gillapatraic, ri Osraiġe, occisus est.

Kłł. Enair .iii. f.; l. xxui. Nóċat bliadan ar mile air in Tigerna. Coṁḋál etir Domnall mág Lachlainn ocus Muirchertach O Briain, ri Cairil, ocus Mac Floinn hi Maoiltrechlainn, ri Teamra, go tarsat a mbraiġde ocus a ngialla uile do ri Oiliġ, .i. Domnall mág Lachlainn.

Kłł. Enair .iiii. f.; l. uii.; bliaḋain ar nóċat ocus mile air in Tigerna. Murchad mac Domnaill reṁair do marbad a mebail la hEnna mac Diarmada. In

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS. This record is preceded by the characters Kłł, for kalends, which, however, are not intended to indicate a distinct year. Roderick O'Flaherty, who, as already remarked, seems to have possessed the MS., has added the marginal note ".i. ri Connacht, giallas an choiged uille do;" "i.e. king of Connacht; the entire province submitted to him (Toirdhealbhach)."

[2] *The 4th.* xxiiii. MS.

[3] *Son of Cailech Ua Ruairc*; i.e. Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, who was slain in the year 1084, in the battle of Moin-Cruinneoige (now Monecronock, near Leixlip, co. Kildare). The Annals of the Four Mast. state that his head was carried to Luimnech, or Limerick. The surname, i Ruairc, has been interlined by Roderick O'Flaherty. *See* notes [2], [3], and [5], p. 72.

[4] *They*; viz.:—the two last named persons, Muirchertach O'Briain, and the son of Flann Ua Maelsechlainn.

nobles of Conmaicne all jugulati sunt et occisi. Natus est hoc[1] anno Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 4th[2] of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-eight years and a thousand. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, i.e. the king of Uladh, into Connacht; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair came to meet him; and they both went to Mumha, when they burned Cenn-coradh, and Luimnech, and the Machaire as far as Dun-Aiched; and they brought with them the head of the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc.[3] A great slaughter *was inflicted* on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and Port-Lairge, and Loch Carman, by the Ui-Echach-Mumhan, on the day on which they resolved to plunder Corcach. Maelisa Ua Maelgeric, poet of Erinn, died. [1088]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-nine years and a thousand, Lusca was burned, and nine score persons were burned in its stone-church, by the men of Mumha. Cill-dara was burned in hoc anno. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar, king of Laighen, a suis occisus est. Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic, king of Osraighe, occisus est. [1089.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety years and a thousand. A convention between Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Caisel, and the son of Flann Ua Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair; and they[4] delivered all their hostages and pledges to the king of Oilech, i.e. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. [1090.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 7th[5] of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-one years and a thousand. Murchadh, son of Domhnall Remhar, was slain in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmaid. The southern half[6] [1091.]

[5] *The 7th.* The MS. has xuii (17); but this is a mistake, as the 1st of January, 1091, was the 7th day of the moon that commenced on the 26th of the previous month of December.

[6] *Southern half.* Leṫ anoeṛṛ. The Ann. Ult. and Four Mast. have Leṫh iaṛtaṛach (leth iartarach), "western half."

leṫ anoeṛṛ do ṛaiṫ Ard Macha do loṛcaḋ. Donnṛleiḃe .h. hEochaḋa do maṛḃaḋ la mac mic Laċlainn .i. la ṛí Oiliġ, a mbél ġuiṛt in ioḃaiṛ, i caṫ. Maoilíṛa comaṛba Paṭraic .u. ℔t. Enaiṛ in penitentia quieuit. Mac Oeḋha mic Ruaiḋṛi, ṛi iaṛṫaiṛ Connaċt, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Bliaḋuin tṡuṫach tṡoċṛaiḋ go nḋeiġ ṫṡín in bliaḋain ṛi.

℔tt. Enaiṛ .u. ṛ.; l. xuiii. Dá bliaḋain nóċaḋ aṛ mile aiṛ in Tigeṛna. Cluain mic Nóiṛ do milleḋ la ṛiṛa Muman. Ruaiḋṛi .h. Conċobaiṛ, aiṛḋṛí Connaċt, do ḋallaḋ a meḃail la .h. bṖlaiṫḃeṛtaiġ, ṛi iaṛṫaiṛ Connaċt. Muiṛeḋaċ mág Caṛṛṫaiġ, ṛi Eoġanaċta Caiṛil, moṛtuuṛ eṛt. Raṫ Ard Macha cona templaiḃ do loṛcaḋ i ℔t. Septimbiṛ, ocuṛ ṛṛeṫ do Tṛiun mór ocuṛ ṛṛeṫ do Tṛiún tSaxan. In craiḃdech .h. Fallamain do ḃáṫaḋ aṛ Loṫ Caiṛṛġín tṛe eṛcuine Ruaiḋṛi hÍ Conċobaiṛ. Ab Incaṛnatione Domini uṛque ad [a]llaḋ Ruaiḋṛi fluxeṛunt anni M. xc. ii. Ab initio mundi. ui. milia. cc.xc.i.

℔tt. Enaiṛ .uii. ṛ.; l. xxix.; tṛi bliaḋna noċaḋ aṛ mile aiṛ in Tigeṛna. Aoṫ O Baiġellán, ṛi Feṛṛnmaiḋe, ṫhéc. Aoṫ mac Caṫail hÍ Conchobaiṛ, ṛíḋaṁna Connaċt, omneṛ occiṛi ṛunt. Síl Muiṛeġhaiġ dinnaṛḃaḋ a Connaċtuiḃ do Muiṛċeṛtaċ O Briain. Aoṫ .h. Canannáin, ṛí Cenel Conaill, do ḋallaḋ la Domnall mac Loċlainn, ṛi Oiliġ. Maolcoluim mac Donnchaḋa, aiṛḋṛíġ Alḃan, ocuṛ Eoḃaṛḋ a mac, do maṛḃaḋ do

---

[1] *Bél-ghuirt-an-iobhair.* Lit. "the mouth of the field of the yew." The Ann. Ult. and also the Four Mast. (1094) have Belach-ghuirt-an-iobhair ("the pass of the field of the yew.") The place referred to was near Gortinure, in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Loughinsholin, co. Londonderry.

[2] *Pœnitentia.* penitencia, MS.

[3] *Rath;* i.e. the inclosure. See note [5], page 32, and note [6], page 67.

[4] *Kalends.* The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. say "the fourth of the kalends."

[5] *Trian-mór;* i.e. the "great third," or ternal division of Armagh.

[6] *Trian-Saxan.* The "third" of the Saxons; that division of Armagh

of the Rath of Ard-Macha was burned. Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha was slain by the son of Mac Lachlainn, i.e. the king of Oilech, at Bél-ghuirt-an-iobhair,[1] in battle. Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, on the 5th of the kalends of January, in pœnitentia[2] quievit. The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, mortuus est. A sappy, plentiful year, of good weather, was this year. A.D. [1091.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-two years and a thousand. Cluain-mic-Nois was devastated by the men of Mumha. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, chief king of Connacht, was blinded in treachery by Ua Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht. Muiredhach Mac Carthaigh, king of Eoghanacht-Caisil, mortuus est. The Rath[3] of Ard-Macha together with its churches, was burned on the kalends[4] of September, and a row of Trian-mor,[5] and a row of Trian-Saxan.[6] The Devotee Ua Fallamhain was drowned in Loch Cairgin, through the malediction of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Ab Incarnatione[7] Domini to the blinding of Ruaidhri fluxerunt anni m.xcii; ab initio mundi,[8] ui milia, cc.xc.i. [1092.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-three years and a thousand. Aedh O'Baighellain, king of Fernmhagh, died. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, omnes[9] occisi sunt. The Síl-Muireghaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muirchertach O'Briain. Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech. Maelcoluim, son of Donnchadh, chief king of Alba, and Edward his [1093.]

---

where the Saxon students resided. See Dr. Reeves's Tract on the *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

[7] *Incarnatione.* incarnacione, MS.

[8] *Initio mundi.* inicio $\frac{i}{m}$, MS.

[9] *Omnes.* omneȝ, MS. It would seem from the expression "omnes occisi sunt," that some other names in the original authority from which he transcribed were omitted by the copyist of this chronicle.

Francaib, .i. i nInber Alda i Saxanaib. A rigan imorro .i. Margaréta, dhec dia dumaib ria cinn nómaide. Sil Muiredhaig dorighir a Connachta gan dedughadh. Merr mór in hoc anno.

Ictt. Enair .i. f.; l. x.; ceithre bliadna nochut ar mile air in Tigerna. Flaithbertach .h. hAithedh, rí .h. nEchach, do dallad la Donnchad .h. nEochada, la ri Ulad. Sloigead la Muircertach O mBriain co hAth cliath, gurro innorb Gofraig Meranach a rige Gall, ocus gurro marb Domnall O Maoilsechlainn, rí Temra. Ar dag daoineb Airrthir do dor la hUlltoib. Ruaidri O Donnacain, rí Arad, mortuus est. Conchobar O Conchobair, rí Ciannachta, in penitentia mortuus est. Maidm ria Sil Muiredhaig for Tuad Muman, adorchradar tri ced uel paulo plus. Donnchad mac Máilcoluim, rí Alban, do marbad o a bráithrib préin, per dolum .i. ó Domnall ocus ó Edmond. Doinend mor a nErinn uile, dia ro far domadur.

Ictt. Enair in .f.; l. xxi. Cóig bliadna nócad ar mile air in Tigerna. Snechta mór dofertdhain in Cedaoin iar Ictt. Enair, gurro marb ár dáine, ocus cethra, ocus én. Cenannus cona thempluib, ocus Dermag cona lebraib, ocus Ard sradha cona tempall, ocus il cella eli airchena, crematæ sunt. h. hEignig, rí fer Manach, do marbad a suis. Maidm Ardachad ria nDal Araide for Ulltoib, dú isdorchair Gillacomgaill O Cairill. Teidm mór in nErinn, gur for marb ár mór daoinib o Ictt. Augusto co Beltaini ar cinn .i. bliadain artac do gairthi di. Muircertach

[1] *Inbher-Alda.* Now Alnwick, in Northumberland.

[2] *Nomaid.* Some period of time, the exact duration of which has not been ascertained; but probably signifying a period of twenty-four hours. Matthew Paris states that on hearing of the death of Malcolm, Margaret—"faciens sacerdoti de omnibus plene confessionem, accepto salutis viatico, animam felicem Deo statim destinavit."

[3] *Cianachta;* i.e. Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, now the barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry.

[4] *Pœnitentia.* penecincia, MS.

[5] *Mortuus est.* m (mortui) sunt, MS.

son, were killed by Franks, viz.:—in Inbher-Alda,[1] in Saxon-land. His queen, moreover, i.e. Margareta, died of grief for him before the end of a nomaid.[2] The Síl-Muireghaigh *appeared* again in Connacht, without permission. Great fruit in hoc anno. A.D. [1093.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-four years and a thousand. Flaithbhertach Ua hAitheidh, king of Ui-Echach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh. A hosting by Muirchertach O'Briain to Ath-cliath, when he expelled Goffraigh Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners, and killed Domhnall O'Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair. A slaughter of the good men of the Airthera was committed by the Ultonians. Ruaidhri O'Donnacain, king of Aradh, mortuus est. Conchobhar O'Conchobhair, king of Cianachta,[3] in pœnitentia[4] mortuus est.[5] A victory[6] by the Síl-Muireghaigh over *the men of* Tuadh-Mumha, in which three hundred were slain, vel paulo plus. Donnchadh, son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, was slain by his own brothers, per dolum, viz.:—by Domhnall and by Edmond. Great inclemency of the weather in all Erinn, from which grew scarcity. [1094.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-five years and a thousand. Great snow fell on the Wednesday after the kalends of January, which killed a multitude of men, cattle, and birds. Cenannus with its churches, and Dermhagh with its books, and Ard-Sratha with its church, and many other churches besides, crematæ[6] sunt. Ua hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, was slain a suis. The victory of Ard-achadh *was gained* by the Dal-Araidhe over the Ulidians, in which Gillacomghaill O'Cairill was slain. A great pestilence in Erinn, which killed a large multitude of people, from the kalends of August to the May following, viz.:—it was called a "mortal year." [1095.]

[6] *Victory.* See note [1], next page. | [7] *Crematæ.* cpemaτe, MS.

h. Cairpe, muire Cenel Conġura, ocus fíḋamna Oiliġh, dragail Báir. Gofraiġ Meránach, rí Gall, mortuus est. Caṫ Fiḋnacha in quo ceciderunt multi diartar Connacht ocus do Corcumruaiḋ, la Taḋc mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair.

Kal. Ennair .iii. f.; l. ii. Sé bliadna nočat ar mile air in Tigerna. Flann .h. hAnbféṫ, rí Deiscert Airġiall, dragail Báir in bliadain sin. Maṫġamain .h. Séġḋa, rí Corca Duiḃne, dhéc. Conchobar .h. hAinniaraid, rí Ciannachta, ocus .h. Céin rí .h. mic Cairpṫinn, do comṫuitim a gcliathar. Uaman mór for feruiḃ Erenn uile ria bféil Eoin na bliadna sin, gurro ṫeraire Día ocus Patraic tre troiscṫiḃ čomarba Patraic ocus čleirech nErenn airchéna. Muircertach .h. Dúḃda, rí .h. nAmalgaid, do marbaḋ a suis. Madaḋán O Madaḋáin, rí tíl nAnmchada, mortuus est. Cuulaḋ .h. Celečáin, fíḋomna Oirġiall, do marbaḋ la hUltuiḃ. Eogan .h. Cernaiġ, airchinnech Doire, hi noidecim Kal. Enáir, quieuit. Flaiṫbertach .h. Flaiṫḃertaiġ, ri iarthair Connacht, do marbad do Madaḋán O Cuanna, ocus do Sil Muiredhaiġ, a ndíġuil tíl a dtigerna. Domnall .h. hEnna, airdeorus Cairil, quieuit.

Kal. Ennair .u. f.; l. xiii. Seacht mbliadna nočat ar mile air in Tigerna. Taḋc mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair, fiḋamna Connacht, dhec. Slúaiġed la Muircertach .h. mBriain ocus la Leṫ Moḋa, co Maġ Muirṫeimne. Slúaiġed la Domnall mag Laċlainn a dtuaiscert Erenn, co Fiḋ Conaille, do ṫabairt caṫa

---

[1] *Battle of Fidhnacha.* This battle is given by the Four Masters under the year 1094; and the present entry seems to be a repetition, in somewhat altered phraseology, of the "victory" recorded above under the same year.

[2] *The 2nd.* The MS. has xii (12th); but this is wrong, as there was new moon on the 31st of December, 1095.

[3] *Their lord's eyes.* The blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, lord or king of Connacht, by Ua Flaithbhertaigh, is recorded above under the year 1092. The death of Ua Flaithbhertaigh is entered in the Annals of Ulster

Muirchertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Aenghusa, and royal heir of Oilech, died. Goffraigh Meranach, king of the Foreigners, mortuus est. The battle of Fidhnacha,[1] in quo ceciderunt multi of the West of Connacht, and of Corcumruaidh, *was gained* by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. A.D. [1095.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 2nd[2] of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-six years and a thousand. Flann Ua hAnbfheth, king of the South of Oirghiall, died in this year. Mathghamhain Ua Seghdha, king of Corca-Dhuibhne, died. Conchobhar Ua hAinniaraidh, king of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, fell by each other in combat. Great terror over the men of all Erinn before the festival of John of this year; but God and Patrick saved them through the fastings of the comarb of Patrick and the clerics of Erinn besides. Muirchertach Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, was slain a suis. Madadhan O'Madadhain, king of Síl-Anmchadha, mortuus est. Cuuladh Ua Celechain, royal heir of Oirghiall, was slain by the Ulidians. Eoghan Ua Cernaigh, airchinnech of Doire, on the 19th of the kalends of January, quievit. Flaithbhertach Ua Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was slain by Madadhan O'Cuanna and the Síl-Muireghaigh, in revenge for their lord's eyes.[3] Domhnall Ua hEnna,[4] arch-bishop of Caisel, quievit. [1096.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-seven years and a thousand. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, died. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain and by Leth-Mogha, to Magh-Muirtheimhne. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn from the north of Erinn to Fidh-Conaille, to give them battle; but the [1097.]

---

and Four Mast. at the year 1098, which is probably the correct date.

[4] *Ua hEnna.* This entry seems also to be misplaced. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Masters have it at the year 1098.

ḃóib, co ruptairmirc comarba Patraic, .i. Domnall, ró ṡne ríṫe. Loclainn .h. Duiḃḃara, ri Fernṁaiġe, do ṁarbad do Uiḃ Briuin Breifne. Cnó ṁer mór irin mbliadain rin, .i. bliadain na ṡcnó bínn; xxx. bliadna on cno mer ro sur an ṡcno mer romuin.

Kctt. Enair .ui. f.; l. xx.iiii. Ocht mbliadna nóċat ar míle air in Tigerna. Tri longa do longuiḃ Gall na nInnreḋ do tíġlad do Ulltoib, ocus a ḃfoirend do marbad, .i. xx. ar ced, uel paulo plus. Diarmaid mac Enda mic Diarmada, rí Laiġen, do ṁarḃad do claind Murchada mic Diarmada. Domnall .h. Roḃartaiġ, comarba Coluim Cille fri ré foda, in pace dormiuit. Maiḋm Feirde Súiliḋe for Cenel Conaill ria Cenél nEogain, dú isdorchair Ecertach .h. Taircert, et alii multi.

Kctt. Enair .uii. f.; l. u.; ix. mbliadna nóċat ar mile air in Tigerna. Arcolt mór ró Erinn uile in bliadain ri. Cenantur ab igne tirripata ert. Cill dara dimidia parte cremata ert. Sloiged la Muircertach .h. mBriain ocus la Leṫ Moġa, co sliab Fuait, conderna Domnall, comarba Patraic, ríṫ Fliaḋna etarra ocus tuaiscert Erenn. Sloiged la Domnall ṁáġ Laċlainn ocus la tuaiscert Erenn i nUlltoiḃ. Ulaiḋ dono ig Croiḃ ṫelċa ar a ṡcinn, a bḟorlongpuirt. Cóṁroicit a ndí ṁarcslúaġ. Maiḋir for ṁarcslúaiġ Ulaḋ, ocus marḃtar .h. hAṁráin ann. Rázḃuid Ulaid iarsin an longport, ocus loiscit Cenel nEogain é, ocus tescuit croiḃ ṫelċa. Do berar ḃóiḃ ḋá eidire iarsin, ocus comarba Coṁgaill a laiṁ fria ḋá aidere ele.

---

[1] *Before us.* romuin; i.e. *supra.* Under the year 1066 there is an entry of a great nut crop in Erinn.

[2] *Dormivit.* dormierũt, MS. Hence it would appear that some other names occurring in the original authority from which he copied had been here omitted by the transcriber of this chronicle.

[3] *Dimidia.* demedia (démedia), MS.

[4] *Craebh-thelcha;* i.e. "the spread-

comarb of Patrick, i.e. Domhnall, prevented them, under the guise of peace. Lochlainn Ua Duibhdhara, king of Fernmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. A great nut crop in this year, viz.: the year of the white nuts; thirty years from this nut crop to the nut crop before us.[1] A.D. [1097.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-eight years and a thousand. Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were plundered by the Ultonians, and their crews slain, viz.:—one hundred and twenty *men*, vel paulo plus. Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, king of Laighen, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, comarb of Colum Cille during a long period, in pace dormivit.[2] The victory of Fersad-Suilidhe *was gained* over the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eoghain, in which fell Ecertach Ua Tairchert, et alii multi. [1098.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-nine years and a thousand. Great famine throughout all Erinn in this year. Cenannus ab igne dissipata est. Cill-dara dimidia[3] parte cremata est. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, and by Leth-Mogha, to Sliabh-Fuaid; but Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, made a year's peace between them and *the men of* the North of Erinn. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn and *the men of* the North of Erinn, into Ulidia. The Ulidians, however, were before them at Craebh-thelcha,[4] in a camp. Their two cavalry hosts engage. The cavalry host of Ulidia is defeated, and Ua hAmhrain is slain there. The Ulidians afterwards abandon the camp, and the Cenel-Eoghain burn it, and cut down Craebh-thelcha.[4] Two hostages are subsequently given to them,[5] and the comarb of Comhghall as security for two other hostages. [1099.]

ing tree of the hill." This tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, gave name to the place which is now known as Crewe, a townland in the parish of Glenavy, barony of Massereene, and county of Antrim.

[5] *To them;* i.e. to Mac Lachlainn and his companions.

Daimliag Arda Sratha do loscad dreman na Croiðe for lí Fiacrach.

Ktt. Enair .i. f.; l. xui. Ced bliadain ar mile air in Tigerna. Donnchad mac Eochada, rí Ulad, ocus drem do maiðiu Ulaḃ ime, do ġabáil le Domnall mag Loċlainn, rí Oiliġ, i quinct Ktt. Iuin. Sloiġeḋ la Domnall mág Laċlainn gurro mil fir Breaġ, ocus Fine Gall. Sloiġeḋ la Muirċertach .h. mBriain co hErruaiḋ. Loingeas Aṫa cliaṫ co hInis Eogain, gurro lá i nár eoir ḃáthad ocus marbad. Mac mic Gillaċoluim hi Domnaill, rí Cinuil Lúiġdec, a fuir occisus est. Aiṙiḋ .h. hAṁalgaiḋ, mure Dál bFiatach, dhéc. Gillabríġde .h. Cuirc, rí Murcadha Breoġain, mortuus est. Gilla na naom .h. hEiġin, ri .h. bFiacrach Aiġne, mortuus est. Eċri .h. Maolmuire, rí Ciannachta, do marbad dhUa Conchobair Ciannachta.

Ktt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xxuii.; bliadain ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Donnchad mac Aeda hi Ruairc do ṁarbad dreman Manach. Sloiġeḋ lá Muirċertaċ .h. mBriain ocus la Leṫ Moḋa i Connachtaiḃ, ocus dar Erruaiḋ i Tir Conuill, ocus ariḋein a Tir Eogain, gurro ġailset Oileċ, ocus gur loiscset, ocus gur tháraiġset il ċella, im Faċain ṁóir Mura ocus im Ard Sratha, Do lodar arrin tar Fertait Camsa, gurro loiscset Cuil Raṫain, ocus contesrat duineḃáit ann. Gabaid geill Ulaḃ iarrin, ocus do luid tar sligid Miḋluaċra dia [ṫiġ], iar mbuaiḋ int sloiġid sin. Creaċ la Donnchad .h. Maoilsechlainn a bFernmaiġ,

---

1 *Ui-Fiachrach.* The Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha are here referred to. See Index.

2 *Ua hEochadha.* The MS. has mac Eochada, with which the Ann. Ult. agree. But the Ann. Inisfal. (Bodleian copy) and the Four Mast. have Ua hEochadha (O'Haughey, Houghy, or Hoey), which is the correct form, as appears from the entry under the year 1101, regarding his release.

3 *Went.* According to the Four Mast. the fleet of Ath-cliath (i.e. the naval force of the Danes of Dublin) was "brought by Muirchertach Ua Briain, till he arrived at Doire

The stone-church of Ard-Sratha was burned by the men of Craebh, against the Ui-Fiachrach.[1] A.D.

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord one hundred years and a thousand. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha,[2] king of Uladh, and a number of the chieftains of Uladh along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, on the fifth of the kalends of June. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, so that he destroyed Feara-Breagh and Fine-Gall. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain to Eas-Ruaidh. The fleet of Ath-cliath *went*[3] to Inis-Eoghain, where they were cut off both by drowning and killing. The grandson of Gilla-Choluim Ua Domhnaill, king of Cenel-Luighdech, a suis occisus est. Assidh Ua hAmhradhain, steward of Dal-Fiatach, died. Gillabrighde Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidhe-Breoghain, mortuus est. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne, mortuus est. Echri Ua Maelmuire, king of Cianachta, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta. [1100.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord one hundred and one years, and a thousand. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Feara-Manach. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, and by Leth-Mogha, into Connacht, and across Eas-Ruaidh into Tir-Conaill, and from thence into Tir-Eoghain; and they demolished Oilech, and burned and profaned many churches, including Fathan-mor-Mura and Ard-Sratha. They proceeded thence across Fersat-Camsa, and they burned Cúil-Rathain, and committed a massacre there. They took the hostages of Uladh afterwards, and he (*Muirchertach*) proceeded by Slighe-Midhluachra to his [house],[4] after the triumph of that hosting. A predatory incursion by Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn into Fernmhagh, [1101.]

(Derry);" but as Muirchertach seems to have conducted an expedition by land to Eas-Ruaidh (the falls at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal), it is probable that this naval expedition was conducted to support him.

[4] *House.* ᵭiʒ (abl. of ᵭeʒ, or ᵭec); supplied from the Ann. Ult.

conuc tapptaiꝺ .h. Cepꝺuill, ocuc ꝺuppoc maꝛꝺ ꝺá ceꝺ uel paulo plus. Donnchaꝺ .h. hEochaꝺa, pí Ulaꝺ, ꝺo ꝼuaꝛlucaꝺ a cuiꝺpec la Domnall mág Laċlainn, lá pí nOiliġ, taꝛ ceno a mic ocuc a comꝺaltа, .i. a noaimliaġ Aꝛꝺa Macha, tpe impiꝺe comaꝛba Patpaic ocuc tpaiṅꝺa Patpaic aꝛchena, iaꝛ comluġa ꝼon mBaċuill Isa, ocuc pó ṁionuiꝺ uaiꝛle eli in .xi. kt. Enaiꝛ.

ktt. Enaiꝛ .iiii. ꝑ.; l. ix.; ꝺá bliaꝺain aꝛ ceꝺ aꝛ mile, aiꝛ in Tiġepna. Soꝛꝺ Coluim Cille ꝺo loꝛcaꝺ. Donnchaꝺ mac Eċpi hI Aiꝺiꝺ, píoṅna .h. nEchach, ꝺo maꝛbaꝺ ꝺo Ulltoiḃ isin ċuiġeꝺ míꝛ iaꝛ gáꝛuġaꝺ muintiꝛe Patpaic ꝺó. Doṁnall mac Tiġepnain hI Ruaiꝛc ꝺo maꝛbaꝺ ꝺo Conmaicniḃ, ocuc ꝺo buꝺ pí aꝛ Conmaicniḃ, ocuc coimpiġḋeóiꝛ aꝛ Connachtuiḃ an Domnall sin. Flaiṫḃeꝛtach mac Foṫhaiꝺ, pí .h. bFiacpaċ Aꝛꝺa Spaṫa, ꝺo ṁaꝛbaꝺ ꝺo ꝼepuiḃ Luiġ. Sloiġeꝺ lá Cenel nEoġain co Maġ Coḃa. Do loꝺaꝛ Ulaiꝺ an oiꝺċe sin ꝺon longpuiꝛt, gup maꝛḃꝛaꝺ Sitpiec .h. Maolṗaḃuill, pí Caippiġe Bpachaiꝺe, ocuc Sitpec mac Conpaiġ, mic Eoġain, et alii. Maġnuꝛ, pí Loċlainn, ꝺo ċeachꝺ loingeꝛ móꝛ co Manuinn, ocuc píṫ bliaḋna ꝺo ḋenum ḋó pe ꝼepuiḃ Eipenn. Eiꝺepeḋa ꝼeꝛ nEipenn a láiṁ Doṁnaill comaꝛba Patpaic, pe píṫ bliaḋna eꝺiꝛ O mBpiain, .i. Muiꝛċeꝛtach, ocuc mág Laċlainn, .i. Domnall. Roꝛ Oiliṫꝛi ꝺaiꝛġuin, .i. cum patpe puo, ꝺo Uíḃ Echach, a noíġuil ṁaꝛḃṫa hI Donnchaꝺa. Caipiol ꝺo loꝛcaꝺ ꝺo Eiliḃ.

ktt. Enáiꝛ u. ꝑ.; l. xx.; tpí bliaḋna aꝛ ceꝺ aꝛ mile aiꝛ in Tiġepna. Sgaiꝺeꝛ cpuaiḃ cpóḋa etiꝛ

---

[1] *Mutually.* The meaning is that Donnchadh UahEochadha and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn pledged mutual oaths by the relics in question.

[2] *That night.* an oiꝺċe sin; i.e. the night after the Cenel-Eoghain had entered Magh-Cobha.

[3] *Patre.* pp̄e, MS. The abbot of a monastery was sometimes called *pater*, or *pater monasterii*.

but Ua Cerbhaill overtook him, and slew two hundred *of his band*, vel paulo plus. Donchadh Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh, was released from bondage by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, in exchange for his son and his foster-brother, viz.:—in the stone-church of Ard-Macha *he was released*, through the intercession of the comarb of Patrick, and the congregation of Patrick likewise—after mutually[1] swearing by the Bachall-Isa, and by other principal relics—on the 11th of the kalends of January. A.D. [1101.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 9th of the moon; the age of the Lord two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Sord-Choluim-Chille was burned. Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua hAitheidh, royal heir of Ui-Echach, was slain by the Ulidians, in the fifth month after he had profaned the community of Patrick. Domhnall, son of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Conmaicne; and this Domhnall was king over the Conmaicne and an arbitrator over the Connachtmen. Flaithbhertach, son of Fothadh, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha, was slain by the Feara-Luirg. A hosting by the Cenel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians proceeded on that night[2] to the camp, and slew Sitrec Ua Maelfhabhuill, King of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitrec, son of Conrach, son of Eoghan, et alii. Maghnus, king of Lochlann, came with a large fleet to Manainn, and made a year's peace with the men of Erinn. The hostages of the men of Erinn in the hands of Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, for a year's peace between O'Briain, i.e. Muirchertach, and Mac Lachlainn, i.e. Domhnall. Ros-Oilitri was plundered, i.e. cum patre[3] suo, by the Ui-Echach, in revenge for the killing of Ua Donnchadha. Caisel was burned by the Eile. [1102]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A severe, fierce conflict between the [1103.]

feruib Luirg ocus Tuaid Rata, i torchair ár ceachtarde. h. Canannan, .i. ri Ceneoil gConaill, do ionnarbad arr a rige la Domnall mág Lachlainn. Cogad mor etir Cenel nEogain ocus Ulltu, co tánic Muircertach O Briain co feruib Muman, ocus Laigen, ocus Orraige, ocus go maidib Connacht, ocus go bferuib Midi, im a rígud, go Mag Cobha, dfóirdin Ulad. Dolodar uile diblinuib go machaire Aird Macha, .i. co Cill na corpaire, combadar fechtmain a brordúiri for Ard Macha. Domnall mág Lachlainn go tduaircert Erenn frir in ré a nib Breffail Macha, aghaid in aghaid fris. O rob tuirrech dá rir Muman, do luid Muircertach co hAconad Mata, ocus co hEmain Mata, ocus timchell do Ard Mata, co bfargaib ocht nuinge óir forran altóir, ocus gurro geall ocht .xx. bó; ocus innsair arír co Mag Cobha, ocus fagbus Laignig ocus rochaid dferuib Muman ann; ocus do cóid péin, imorro, ar creich a nDál Araide, co bfargaib Donnchad mac Toirrdhealbaig ann, ocus mac hI Concobair, ri Ciarraige, ocus .h. Beóain, et alii optimi. Do luid Domnall mág Lachlainn, co maidib Ceneoil Conaill ocus Eogain, ocus an tuaircirt uile ime, co Mag Cobha, for ammus Laigen. Tegaid imorro Laigne, ocus Orraige, ocus rir Muman, ocus Gaill amail robádar, ina naghaid; ocus feruid cath, .i. a noin Augusd, ocus a Cedaoin ar aoi laithe fechtmaine, ocus in nomad .xx. dérca, ocus ant ochtmad lo iar toigecht do Mata ro ferad in cath rin. Maidhid trá for Ceth Moda, ocus láidter a nár, ocus ár Laigen im Muircertach mac Gillachoimdg, ocus im dá .h. Lorcáin, ocus im Muircertach mac mic Gormain, et alii; ocus ár .h. Cinnfealaig im da mac

[1] *Machaire-Aird-Macha;* i.e. the plain of Ard-Macha, a level district lying round Armagh.

[2] *Magh-Cobha.* Over the name Magh-Cobha are written the words ic[2] nō impetratar (for "ut est non impetratur"); but probably they should have followed the preceding words "7 gur ro geall ocht .xx. bo," "and promised eight score cows."

men of Lurg and Tuath-Ratha, in which fell a multitude on both sides. Ua Canannain, i.e. the King of Cenel-Conaill, was expelled from his sovereignty by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. A great war between the Cenel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, when Muirchertach O'Briain came with the men of Mumha, and Laighen, and Osraighe, and with the nobles of Connacht, and with the men of Midhe, together with their kings, to Magh-Cobha, to assist the Ulidians. They all went, respectively, to Machaire-Aird-Macha,[1] i.e. to Cill-na-Cornaire, where they were a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with *the men of* the North of Erinn, *was* during the time in Ui-Bresail-Macha, confronting them. When, however, the men of Mumha were weary, Muirchertach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, and to Emhain-Macha, and round to Ard-Macha, when he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows; and he turned back to Magh-Cobha,[2] and left there the Lagenians, and a multitude of the men of Mumha; and he himself went, moreover, on a predatory expedition into Dal-Araidhe, where he lost Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the son of Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciarraighe, and Ua Beóain, et alii optimi. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, accompanied by the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, and of the whole North, went to Magh-Cobha, to attack the Lagenians. The Lagenians, however, and the Osraighe, and the men of Mumha, and the Foreigners, such as they were, came to meet him, and a battle was fought: viz., on the nones of August, and on Wednesday, as regards the day of the week, and on the 29th of the moon, and on the eighth day after coming to Macha, this battle was fought. *The men of* Leth-Mogha were defeated, and a slaughter of them was committed, and a slaughter of the Lagenians, with Muirchertach Mac Gillacholmog, and with two Ua Lorcains, and with Muirchertach, son of Mac Gormain, et alii; and a slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, with two sons of

A.D. [1103.]

Máilmórda, ocus im .h. Riain .i. rí .h. nDróna, et alii ; ár Osraige, im Gillapatraic rúad, rí Osraige, ocus im righraid Osraige airchena; ár Gall Átha cliát im Thorgán mac Erec, ocus im Pol Ádmann, ocus im Beollán Armann, et alii ; ár fer Muman im dá .h. Briuc .i. dá ridamna na nDéisi, ocus im .h. bFailbe, .i. ridamna Corca duibne, ocus esse Laigen, .i. im. h. Muiredhaigh, .i. ri Ciarraige, cona mac, et alii multi optimi quos causa brevitatis scribere praetermittimus. Ternatar Cenel nEogain ocus maite Cenél Conaill ocus an tuaisceirt árchéna, co corcur mór, ocus co rédaib imdhaib, imón pupull ríghda, ocus imon camlinne, ocus im rédaib imdaib airchena. Maghnus, rí Lochlainn, do marbad ar creich i nUlltaib.

Ktt. Enáir .ui. f.; l. i.; ceithri bliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. O Concobair Corcumruaid, .i. Concobar mac Maoiltrechlainn, mortuus est. Mac na hoidce .h. Ruairc a suis fratribus occisus est. Sloiged la Muircertach .h. mBriain co Magh Muirthemne, gur mill treabaire an maide co huilidhe ; ocus don tsloiged sin do hergradh Cuulad O Caindelbáin, ri Loegaire, condergailt de. Sloiged la Domnall mág Lachlainn co Mag Cobha, co tuc gialla Ulad, ocus condechaid co Temraig, ocus gur loisc bloid mór d[o] .h. Laegaire, ocus co tard tesmann dóib airchena. Dunchad .h. Concobair, ri Cianachta, do marbad da daoinib prein.

Ktt. Enair i. f.; l. xii. Coig bliadna ar ced ar

---

[1] *Pol Adhmann.* In the Ann. Four Mast. and Ann. Ult. this individual is called Pol mac Amaind, "Pol (or Paul) son of Amand."

[2] *Beollan Armann.* "Beollan, son of Armann," Four Mast.

[3] *Dynast of Laighen.* Esse Laigen. These words are seemingly misplaced, and should probably follow after some one of the names enumerated in the slaughter of the Lagenians a few lines before. The phraseology of the whole sentence is rather loose and rugged.

[4] *Quos.* quosr (quoss), MS.

[5] *Causa.* quárra (quássa), MS.

Maelmordha, and with Ua Riain, i.e. king of Ui-Drona, et alii; a slaughter of the Osraighe, with Gillapatraic Ruadh, king of Osraighe, and with the chieftains of Osraighe likewise; a slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, with Trosdan, son of Eric, and with Pol Adhmann,[1] and with Beollan Armann,[2] et alii; a slaughter of the men of Mumha, with two Ua Brics, i.e. two royal heirs of the Deisi, and with Ua-Failbhe. i.e. royal heir of Corca-Dhuibhne, and a dynast of Laighen,[3] i.e. with Ua Muireghaigh, i.e. king of Ciarraighe, together with his son, et alii multi optimi quos[4] causa[5] brevitatis scribere[6] prætermisimus.[7] The Cenel-Eoghain, and the nobles of Cenel-Conaill and of the North likewise, returned with great spoils, and with numerous treasures, including the royal pavilion, and the standard, and many precious things besides. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, was slain on a predatory expedition in Ulidia. A.D. [1103.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. O'Conchobhair of Corcumruaidh, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, mortuus est. Mac-na-hoidhche Ua Ruairc a suis fratribus occisus est. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirthemhne, and he totally destroyed the tillage of the plain; and it was on this hosting that Cuuladh O Caindelbhain, King of Laeghaire, was thrown *from his horse*, of which he died. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Magh-Cobha, when he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he proceeded to Temhair, and burned a large part of Ui-Laeghaire, but gave protection to *some of* them[8] however. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, King of Cianachta, was slain by his own people. [1104.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord five years, and a hundred, [1105.]

[6] *Scribere.* ꝓcꝛıbı, MS.

[7] *Prætermisimus.* ꝑ̄tmıꝛꝛımuꝰ, MS.

[8] *Some of them*; i.e. some of the inhabitants of the district of Ui-Laeghaire.

mile air in Tigerna. Conchobar mac Maoiltheclainn, ríoḋanna Tempach, occisus est.[1] Domnall, comarba Patraic, do tocht co hArd cliaṫ do ḋenum prota idir Muircertach O mBriain ocus Domnall mág Laċlainn, gurroġaḃ galar ann é, ocus co tucaḃ ann a ġalar féin co Domnach Oirthir Eṁna, gurro hongad ann; co tucaḃ iarsin co Daimliag,[2] conderbailt ann; go tucaḃ a corp go hArd Macha. Ceallaċ mac Aoḋa, mic Maoilíosa, do oirneḋ na ionaḃ a comarbus Patraic, a toġa fer nErenn; ocus do chóid fo gráḋaib a lo féile Aḃumnáin. Sloiged la Muircertach O mBriain, gurro innarb Donnchad .h. Maoiltreclainn a riġe iarthair Miḋe.

Kctt. Enair .ii. f.; l xxiii. Sé bliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Creaċ fhlóiġeḋ la Domnall mág Laċlainn droiriṫin Donnchada hi Maóiltrechlainn, gurro ortadar iartar Miḋe, ocus go tárrsat Donnchad féin ann fos fceiṁliḃ, ocus gurro marbaḃ é. Cellaċ, comarba Patraic, fos cuairt Cenel Eogain, cedna cus, go tuc a óġréir, .i. bó gacha feisir, no aġ náma gacha trír, no leṫ unga gacha ceaṫrair, la taoḃ níḋbart nimḋa olchena. Caṫḃarr O Domnaill, tuir ċornama ocus coinġleca, ordain ocus einiġ Ceneoil Luiġdeaċ, dhagail Báir. Cellaċ fos cuairt Muman, cedna cus Beóir, go tuc a lan ċuairt, .i. uii. mba ocus .uii. caoiriġ ocus leṫ uinge gacha fuinn tríoċa ced a Mumuin, la taoḃ fée nimḋa olchena, ocus

[1] *Occisus est.* occisi sunt, MS. There were probably some other names included in the corresponding entry in the original MS. from which the transcriber of this chronicle copied, and which he omitted from his copy, without altering the expression *occisi sunt.* Many similar instances of negligence are observable in the MS.

[2] *Daimhliag.* Now Duleek, co. Meath. The Four Mast. say "Daimhlaig-Arda-Macha;" i.e. the stone-church of Ard-Macha (or Armagh); but the statement in this chronicle, which agrees with the Ann. Ult., is apparently more correct, as Domhnall seems to have been too ill to bear the journey to Armagh.

[3] *Half an ounce;* i.e. of silver.

[4] *Triocha-ced.* The extent of the

and a thousand. Conchobhar, son of Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, occisus est.[1] Domhnall, comarb of Patrick, came to Ath-cliath, to make peace between Muirchertach O'Briain and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, where sickness seized him, and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-oirther-Emhna, where he was anointed; and he was afterwards carried to Daimhliag,[2] where he died; and his body was taken to Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was ordained in his place, in the comarbship of Patrick, by the choice of the men of Erinn; and he received orders on the day of Adhamnan's festival. A hosting by Muirchertach O'Briain, when he expelled Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn from the sovereignty of the West of Midhe. A.D. [1105.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A predatory hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, to assist Donnchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, when they injured the west of Midhe; and Donnchadh himself was met there on a scouting party, and slain. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, went on the visitation of Cenel-Eoghain, for the first time, and he obtained his full demand, viz.:—a cow for every six persons, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or half an ounce[3] for every four, in addition to many offerings besides. Cathbharr O'Domhnaill, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality of the Cenel-Luighdech, died. Ceallach *went* on a visitation of Mumha, the first time also; and he obtained his full tribute, viz.:—seven cows, and seven sheep, and half an ounce[3] for every triocha-ced[4] in Mumha, in addi- [1106.]

---

triocha-ced, (literally "thirty hundreds"), or cantred, as it is sometimes rendered, has not been accurately defined; but it seems to have comprised about twice the extent of an ordinary barony. See Dr. Reeves's valuable paper on the *Townland Distribution of Ireland;* Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. vii., p. 475.

arroéd, umorro, Cellač gráda uarrail erruic a comairle fer nErenn don dul sin.

Ktt. Enair .iii. f.; l. iiii. Seacht mbliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Snechta lói co noídče dreirthain in Cedaoin ria Béil Patraic, gurro lá ár cetra Erenn. Cenid čoraiď do lorcad etir dá čáirc, go fercuid ndabach etir mid ocus brogóid. Cončobar O Duinnsleibe, ríďamna Ulaď, do marbad dreruiď Fermuige. Maidm ria nUiď Breifnid for Uiď Méth, i torchair i nár imm á rí, .i. Aoď .h. hInnreachtaig. Fliuď doinend mór isin mbliadain sin, gurro mill na harďanna uile. Sith bliadna do denum do Ceallač, comarba Patraic, eter Muirchertach .h. mBriain ocus Domnall mág Lačlainn.

Ktt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xu.; ocht mbliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Luimnech do lorcad. Domnall .h. Ruairc, ri .h. mBriuin, occisus est. Cellach, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Connacht, cedna cor, co dtuc a óigréis. Teč do gabáil do .h. Maccamna, ocus do .h. Maelruanaid, for Goll nGarbraige, .i. for rí Ulad, .i. Eochaid mac Duinnsleibe hi Eochada, ocus a

[1] *Received.* arroéd. In his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, Dr. O'Donovan has rendered the word arroéd by "conferred;" but the meaning is "received," as appears from several ancient authorities quoted by Zeuss, *Grammatica Celtica*, vol. i., p. 493, where the word is glossed *accepit* and *recepit*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 326, note q. The word "primate" appears in the margin in a hand somewhat more modern than the original. Roderick O'Flaherty has also added the word "primate" in the margin, to signify that the primacy of Armagh was acknowledged in the person of Ceallach, or Celsus.

[2] *On that occasion.* don dul sin; lit. "on that going." Another form of the same expression, in dul so, "on this occasion," has been misunderstood by the learned Zeuss, who translates it *hoc opus*. See *Gram. Celt.*, Introd., p. xvi.

[3] *The 4th.* The MS. has xxiiii (24th), but this is a mistake, as new moon occurred on the 29th of December, 1106, and the 1st of January, 1107, was consequently the fourth day of the moon's age.

[4] *Between the two Easters*; i.e. between Easter Sunday and "Little Easter," or Low Sunday.

[5] *Puncheons.* dabac. Roderick O'Flaherty translates this word "keeves" in a marginal note: "sixty keeves of beere and meade burnt."

[6] *Beer.* brogóid (brogóid)=Welsh *bragawd*, the drink called in English *bragget*.

tion to many presents besides; and Ceallach, moreover received[1] the dignity of a superior bishop, by the consent of the men of Erinn, on that occasion.[2] A.D. [1106.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 4th[3] of the moon; the age of the Lord seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Snow fell for a day and night, the Wednesday before the festival of Patrick, which caused a great destruction of the cattle of Erinn. Cenn-coradh was burned between the two Easters,[4] with sixty puncheons[5] of mead and beer.[6] Conchobhar, grandson[7] of Donnsleibhe, royal heir of Uladh, was slain by the men of Fernmhagh. A victory by the Ui-Bresail over the Ui-Meth, in which they[8] were slaughtered, together with their king, i.e. Aedh Ua hInnreachtaigh. Very wet weather in this year, which destroyed all the corn crops. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, between Muirchertach Ua Briain and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. [1107.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Luimnech was burned. Domhnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, occisus est.[9] Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, *proceeded* on a visitation of Connacht *for the* first time, and obtained his full demand. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maelruanaidh over Goll Garbraighe, i.e. the king of Uladh, i.e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, and he was beheaded [1108.]

---

[7] *Grandson.* The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. call Conchobhar "son of Donnsleibhe," which is doubtless correct; and it is probable that his father was Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha (Donlevy O'Hoey), king of Uladh, whose death is given by the Four Mast. under the year 1094.

[8] *They;* i.e. the Ui-Meth.

[9] *Occisus est.* The MS. has *occisi sunt*, from which it appears that the name of some other person, occurring in the authority from which the entry had been copied, was omitted by the transcriber of the chronicle. The Annals of Ulster have the entry as follows:—Ꝺomnall .h. Ꝯnbeiṫh ꝓi .h. Meiṫ; Ꝺomnall .h. Ruaiꝛc, ꝓi .h. mUꝓuim, o. ꝓ.;" i.e. "Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, king of Ui-Meith, *and* Domhnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, occisi sunt."

dícendach leó. Dairmerr mór ró Erinn uile. Bliadain trʃuthach go ndeigʃín, ocur go nimad arda ocur merra, in bliadain sin.

Kal. Enair .ui. f.; l. xxui.; ix. mbliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. In Cáirc for .uii. Kal. Máoi ocur Minčairc ala laiče do trámrad. Sloiged lá Muircertach .h. mBriain trʃóiriden Murchada hi Maoiltrechlainn, gurro airg dreim do Uíb Briúin. Sloiged lá Domnall mág Lačlainn go tuaircert Erenn uime, co Sliab Fuait; gonderna Cellach, comarba Patraic, fíd bliadna etir O mBriain ocur mág Lačlainn, gondeačadar tuaircert Erenn iarsin, im Conall ocur im Eogan, go Mad .h. mBresail, for ammus Ulad badar a Mag Cobа, go dtardsat Ulad na teora gialla ro dograd fein doib. Aod .h. Ruairc do čocht a longport Murchada hi Maoiltrechlainn, rá dó, gurro lá ar tre ercuine trʃáinta Patraic. Mac Gillapatraic, [rí] Osraige .i. Domnall ruad, do marbad do macaoib uile ag cur clunce.

Kal. Enair .uii. f.; l. uii.; x. mbliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Gilla Coluim O Maolmuaid, rí brer Ceall, iugulatur est. Murchadh mac Taidc hi Briain, rídamna Muman, mortuus est. Béibinn, ingen Cennéitig hi Briain, ben Domnaill méig Lačlainn, rí Oilig, dhéc. Creč la Domnall mág Lačlainn i Connachtuib, co dtuc míle do braid, ocur il míle do čeťruib. Cellač, comarba Patraic, cedna cor for cuairt Mide, go dtuc a óigrein eirde. Maidm ria gConmaicnib for Siol Muireghaigh .i. maidm Moige

[1] *Little Easter;* i.e. Low Sunday.

[2] *Curse.* The Four Masters imply that the curse of the "congregation of Patrick [i.e. of Armagh]" was incurred by Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn through his profanation of the Bachall-Isa [Baculus Jesu] and the successor of Patrick, in slaying Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, who was under their protection.

[3] *Thousand.* míle, MS. The aspiration of the first letter of the word míle indicates that it must have been preceded by a word terminating in a

by them. A great crop of oak *fruit* throughout all Erinn. A sappy year, with good weather, and with much corn and produce, *was* this year. A.D. [1108.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Easter on the 7th of the kalends of May, and Little Easter[1] on the second day of summer. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, to aid Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, and he plundered a section of the Ui-Briuin. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn accompanied by *the men of* the North of Erinn, to Sliabh-Fuaid; but Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, made a year's peace between O'Briain and Mac Lachlainn; and *the men of* the North of Erinn, together with the *Cenel*-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, went afterwards to Magh-Ui-Bresail, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha; but the Ulidians gave them the three hostages whom they themselves selected. Aedh Ua Ruairc came twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, and committed a slaughter through the curse[2] of the congregation of Patrick. Mac Gillapatraic, [king] of Osraighe, i.e. Domhnall Ruadh, was killed by another youth whilst playing a game. [1109.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord ten years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Gillacoluim O'Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Ceall, jugulatus est. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Mumha, mortuus est. Bébhinn, daughter of Cenneidigh Ua Briain, wife of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, died. A predatory expedition by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn into Connacht, whence he carried off a thousand[3] prisoners, and several thousand cattle. Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, *went for the* first time on a visitation of Midhe, and carried off from it his full demand. A victory by the Conmaicne over the Síl-Muireghaigh, i.e. [1110.]

---

vowel; and in the Four Masters the number of prisoners is stated to have been τρí míle (trí mhíle) "three thousand."

bréngair. Maidm lá Sil Muiredhaigh for Connachtaib .i. maidm an Roir, ar bélaib Cruachna, atorcradar tri .h. Feargaile, ocus maithi imda ele áirchena.

Kett. Enair i.f.; l. .xuiii.; aon bliadain dhéc ar cet ar mile air in Tigerna. Port Lairge do lorcad. Cenannus do lorcad. Slóigedh la hUlltaib co Telaig óg, gurbo ferrdat a bileda. Cred la Niall mág Lachlainn go tuc tri míle do buaib ina noígiul. Tene daith do lorcad Dúin da leccglar, etir fáith ocus trían. Senadh clérech nErenn a bFiadh mic nOengusa, a nUirnech, im Cellach comarba Patraic, ocus im Maolmuire .h. nDúnán .i. uarrul senóir na hErenn, go coicait nerrog, uel paulo plus, go trib cetaib fagart, ocus go tri míle maic negalra, im Muircertach .h. mBriain go maithib Leithe Moda, dfuráil riagla ocus tfoibér for cách etir tuaith ocus egluis. Donnchadh .h. hAnluain, ri .h. Niallán, do marbadh dia bráithrib a meabuil. Na bratri hirin do marbad do Uíb Niallán ina dígail ria gcinn .xx. aidche iarsin. Comdál etir Domnall mág Lachlainn ocus Donnchadh .h. nEochada, gondernat lán fíth, ocus go tardsat Ulad eidercda a riarta fein do Domnall.

Kett. Enair .ii. f.; l. xx.ix.; dá bliadain dhéc ar cet ar mile air in Tigerna. Ráith Ard Macha cona tempall do lorcad in .x. Kett. April, ocus dá fhreith do thiun Martáin, ocus an tress fhrecht do thiun mór. Cred la Domnall mág Lachlainn dar Fine Gall, co dtuc bratha dóbal ocus bóruma mór.

---

[1] *Sacred trees.* bileda. The kings of Cenel-Eoghain were inaugurated under certain remarkable trees at Telach-og (now Tulloghoge, or Tullyhog), parish of Desertcreat, barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.

[2] *For them;* i.e. for the cutting down of the sacred trees (*biledha*).

[3] *Rath;* i.e. the fort. Dr. Reeves has pointed out to me that the local name *Rath-Righbhaird*, which occurs in the Tripartite (Irish) Life of St. Patrick is represented by *Fossa-Rigbairt* in the Book of Armagh, fol. 15[aa], whence it would appear that *rath* originally meant the ditch surrounding a fort. Ultimately, however, the name of *rath* was applied to the

the victory of Magh-Brénghair. A victory by the Sil-Muireghaigh over the Conmaicne, viz.:—the victory of the Ros, opposite Cruachan, in which fell three Ua Ferghails, and many other nobles besides. A.D. [1110.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord eleven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Port-Lairge was burned. Cenannus was burned. A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-og, when they cut down its sacred trees.[1] A predatory excursion by Niall Mac Lachlainn, who carried off three thousand cows in revenge for them.[2] Dun-da-lethghlas was burned by lightning, both Rath[3] and Trian.[4] A synod of clerics at Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa, in Uisnech, including Cellach, comarb of Patrick, and including Maelmuire Ua Dunain, i.e. the noble senior of Erinn, with fifty bishops, vel paulo plus, with three hundred priests, and with three thousand students, together with Muirchertach Ua Briain, attended by the nobles of Leth-Mogha, to impose rules and good customs on all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was slain by his brothers, in treachery. These brothers were slain by the Ui-Niallain, in revenge for him, before the end of twenty nights thereafter. A convention between Domhnall Mac Lachlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, when they made a full peace; and the Ulidians gave hostages to Domhnall, for *the payment of* his own demand. [1111.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord twelve years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The Rath[3] of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the kalends of April, and two rows of Trian-Massan, and the third row of Trian-mór. A predatory expedition by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn across Fine-Gall, and he carried off an immense number of captives, and a great spoil of cattle. [1112.]

---

entire surface circumscribed by the *fossa*.

[4] *Trian*. This word signifies "third part." See note [6] page 67.

Ictt. Enair .iiii. f.; l. x.; tri bliadna dhéc ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Coeridheneb do theachd oidhche féile Patraic for Cruachán Aigle, guppo hill .xxx. don óenr troiscthe. Maoilsechlainn O Conchobair, ri Corcumruaid, dhéc. Donn O Tairchert, tóiseach Clainne Sneibhgile, do marbad la Niall mág Lachlainn. Slóigeb la Domnall mag Lachlainn go maidh Ceneóil Conaill ocus Eogain, ocus Airgiall, go Glionn risse, guppo ionnarbrat Donnchad a risse nUlad, ocus guppo rannrat Ulltu etir .h. Madhagamna ocus maca Duinnsleibe. Dál nAraidhe, imorro, ocus i Echach aigse féin. Sloigeb la Muirchertach .h. mBriain, go feruib Muman, ocus go laighnib ocus Connachtuib, go Mag Cobha, dhóirnibh Donnchada. Slóigeb ele la Domhnall mág Lachlainn, go gConallchaib ocus Eoghanchaib ocus Airgiall, go Mag Cobha mur an cedna, dhóirnibh Ulad, go raibe imnerta cata etorra, guppo edarrcar comarba Patraic fo ghné fiche. Donnchad .h. hEochadha do dallad la hEochaid .h. Madhagamna, ocus la hUlltoib. Slóigeb la Muirchertach .h. mBriain, ocus lá Leth Modha, etir laoch ocus chléirech, go Grenoic. Domhnall mág Lachlainn go maidh thuaiscert Erenn .i. Conaill ocus Eogain ocus Airgiall, co Cluain Caoin a bfernib Roiss, go mbadar fri ré míorr cinn comair fri roile, conderna Cellach, comarba Patraic, gur an mBachuill loscha, fiche bliadna etorra. Sgaindeir crótha etir feruib Fernmaighe fódéin, dú itorchradar da fidhamha Fernmaighe .i. .h. Criochain ocus .h. Donnacán.

Ictt. Enair .u. f.; l. xxi.; ceithri bliadna déc ar ced

---

[1] *Donn.* The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. write the name Donnchadh.

[2] *Donnchadh;* i.e. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, or O'Hoey.

[3] *Danger.* imnerta, anc. written imneri. This word is usually translated "challenge;" but it really seems to be a loan word from the Latin *imminentia*, the *n* preceding the *t* in the Latin, disappearing in the Irish, as is frequently the case in Irish words borrowed from the Latin. See a paper

A.D.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A thunderbolt fell on Cruachan-Aighle, on the night of the festival of Patrick, which destroyed thirty of the fasting people. Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, king of Corcumruaidh, died. Donn[1] O'Tairchert, chieftain of Clann-Sneidhghile, was slain by Niall Mac Lachlainn. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the nobles of Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, to Glenn-Righe; and they expelled Donnchadh[2] from the sovereignty of Uladh, and divided Uladh between Ua Mathghamhna and the sons of Donnsleibhe; but Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Echach *were retained* by himself. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain, with the men of Mumha, and the Lagenians and Connachtmen, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh.[2] Another hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the men of *Cenel*-Conall and of *Cenel*-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, to Magh-Cobha likewise, to aid the Ulidians; and there was a danger[3] of battle between them, until the comarb of Patrick separated them under the semblance of peace. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. A hosting by Muirchertach Ua Briain and *the people of* Leth-Mogha, both laics and clerics, to Grenog. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the nobles of the North of Erinn, viz.:—of the *Cenel*-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, and Airghialla, *proceeded* to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois; and they were during the space of a month confronting one another, until Ceallach, comarb of Patrick, with the Bachall-Isa, made a year's peace between them. A fierce conflict between the men of Fernmhagh themselves, in which two royal heirs of Fernmhagh, viz., Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain, were slain. [1113.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 21st of [1114.]

"On the affinities of certain Irish and Latin words," by Bishop Graves; *Proceedings* of the R. I. Academy, vol. v., p. 337.

ar mile air in Tigerna. Teiðm galair moír do gabáil Muircertaig i Briain, ri Erenn, guppo rcar rri a rige. Diarmaid .h. Briain, imorro, do gabáil ríge Muman ina riaðnuire gan ceduzad. Sloiged la Domnall mág Lachlainn co Ráith Cendaig, co tánic Eochaid .h. Maelgamna co nUlltoib ina ðech, ocus Donnchad .h. Loingrig co n-Dál Araide, ocus Aod .h. Ruairc go breruib Breifne, ocus Murchad .h. Maoilrechlainn go breruib Miðe. Do lotar uile diblinuib tar Ath Luain co Dún Leódha, go tánic Toirrdhealbach .h. Conchobair go gConnachtuib, ocus Niall mac Donnaill mhéc Lachlainn, ocus maiðe Cloinne Conaill, ina airechd. Tiagaid arr iarrin go Telach .h. n-Eghaid a n-Dál gCais, condernrat orrad bliadna ocus rir Muman, ocus do chúaid Domnall mág Lachlainn ar rud Connacht, ocus arrin dia ðig. Aod mac Donnchada hi Eochada, rigdamna Ulad, mortuus est. Ruaidri .h. Canannáin, ríðamna Cineoil Conaill, do marbad la Cenél Eogain. Muircertach mág Lachlainn, ríðamna Oiliġ, imurte interfectus est.

Ktt. Enair .ui. f.; l. ii.; cóig bliadna dhéc ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Doinend derimáir, ocus reod, ocus rnechta, o .xu. Kt. Enair go .xu. Kt. Martii, uel paulo plus, gurrolá ár én ocus ceðra, ocus daoine, ocus dia ro far terca mór ocus dommadda ró Erinn uile, ocus a laigniu rech cáč. Diarmaid

---

[1] *King of Erinn.* ri Er̃, for ri Erenn, MS. The words have been altered to ríðamna Eirionn ("royal heir of Erinn") by a later hand than that of the original transcriber. The emendator was evidently a supporter of the view held by the northern (Irish) historians, that Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, the contemporary and rival of Muirchertach O'Brien, was the real monarch of Ireland in his time, whereas his opponent was only second in dignity. See *Cambrensis Eversus*, ed. Rev. Matt. Kelly, Dublin, 1850, vol. ii., p. 55.

[2] *Removed.* The meaning is that the disease was the cause of his being removed from the sovereignty. In the Chron. Scotorum (1110–1114) it is stated that "the men of Erinn turned against him."

[3] *Came into his house*; or, in other words, "submitted to him."

[4] *Clann-Conaill*; or Cenel-Conaill,

the moon; the age of the Lord fourteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A great fit of sickness seized Muirchertach Ua Briain, king of Erinn,[1] and removed[2] him from his sovereignty. Diarmaid Ua Briain, moreover, assumed the sovereignty of Mumha, in his presence, without permission. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, when Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, came into his house,[3] and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe, and Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, and Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe. They all proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, with the chieftains of Clann-Conaill,[4] came into his assembly. They all went thence, afterwards, to Telach-Ui-Deghaidh in Dal-Cais, where they and the men of Mumha made a year's peace; and Domhnall Mac Lachlainn went through Connacht, and from thence to his house. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Uladh, mortuus est. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by the Cenel-Eoghain. Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, royal heir of Oilech, injuste[5] interfectus est.[6] A.D. [1114.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord fifteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Very severe weather, with frost and snow, from the 15th of the kalends of January[7] to the 15th of the kalends of March,[8] vel paulo plus, which made great havoc of birds, and cattle, and people; and from which arose great scarcity and want throughout all Erinn, and in Laighen especially.[9] Diarmaid O'Briain, king of Mumha, [1115.]

as in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast.

[5] *Injuste.* ıniuıꝛte (injuiste), MS.

[6] *Interfectus est.* inteꝛfecti ꝛt (interfecti sunt), MS.

[7] *The 15th of the Kalends of January;* i.e. the 18th of December, 1114.

[8] *Of March.* Maꝛcıuꝛ (Marcius), MS.

[9] *Especially.* ꝛech cáċ (sech cách), lit. "beyond all."

O Briain, ri Muman, do gabáil la Muirchertach Ó mBriain. Ionnsaigeð Gherri do thabairt do macuib mic Aoða mic Ruaidri, ar Toirrdhealbach .h. Conchobair, ar ri Connacht, gurbo loiteð, ocus gurbó crólige dó. Maidm ria nDomnall .h. mBriain ocus ria nGallaib Atha cliath, ar Laighnib, i torchair Donnchadh O Maoilnambó, ri .h. gCinnfelaigh, ocus Conchobar O Conchobair, ri .h. bFailge, cona macuib, ocus rochaide airchena. Domnall mac Taidg hi Briain, ridamna Muman, do marbad la Connachtuib. Muirchertach .h. Briain do gabáil a rige féin do ridir, ocus teacht tlóigheð a Laighnib, ocus a mBreguib. Damliag Aird mBrecáin cona lán do daoinib do lorcad Breifne Muman, ocus cella imda airchena a Breifnib Bregh. Creċ mór la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair ocus la Connachtuib, gurbo airgret Tuadmuma go Luimnech; go rucrat bóruma díairmide, ocus braid imda. Maoilsechlainn .h. Maoilsechlainn, ridamna Temrach, occisus est.

Kal. Enáir .uii. f.; l. .xiii. Sé bliadna dhéc ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cellach, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Connacht don tarna cor, go tuc a lan čuairt. Cill Dalúa cona tempall do lorcad. Corcach mór Muman, ocus Imleč Iбair, ocus tairtech Moeilíra hi Brolcáin, ocus bloð do liar mór, do lorcad isin mbliadain céona. Achad mbó Cainnig [do lorcad]. Cluain Iraird cremata est. Teč abad mór Aird Maċa, go .xx. tegh uime, do lorcad i torach corgus na bliadna sa. Ladmann mac Domnaill, ri Alban, do marbad do Feraib Móriaб. Derbáil, ingen Toirrdhealbaig hi Briain, mortua est.

---

[1] *Extreme agony.* crólige; lit. "gore bed," from *cro*, or *cru*, "gore," and *lige*, "a bed." The expression is frequently translated "agonies of death," but incorrectly.

[2] *Occisus.* Occisus, MS.

[3] *Ladhmann.* The name of this person is not included in the usual lists of the kings of Scotland. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh king of Scotland, sl. A.D. 1040.

was captured by Muirchertach O'Briain. A murderous attack was made by the grandsons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, on Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and he was wounded so that he was in extreme agony.[1] A victory by Domhnall Ua Briain and the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, over the Lagenians, in which Donnchadh, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and a multitude besides, were slain. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Mumha, was slain by the Connachtmen. Muirchertach Ua Briain assumed his own sovereignty again, and went on a hosting into Laighen and Bregh. The stone-church of Ard-Brecain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Mumha, and many churches besides in Feara-Bregh. A great predatory excursion by Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair and the Connachtmen, and they plundered Tuadh-Mumha as far as Luimnech, and carried off countless cattle spoils and numerous prisoners. Maelsechlainn Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, occisus[2] est. A.D. [1115.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord sixteen years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, *went* on a visitation of Connacht, for the second time, and obtained his full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Corcach-mor of Mumha, and Imlech-Ibhair, and the oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, and a part of Lis-mór, were burned in the same year. Achadh-bo-Chainnigh [was burned]. Cluain-Iraird cremata est. The Abbot's great house of Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. Ladhmann,[3] son of Domhnall, king of Alba, was slain by the men of Moray.[4] Derbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, mortua est. [1116.]

---

[4] *By the men of Moray.* ᴅo ɼeɼuiḃ moɼɼaḃ. Dr. O'Conor (ed. Ann. Ulst., sub an.) translates these words "a prædonibus maritimis." But he has mistaken the meaning.

Ictt. Enair .ii. f. l. xxiii. Seacht mbliadna dhec ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Conchobar .h. Cairellán do marbad la feruib Manach. Cath Lecaoin do thabairt do Brian mac Murchada ocus do macaib Cathail hi Conchobair, go gConnachtuib impa, fri Toirrdhealbach mac n'Diarmada ocus fri Dál gCais, gurro mhuig for Dál gCais, ocus gurro láad in nár. Maidm for Cenel nEogain na hInnsi la Cenél Conaill, gur láad i nár, ocus gur marbad morán dá maithib.

Ictl. Enair .iii. f.; l. [u].; xuiii. mbliadna dhéc ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Laidgnén .h. Duibdara, rí Fermanach, do marbad do Uíb Briacrach ocus dreruib na Croibe. Diarmaid .h. Briain, rí Muman ocus Leithe Modha airchena, dhéc i Corcaig mhóir Muman, iar nongad ocus naidhrighe. Merr ced nuinge do eidead iodbairt ocus airfrenn Cellaig, comarba Patraic, do bádhad i n'Dabhall, ocus bídgad dó fein. Parchalir, comarba Petair, feruur religiosus, cum collectione Dei et proximi ad Christum migrauit. Maria, ingen Maoilcoluim .i. ingen rí Alban, ben rí Saxan, mortua est. Sloiged la Toirrdhealbach .h. Conchobair, rí Connacht, ocus la Murchad O Maoilsechlainn, rí Temrach, imaille fris, ocus lá hAod O Ruairc, irin Mumain go glenn Maghair, ocus go tarrd Dermhaighe do mhágh Carrthaigh, ocus Tuadhmhaighe do macaib Diarmada hi Briain, ocus go tuc a nglalla oiblinaib.

[1] *Murchadh.* The Ann. Four Mast. call him Murchadh Ua Flaithbhertaigh (Murrough O'Flaherty).

[2] *Toirdhealbhach;* i.e. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, or Turlough O'Brien.

[3] *Of the Island;* i.e. of Inis-Eoghain, or Inishowen, so called to distinguish them from the other branch of the Cenel-Eoghain inhabiting the district forming the present county of Tir-Eoghain, or Tyrone.

[4] *Ui-Fiachrach.* The Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-Sratha are here meant. See Index.

[5] *The value.* This entry is contained in the Annals of Ulster, almost in the same words; yet Dr. O'Conor, in his edition of these Annals, translates it "Catinus centum unciarum (auri, aut argenti) pro oblationibus Missarum. Celsus Vicarius Patricii demerlsus in Lacu Dabal, et ereptus propriis viribus." "This translation, which quite misrepresents the meaning of the original, also errs in the introduction of the word *lacus;* for though there is a Loch Dabhaill mentioned in the Four Mast. at A. M.

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventeen years and a hundred, and a thousand. Conchobhar Ua Cairellain was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Lecain was given by Brian, son of Murchadh,[1] and by the sons of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, having the Connachtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhach[2] son of Diarmaid, and to the Dál-Cais; and the Dál-Cais were defeated and put to slaughter. A victory over the Cenel-Eoghain of the Island,[3] by the Cenel-Conail, when they were put to slaughter, and many of their chieftains slain. A.D. [1117.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, [the 5th] of the moon; the age of the Lord eighteen years and a hundred, and a thousand. Laidhgnén Ua Duibhdhara, king of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach,[4] and by the men of the Craebh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, king of Mumha, and of all Leth-Mogha, died at Corcach-mór of Mumha, after unction and penitence. The value[5] of one hundred ounces of the offering and mass cloths of Cellach, comarb of Patrick, were submerged in the Dabhall; and he himself was endangered. Paschalis, comarb of Peter, servus religiosus, cum dilectione[6] Dei et proximi, ad Christum migravit.[7] Maria,[8] daughter of Maelcoluim, i.e. daughter of the king of Alba, wife of the king of the Saxons, mortua est. A hosting by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and by Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Temhair, along with him, and by Aedh O'Ruairc, into Mumha, as far as Glenn-Maghair; and he gave Des-Mumha to Mac Carthaigh, and Tuadh-Mumha [1118.]

3581, the name here denotes the river anciently called Dabhall, and now known as the Blackwater, on the south side of which is a large tract of archiepiscopal property, in the parish of Eglish, formerly called Clonaul (Cluain dabaill), which name is still preserved in the corrupt form Glenaul, as applied to a farm in the parish, and more widely to an electoral division in the Poor Law Union of Armagh." *Note* by Dr. Reeves.

[6] *Dilectione.* dilexioni (dilexioni), MS.

[7] *Migravit* migrauit (for migravid), MS.

[8] *Maria;* i.e. Queen Matilda. Her name is written *Mahald* in the Anglo-Sax. Chron.

Sloigeð eli leis co hAṫ cliath, go tuc mac ri Temrach boi a laim Gall, ocus gialla Gall buaidéin, ocus gialla Laigen ocus Orraige. Sgél ingnaḋ isin mbliadain si .i. talaṁċuṁṙcugaḋ áḋbal i sleiḃ Elpa, gussus mughaid il caṫraċa, ocus ár daoiniḃ inntiḃ. Sgél ingnaḋ eli in nEirinn séin beóir .i. murṙḋúḃconn do Gaḋáil diargairiḃ lis Arglionn a nOrraigiḃ, ocus aroile a Port Lairge. Domnall mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair mortuus est. Ruaidri O Conchobair, ri Connacht re heoin gcian, do éc i nailtiri is in treiseḋ bliaḋain triocha iar ná ḋallaḋ; in clericatu uitam feliciter i gCluain mic Nóis finiuit.

Kett. Enair. iii. f.; l. xui.; ix. mbliadna dhéc ar ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Cenn ċoraḋ do sgaoileḋ do Connachtuiḃ. Muirċertach O Briain, ri Erenn, tuir oirdnin ocus oirechuis iartharr Eorpa, iar mbuaiḋ síge ocus aiṫrige, a breil Moċaomóg, isin seiseḋ io Martii, in bono fine uitam finiuit. Cúċoll-ċaille O Daigellain, airo ollam Erenn re dán, ocus ról a ndéirc ocus a noinech, ocus ar ċonnicle ċoiṫċinn fri truaga ocus tréna, do marbaḋ dreisiuḃ Luirg, ocus do ṫuaiṫ Ráṫa, cum sua uxore et duobus filiis suis bonis, et cum .xxxu. aliis, eisir muinntir ocus aoiḋegha i naoin tig, Saṫarn mincarg, ocus a bréil Bécáin mic Cula. Ruaidri O Dormain, airchinnech Faṫna móire, quieuit. Conchobar O Gairmleġhaigh, toisech Ceneoil

[1] *Son.* The Chron. Scotorum and the Four Mast. call him "Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maelechlainn."

[2] *Story.* In the Ann. Ulst. this event, or "story," is stated to have been reported by pilgrims: "scel ingnaḋ insis na hailtris," "a wonderful story which the pilgrims relate." The Anglo-Sax. Chron. records this earthquake under the year 1117.

[3] *Cities.* Kṡa, for caṫraċa (cathracha), MS. Caṫraċa is the acc. pl. of caṫair, which usually signifies *civitas;* but it is also sometimes used to denote a monastery or ecclesiastical establishment. The Anglo-Sax. Chron. states that many "monasteries and towers" were destroyed.

[4] *Clericatu.* The words *in clericatu* are here put in apposition with the expression in ailtri, "in pilgrimage." See Chron. Scotorum, Introd., p. liii.

[5] *The 6th.* ui. eo, for seiseḋ, MS. The festival of Mochaemhóg (of Liath-

to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of each. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliath, when he carried away the son[1] of the king of Temhair, who was in the hands of the Foreigners, and the hostages of the Foreigners themselves, and the hostages of Laighen and Osraighe. A wonderful story[2] in this year, viz.: a very great earthquake in Sliabh-Elpa, which extinguished many cities,[3] and a multitude of people in them. Another wonderful story also in Erinn, viz.:—a mermaid was caught by the fishermen of Lis-Airglinn, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, mortuus est. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht for a long time, died in pilgrimage in the thirty-sixth year after he was blinded—in clericatu[4] vitam feliciter finivit at Cluain-mic-Nois. A.D. [1118.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord nineteen years and a hundred, and a thousand. Cenn-coradh was demolished by the Connachtmen. Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Erinn, prop of the glory and magnificence of the West of Europe, after the triumph of sovereignty and penance, on the festival of Mochaemhóg, on the 6th[5] of the ides of March, in bono[6] fine vitam[7] finivit. Cúchollchaille O'Baighelláin, chief ollamh of Erinn in poetry, and a man distinguished for charity and hospitality, and for universal benevolence towards the needy and the powerful, was slain by the Feara-Luirg and Tuath-ratha, cum sua uxore et duobus filiis suis[8] bonis, et cum xxxv. aliis, consisting both of his family and guests, in the same house, the Saturday before Little Easter, on the festival of Becan,[9] son of Cula. Ruaidhri O'Tormair, airchinnech of Fathan-mor, quievit. Conchobhar O'Gairmleghaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was slain [1119.]

Mochaemhog, or Lemakevoge, barony of Eliogarty, co. Tipperary) is on the 3rd of the ides, or 13th of March.

[6] *Bono.* buno, M^{s}.

[7] *Vitam.* uittam (vittam), MS.

[8] *Suis.* ſuiſ, MS.

[9] *Festival of Becan;* i.e. the 5th of April, on which day the saint was commemorated at Imlech-Fiaich, now the par. of Emlagh, bar. of Lower Kells, co. of Meath, formerly called, after the patron saint, Imlechbeggan.

Móain, do marbad do Uíb Dúbda, ocus do Élainn Flaithbertaigh. Niall mac Domnaill ríg Laclainn, rídamna Oiligh ocus Erenn, ocus tetra Erenn ar cruth ocus ar ceill, ar einech ocus ar ergna, do thuitim la Cenel Móain isin ochtmad bliadain .xx. a aóiri, an luan a laithi feachtmaine, isin deichmad daoir égsa, a bféil na tri maic nendac, in decimo octauo Kalendar Ian[u]arii.

Kctt. Enair .u. f.; l. [xx.uii.]; xx. bliadna ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Sloiged lá Domnall ríg Lacclainn forithin Murchada hUi Maoiltrechlainn, go hAth luain i naghaith Connacht, go tard Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair brég fíth impa. Maidm machaire Cille moire hi Niallán ria Raghnall mac mic Riabaigh, for Uíb Echach, gurro lad i nár. Cellach, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman, go tuc a óghreir, ocus gur fáguib bennachtuin. Brandn mac Gillacrist, tóisech Corca Athlann, dhéc. Eachmarcach mac Uidrén, tóisech Ceneóil bFeraghaigh, do marbad dreisiuch Manach. Droichet Atha luain do dénum.

Kctt. Enair. uii. f.; l. ix.; bliadain ar .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Domnall mac Arrogain ríg Lacclainn, deiscertach Goidhel Erenn, ar cruth ocus ar chenél, ar cheill ocus gaisced, ar tshonus ocus ar fomartain, ar títhnacal feod ocus bith, do ég a nDoire Coluim Cille isin ochtmad bliadain ar .xxx. a rige, ocus isin tres bliadain .lxx. a aoiri, oidche Cetaoine do funnrad, ocus a cethromad ro feabra, a bféil Mocuaróg ind egna. Sloiged la Toirrdhealbach .h. Conchobair, go gConnachtuib uime, a nDerg Mumuin, gur indiurset óta maig Feimin go Tráig li, eoir cill ocus tuaith, .i. feachtnoda cill, uel paulo plus. Cred

[1] *Decimo octavo.* decimor octauur (decimos octavus), MS. The "Three Innocent Sons," (Ananias, Misahel, and Azariah), are commemorated on the 16th of December. The death of Niall occurred probably on the *eve* of the festival, i.e. the 15th of December, or 18th of the kalends of January.

[2] *The 4th of the ides.* The festival of Mochuarog "the Wise" was observed on the 5th of the ides, i.e. the 9th of February, which in the year 1121, coincided with the 4th feria, or Wednesday.

[3] *Church and territory;* i.e. ecclesiastical and secular lands.

by the Ui-Dubhda, and by the Clann-Flaithbhertaigh. A.D.
Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, royal heir of [1119.]
Oilech and Erinn, and the paragon of Erinn for figure and sense, for honour and learning, fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on Monday *as regards* the day of the week, on the tenth of the moon's age, the festival of the "Three Innocent Sons," in decimo octavo[1] kalendas Janu[a]rii.

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, [the 27th] [1120.]
of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Ath-Luain, to assist Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn against Connacht, and Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair made a false peace with them. The victory of the plain of Cill-mór in Ui-Niallain *was gained* by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Echach, who were put to slaughter. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, *went* on a visitation of Mumha, when he obtained his full demand, and left a blessing. Branan, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corca-Achlann, died. Echmarcach Mac Uidhrén, chief of Cenel-Feraghaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The bridge of Ath-Luain was made.

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 9th of the [1121.]
moon; the age of the Lord twenty-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Domhnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, the most distinguished of the Gaeidhel of Erinn for figure, for family, for sense and prowess, for prosperity and for constancy, for the bestowing of jewels and food, died in Doire-Choluim-Chille in the 38th year of his reign, and in the 73rd year of his age, on the night of Wednesday particularly, and on the 4th of the ides[2] of February, the festival of Mochuarog "the Wise." A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, accompanied by the men of Connacht, to Des-Mumha, and they plundered from Magh-Feimhin to Traigh-Lí, both church and territory,[3] viz.:—seventy churches, vel paulo plus. A

floiġeð la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair dorighir a n'Oer Mumain, go ruachd tesmonn Lir mhóir, ocus go dtárrais bórma dhiaruidhibh, ocus go bhárgaibh[1] Muiredach O Flaithbertaigh, ri iarthair Connacht, ocus Aodh .h. hEidhin, ri .h. bFiachrach Eighne. Cloictech Telcha n'Inmuinne i nOrrraighe do dhluighe do chaoir chenidh, ocus cloch fo fgeinn arr gurro marbh mac Leighinn ir in cill. Cellach, comarba Patraic, do ghabhail erpocoide Atha cliath a toga Gall ocus Goidhel. Athach ngoeithe do thochd i noin Decimbir, gurro lá a benncobar do chloictec Airdd Macha, ocus gondepna fidhar mór fó Erinn uile.

Ktt. Enair i. f.; l. xx.; dá bliadhain ar .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Aodh .h. Ruairc, ri Connacht, do thuitim la feruibh Mide ag breith creiche uatha. Scrin Colmáin mic Luachain dragbáil i nailigh Lainne, fer chubaid i talmain, dia Cedaoin in brath. Sloigedh la Toirrdhealbach h'i Conchobair go loch Sailech a Midhe, go tánic mac Murchadha, ri Laigen ocus Gall, ina thech. Mór, ingen Domnaill mheg Lachlainn, ben Toirrdhelbaigh h'i Concobair, dhéc. Creach mhór la Conchobar mhág Lachlainn ocus la Cenel nEogain, go rangadar Cill ruaidh i nUlltoibh, co tucrat borma diairmhidhe. Aodh O Duibdirma, toiseach na Breódha, ocus cenn oinigh in tuaiscert, ocus Domnall a brathair, mortui sunt.

Ktt. Enair ii. f.; l. i. Tri bliadna .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Gaileng do ghabhail tighe i n'Oamliag Cianáin, for Maoilsechlainn .h. Maoilsechlainn

---

[1] *Lost.* go bhárgaibh; lit. "when he left."

[2] *Thunderbolt.* caoir cheinidh; lit. "a fire-brand," from caor, a brand, and teined, fire.

[3] *Student.* mac leighinn; i.e. "son of learning."

[4] *Gale.* athach (athach). This word, which so frequently occurs in old Irish as a synonym for "a strong gale," seems cognate with the German *athem*.

[5] *In the tomb.* i nailigh (i nailigh). ailigh is the abl. of ailech (ailech), which means "a stony place." The Four Mast. have iolaid, and the Ann. Ulst. ailaidh, different forms of the word otherwise written ulad, and signifying a burial place, which seems to have been intended in the present entry, and is translated so accordingly.

predatory hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair again into Des-Mumha, until he reached the termon of Lis-mór; and he obtained countless cattle spoils, and lost[1] Muiredhach O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, and Aedh Ua hEidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Eighne. The steeple of Telach-nInmuinne, in Osraighe, was cleft by a thunderbolt;[2] and a stone flew from it, which killed a student[3] in the church. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath by the choice of Foreigners and Gaeidhel. A gale[4] of wind occurred on the nones of December, which knocked off the conical cap of the steeple of Ard-Macha, and caused a great destruction of trees throughout all Erinn. A.D. [1121.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicne, fell by the men of Midhe, whilst taking a prey from them. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb[5] of Lann, a man's cubit in the earth, on Spy Wednesday. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair to Loch-Sailech in Midhe, when Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen and the Foreigners, came into his house.[6] Mor, daughter of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, wife of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. A great predatory expedition by Conchobhar Mac Lachlainn and the Cenel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh in Ulidia, and they carried off countless cattle spoils. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of the Bredach, and head of the hospitality of the North, and Domhnall his brother, mortui sunt. [1122.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 1st of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The Gailenga captured a house at Daimhliag-Cianain, against Maelsechlainn Ua Maelsech- [1123.]

[6] *Came into his house.* This is an idiomatic way of saying that Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough) submitted to O'Conor.

.i. ri Muide ocus Temrach, gurro loirc in tech ambói, ocus reachtmoda do digid eli ime, ocus gurro marbrat rochaide dia muintir. Térnaoi Maoilrechlainn réin deinech Dé ocus Cianain, gan lorcad, gan marbad. Ammus anaitnid do dabairt for comarba Ailbe, .i. Maolmórda mac mic Clothna, .i. tech do gabáil rair for lár a imlig réin, ocus for mac Cerbaill hi Ciarraige, ri Ane, gurro marbadar moirfeirer ann; ocus térnadus, imorro, na daoine maiti arr trie rait Ailbe ocus na hecluire, ocus ra loircead ann, imorro, bernan Ailbe. Ro marbad, imorro, ria gcinn miór iarrin, an ti ro gab in tech rin, .i. in Gilla caoc .h. Ciarmaic; ocus deocuin iar naimnniugad éiridéin; ocus ro benad a cenn de a rádugad Dé ocus Ailbe. Donnrleibe mac Cathalán, ronus ocus romarbtuin Ulad uile, mortuus est. Donnchad mac Gilla Patraic ruad, ri Orraige, a suis occisus est. Congalach .h. Laidbertaig, [riadanna] Oilig, occisus est.

Kett. Enair .iii. f.; l. xii.; ceithri bliadna .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Toirrdelbach mac Tuircuill, prim oig tigerna Gall nErenn, rubita morte periit. Tadg mac még Carthaig, ri Der Muman, dhéc. Bidgad mór do ri Temrach dia Domnaig Carg, .i. a ced cárg do cuitim rair ocus for a ceglac. Luimnech do lorcad uile achtmad beg. Alaxandair mac Maolcoluim, ri Alban, in bona penitentia mortuus est. Geill Der Muman do marbad la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair,

---

[1] *Unprecedented.* anaitnid; lit. "unknown."

[2] *His own Imlech.* Properly *Imlech-Ibhair*, "the *Imlech* (or marsh) of the yew." The place is now called Emly, and gives name to the diocese of Emly. By the words "his own Imlech" is to be understood, simply, that Maelmordha was then the possessor of the place, in virtue of his position as comarb, or successor, of St. Ailbhe, the founder, who died about A.D. 541.

[3] *Bernan-Ailbhe;* i.e. the gapped, or broken, bell of Ailbhe; from *berna*, a gap. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster (Cod. Clarend., Brit. Mus., tom. 49) translates this "the mitre" of Ailbhe; and Dr. O'Conor, in his edition of the same Annals, understands the word *bearnan* to mean "cathedra," although elsewhere

lainn, i.e. king of Midhe and Temhair, and they burned the house in which he was, and seventy other houses around it, and killed a multitude of his people. Maelsechlainn himself escaped through the protection of God and Cianan, without being burned or slain. An unprecedented[1] attack was made on the comarb of Ailbhe, i.e. Maelmordha, grandson of Clothna, viz.:—a house was captured against him in the middle of his own Imlech,[2] and against the son of Cerbhall Ua Ciarmhaic, king of Ane; and seven persons were killed there. The good men escaped therefrom, however, through the grace of Ailbhe and the Church; but the Bernan-Ailbhe[3] was, indeed, burned there. The person who captured this house, viz.:—the Gilla-caech[4] Ua Ciarmhaic, (and he was by title a deacon), was slain before the end of a month afterwards, and his head was cut off, for the profanation of God and Ailbhe. Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Uladh, mortuus est.[5] Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic Ruadh, king of Osraighe, a suis occisus est. Conghalach Ua Laithbhertaigh [royal heir][6] of Oilech, occisus est. A.D. [1123.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Toirfhinn Mac Turcuill, principal young lord of the Foreigners of Erinn, subita morte periit. Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, died. A great alarm was given to the king of Temhair on Easter Sunday, viz.:—his Easter house[7] fell on him and on his household. Luimnech was all burned, except a little. Alexander, son of Maelcoluim, king of Alba, in bona pœnitentia mortuus est. The hostages of Des- [1124.]

(ed. Tighern., ad an. 1043) he renders the word by "cithara." It is also erroneously represented as a "mitre" by Colgan (*Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 633), Ware (Harris's ed., vol. i., p. 493), and Archdall (*Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656).

[4] *Gilla-caech*; lit. "blind fellow."

[5] *Mortuus est.* m. ꝛᵗ. for moꝛtui ꝛunt, MS.

[6] *Royal heir.* ꝛıꝺamna. Omitted in MS. Supplied from the Ann. Ult.

[7] *Easter house.* teċ ċaꝛg; meaning the house in which the king celebrated the festival of Easter.

.i. Maoilpechlainn mac Cormaic méc Carrthaig, ri Cairil, ocus .h. Ciarmaic, ocus Achaine .h. Cobthaig olb Cuanach Cnamčaille. Aedgar, mac mic Aeda hi Maoiltrechlainn, do marbad la muintir Doirre i noinech Coluim Cille.

Kctt. Enair .u. f.; l. xxiii.; u. bliadna .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna; quint[1] co Enáir, umorro, for ao[in]ṡiden, ocus prim fuirre, ocus ir innte tuargabad a ṡuinne oiden for ṡamliag mor Aed Mača, iar ná lán esar do flinntech la Cellach comarba Patraic, irin .xxx.mad bliadain ar céd ó ná raṡa flinntech fair co comlán roime sin. Gillabraide .h. Ruairc do ṡáthad a loc Aillinne. Sloigead la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair a Miṡe, gurro ionnarb Murchad .h. Maoilpechlainn arr a ríge, ocus gondersa tri riga for feruib Miṡe. Marbar, imorro, Domnall mac Murchada in trer rí, ria gcinn nómaiṡe, .i. Maoilpechlainn mac Donnchada. Sloigeo la Muircertach O Cerṡuill, ri Deircert Fermaige, a breruib Breg, conur tarraiṡ Diarmait .h. Máoilpechlainn go breruib Miṡe, ocus go breruib Breag, gurro marbad Muircertach ann, ocus ár a tṡluaig imme.

Kctt. Enair .ui. f.; l. iiii. Se bliadna .xx. ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Enná mac Murchada, ri Laigen, mortuus est. Slóiged la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair a Laignib, gurro gab i ngialla. h. Maolruanaigh, ri Fermanach, a ruir occisus est. Maoilíra .h. Conne, ri Gaidhel Erenn a mbricemnus ocus a nUltu Patraic, iar naiṡrige doṡaide in Crist o

[1] *In revenge*; i.e. for some offence committed against the community of Doire (Derry), an establishment founded by St. Colum Cille.

[2] *Fifth of the ides.* quinct for quint u, MS.

[3] *Protecting ridge.* buinne oiden, lit. "ring (or clasp) of protection." The ridge line is evidently meant, although Dr. O'Donovan translates the words "roof" (Four Mast. ad an.), and Dr. O'Conor (Ann. Ult.), renders them by "operimentum."

[4] *Nomaidh.* This word is explained "time, season" by O'Reilly, who writes it nobhaid. But it seems to signify some specific period of time. See note [2], p. 80, *supra*.

Mumha were slain by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, viz.:—Maelsechlainn, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Caisel, and Ua Ciarmhaic, and Achaine Ua Cobhthaigh of the Ui-Cuanach of Cnamchaill. Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua Maelsechlainn, was slain by the people of Doire, in revenge[1] for Colum-Cille. A.D. [1124.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The fifth of the ides[2] of January, moreover, *was* on Friday, the first of the moon, and on it the protecting ridge[3] was raised over the great stone-church of Ard-Macha, after it had been fully covered with shingling by Cellach, comarb of Patrick, in the one hundred and thirtieth year since it had a complete shingle roof before. Gillabraide Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair into Midhe, when he expelled Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn from his sovereignty, and placed three kings over the men of Midhe. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, however, killed the third king, viz.:—Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a "nomaidh."[4] A hosting by Muirchertach O'Cerbhaill, king of the South of Fernmhagh, to the men of Bregh; but Diarmait Ua Maelsechlainn, with the men of Midhe and the men of Bregh, met him, and Muirchertach was slain there, and a slaughter of his host *was committed* about him. [1125.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair to the Lagenians, and he received their pledges. Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Feara-Manach, a suis occisus est. Maelísa Ua Conne, the most learned of the Gaeidhel of Erinn in jurisprudence, and in the Ord-Patraic,[5] [1126.]

---

[5] *Ord-Patraic*; i.e. the Ordo of Patrick; some ecclesiastical ordinance of which no exact account has survived.

quieuit. Corcaċ mór Muman, cona templaib, do loscad. Doṁnall .h. Dúbda do ḃáthad iar ndenam creiċe a Tír Conaill. Ríġuraċ Toirrdhealbaiġ hI Conchobair co hAṫ cliath, go dtard riġe Aṫa cliaṫ ocus Laiġen dia mac, .i. do Conchobar. Cogad mór i nErinn, gurḃó heigen do ċomarba Patraic beiṫ mí for bliadain fri hArd Macha anechtair, ag fíḋugud fer nErenn, ocus ag tabairt riaġla ocus tíoḃéir for ċáċ etir ṫuaiṫ ocus eglus. Creċ meḃla la Ruaidri .h. Tuaċair i nAirrteraiḃ, go dtángadar Airrṫir ár tíluaiġ Ruaidri, ocus gurro díċendaḋ eiriḋéin annsin. Sloiġead la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair go rocht Glenn [Maghair] a n'Der Mumuin, ocus go dtuc bórama diarmiḋe.

Kett. Enair .uii. f.; l. xu. Seacht mbliadna .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Sloiġeḋ la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair a n'Der Mumain, go rocht Corcaċ mór Muman, go dtuc gialla Muman go léir. Airṫir do ġaḃáil tíge Floinn mic Sinaiċ a dtrúin tráxan i nArd macha, for Raġnall mac mic Riabaiġ, aiḋċe Luain Ineti, ocus a díċendaḋ leó. Caṫ etir Ulltoib feirrin, dú i torcradar ḋá rí Ulaḋ, .i. Niall mac Duinnsleiḃe, ocus ar Ulad imme, ocus Eochaid .h. Maṫġamn[a], a brṫiṫġuin in maḋma sin. Gilla Crist .h. hEicniġ, ri fer Manach ocus airdri Oirġiall, dhéc ig Clochar .h. n'Doiṁín, iar naitriġe ḋogaide. Fir

[1] *And committed.* The original text is here slightly inaccurate, owing apparently to the omission of some word or words before ár (ár), "slaughter"; but the sense of the passage is correctly given in the translation.

[2] *Glenn-Maghair.* glenn (Glenn), MS. The portion of the name within brackets [Maghair] has been supplied from the Annals of Ulster. Glenn-Maghair is now called Glanmire, a place situated near the city of Cork.

[3] *Of the Monday of Shrovetide.* Luain Ineti; Ineti being for Initi, gen. of Init (init) = Lat. *initium*, from which it is borrowed, and signifying the "beginning" of Lent.

[4] *Mutual wounding.* Frithġuin (frithghuin), which is generally translated "heat of battle," literally means "counter-wounding," being compounded of frith, *against*, and guin, a *wound*.

[5] *Clochar-Ui-nDaimhin;* i.e. "the rocky place of the descendants of

after choice penance, in Christo quievit. Corcach-mor of Mumha, with its churches, was burned. Domhnall Ua Dúbdha was drowned after committing a depredation in Tir-Conaill. Royal journey of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-cliath, when he gave the sovereignty of Ath-cliath and Laighen to his son, i.e. to Conchobhar. Great war in Erinn, so that the comarb of Patrick was obliged to be a month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Erinn, and imposing rules and good customs on all, both laity and clergy. A treacherous depredation by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair, in Airthera; but the *men of* Airthera overtook, *and committed*[1] a slaughter of, the army of Ruaidhri; and he himself was there beheaded. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair until he reached Glenn-[Maghair],[2] in Des-Mumha, and he carried off countless cattle spoils. A.D. [1126.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair into Des-Mumha, until he reached Corcach-mor of Mumha, and he carried off the hostages of all Mumha. The *men of* Airthera captured the house of Flann, son of Sinach, in Trian-Saxan, in Ard-Macha, against Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, on the night of the Monday of Shrovetide,[3] and he was beheaded by them. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, when two kings of Ulidia, viz.:—Niall, son of Donnsleibhe (and a slaughter of the Ulidians about him), and Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, were slain in the mutual wounding[4] of the battle. Gillachrist Ua hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, and chief king of Oirghiall, died in Clochar-Ui-nDaimhin,[5] after choice penance. The men of Mumha [1127.]

Daimhin," now Clogher, in the co. Tyrone. The Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. have "Clochar-maic-Daimhine" ("Clochar of the son of Daimhin"). The death of Daimhin, from whose descendants the name of Clochar-Ui-Daimhine is derived, is entered in the Annals of Tighernach under the year 566. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. iii., note [c].

Muman ocur Laigen do impóṫ árṁiṫir for Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair, ocur a ngeill do ṫíghiugad dóiṫ, ocur a mac do aṫrugad do Gallaib, ocur do Laignechaib; ocur do ratrat rí Eli forra, .i. Domnall mac mic Faolain. Cerball mac mic Faolain, ocur ár .h. bFaolain imme, do ṫuitim la hIṫ bFailge ar Lár Cille dara, ag cornum ḋoṁorbuir Brígde. Taillti ingen Murchada hi Maoiltrechlainn, ben Toirrdhealbaig i Conchobair, dhéc. Gilla Brigde .h. Forannáin, airchinnech Ardа fratha, mortuus est.

Kctt. Ḃnair i. f.; l. xxui. Ocht mbliadna .xx. ar ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Birrextur et embolirmur annus. Fir Muige hIṫa, .i. Domnall .h. Gairmleghaigh, do ġaḃáil tige ar rí fer Manach, .i. for Faolán .h. Duiḃḃara, ocur a ṫuitim leo, ocur rochaide do ṁaiṫiḃ fer Manach uime. Maiṫm ria marcsluaġ mic ṁég Lachlainn, .i. Conchobar mac ṁég Laċlainn, for ṁarcsluaġ Tigernain i Ruairc, i torcair .h. Ciarḃa, rí Cairbre, ocur Cathal .h. Raigilliġ, ocur Sitric .h. Maoilbrigde, ocur mac Aoḋa hi Duḃda, rí .h. nAmalgada, et alii multi. Gniom gránna, ainiarmartach, anaiṫniḋ, ro ṫuill ercuine fer nErenn etir laoċ ocur ċleireċ, da ná friṫ mac fa ṁíla i nErinn riam, do ḋenum do Tigernán .h. Ruairc ocur do .h. mBriuin, .i. comarba Patraic do nocht tʼarugad na fiaḋnuise féin, ocur a ṫuidechta do flat, ocur drem do marbad ḋíḃ, ocur mac cleirech dia muintir fein do ḃí fa cuilebaḋ do ṁarbad ann. Irré, imorro, amairtait

---

[1] *His son*, viz.:—Conchobhar, or Conor, whom his father is stated to have made king of Ath-cliath (Dublin) and Laighen, in the preceding year.

[2] *Bissextus.* birexmur (bisexmus), MS.

[3] *Embolismus.* emboleirmur (embolesmus), MS.

[4] *Against.* ar, MS.; lit. "upon," or "over."

[5] *Unprecedented.* anaiṫniḋ; lit. "unknown."

[6] *Cuilebadh.* See note [2], p. 36, *supra*. The expression cleirech ..... do bí fa cuilebaḋ, "a cleric who was under a Cuilebadh," seems to imply that *cuilebadh* does not

and of Laighen again turned against Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and their hostages were withdrawn by them, and his son[1] was dethroned by the Foreigners and Lagenians; and they placed over themselves the king of Eile, i.e. Domhnall, grandson of Faelan. Cerbhall, grandson of Faelan, (and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him), fell by the Ui-Failghe in the middle of Cill-dara, defending the comarbship of Brigid. Taillti, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, wife of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Gillabrighde Ua Forannain, airchinnech of Ard-Sratha, mortuus est. A.D. [1127.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Bissextus[2] et embolismus[3] annus. The men of Magh-hItha, i.e. *with* Domhnall Ua Gairmleghaigh, captured a house against[4] the king of Feara-Manach, i.e. against Faelan Ua Duibhdhara, who fell by them, and many of the nobles of Feara-Manach along with him. A victory *was gained* by the cavalry of the son of Mac Lachlainn, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Mac Lachlainn, over the cavalry of Tighernan Ua Ruairc, in which were slain Ua Ciardha, king of Cairbre, and Cathal Ua Raighilligh, and Sitric Ua Maelbrighde, and the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, et alii multi. An ugly, ruthless, unprecedented[5] deed, which earned the malediction of the men of Erinn, both lay and clerical—for which no equal was found previously in Erinn—was committed by Tighernan Ua Ruairc, and by the Ui-Briuin, viz.:—the comarb of Patrick was openly profaned in his own presence, and his retinue were plundered, and a number of them slain; and a young cleric of his own people, who was under a cuilebadh,[6] was killed there. The evil consequence, moreover, that [1128.]

---

mean simply a *colobium*, as Dr. Reeves thought (*Adamnan*, p. 323), but rather some kind of vestment or altar-cloth.

Dr. O'Conor (Ann. Ult. ad an.) translates the clause "clericus qui fuit sacris vestibus indutus."

do fár don ṅíġniomha conáċ bfuil in nEirinn comairce ir tairiri do dhuine órin amaċ no gurbo dílġiltċ ó Dia ocus ó daoinib int olc ra. In dínsem ra, trá, tucadh for comarba Patraic irr amail ocus dínsem in Coimdeġ, óir rodbairt in Coimdhe fein irin Soirġél, qui uos spernit me spernit, qui me spernit, spernit eum qui misit me. Creċlóiġeadh lá Toirrdhealbach .h. Conchobair a Laiġnib go ruachtt Loċ Carman; arrléic timċell Laigen co hAṫ cliaṫ, ocus do ríġne bodílġbad mór in conair sin; o Aṫ cliaṫ dia tiġ dorisir. Dorala, imorro, míċlú int slóiġeadh sin for Tigernan O Ruairc cona muintir. Creċ la sida Fernmaide a tír .h. mBriúin, co tucsat gabála mora. Deirid Tigernáin .h. Ruairc co nUí mBriuin, ocus co rochaide móir ele, forra ag Aṫ Firdheghaid. Fertheis caṫ etorra dibliniub. Meabaiṫ, imorro, for Tigernan ocus for lib Briúin, gurbo marbaṫ .cccc. díb i torach [a ndíoġail] oinig muintire Patraic. Slóiġeadh la Conchobar .h. Loċlainn, ocus la Cénel nEogain, ocus la Dal nAraide, ocus la hAirġialla, i Mag Coba, go tucsat gialla .h. nEchach. Impáid iarsin for a lainn ċlí a brenib Breġh, gur fágbsat dronġ dia muintir ann, ocus gondernat col mór ría Dia ocus daoinib, .i. lorcad Aṫa Truim cona templaib, ocus rochaide do dul a martra inntib. Non impetrata pace Dei uel hominum retro ambulauerunt. Síṫ bliadna go leiṫ, uel paulo plus, do denum do comarba Patraic etir Connachta ocus fir Muman.

---

[1] *That there was not.* The text has "conáċ bfuil," lit. "that there is not." But the use of the subj. pres. is certainly wrong, as appears from the context, although the same phraseology occurs in the Annals of Ulster. The Four Masters omit the entire passage.

[2] *Vos.* uorr (voss), MS.

[3] *Round Laighen;* i.e. round by the sea coast, from Loch-Carman (Wexford) to Ath-cliath, or Dublin.

[4] *Ath-Fhirdheghaidh.* Otherwise written "Ath-Fhirdhiaidh" ("ford of Firdhiadh," a chief slain there by Cuchullain, in the 1st century), now Ardee, in the co. of Louth.

[5] *In vindication.* a ndíoġail. Supplied from the Annals of the Four Masters, it appearing that some words,

grew from this misdeed, was, that there was not[1] in Erinn any enduring protection for a man thenceforth, until this injury was avenged by God and men. This contempt, truly, which was shown to the comarb of Patrick, was like the contempt of the Lord, for the Lord Himself said in the Gospel, qui vós[2] spernit me spernit; qui me spernit, spernit eum qui misit me. A predatory hosting by Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair into Laighen, until he reached Loch-Carman; from thence round Laighen[3] to Ath-cliath, (and he committed a great destruction of cows along that route); and from Ath-cliath to his home again. The infamy of this hosting, moreover, rested on Tighernan O'Ruairc, with his people. A depredation by the men of Fernmhagh in the territory of the Ui-Briuin, and they carried off great spoils; *but* Tighernan Ua Ruairc, with the Ui-Briuin, and with another large army, overtook them at Ath-Fhirdheghaidh.[4] A battle was fought between them on both sides. Tighernan and the Ui-Briuin were defeated, however, and four hundred of them were slain in the beginning, [in vindication][5] of the honour of Patrick's people. A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn and the Cenel-Eoghain, and the Dal-Araidhe and Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha, when they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Echach. They afterwards turned to the left, into Feara-Bregh; and they lost a number of their people there, and committed a great outrage before God and men, viz.:—the burning of Ath-truim with its churches; and a great number *of persons* suffered martyrdom in them. Non impetrata[6] pace Dei vel hominum[7] retro[8] ambulaverunt. A peace of one year and a half, vel paulo plus, was made by the comarb of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the men of Mumha.

A.D. [1128.]

probably of identical meaning, had been omitted from the text, as the word that follows, oinꝫ (oinigh), is in the gen. case. A similar omission occurs in the Annals of Ulster.

[6] *Impetrata.* impetrat (impetrat), MS.

[7] *Hominum.* oimnium (oimnium), MS.

[8] *Retro.* pe$^{o}_{c}$, for petro, MS.

Kal. Ebair iii. f.; l. uii.; ix. mbliadan .xx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cellach, comarba Patraic, .i. airdeirbhe iartharr Eorpa, ocus mac oige annaig, oirrdherc, ocus aoinchend fo fiadhaigedar Gaill ocus Gaidel, loeich ocus cléirigh; iar noirnedh, imorro, erbhe ocus fhacart ocus áor gacha gráidh airchena; ocus iar gcoimgedhadh il imad tempal ocus relged; iar tídnacul fédh ocus maoinidh, ocus iar bhuaidh creidim ocus thobéir for cách etir thuaidh ocus eglus; ocus iar mbethaid celebhairthaid airgdhennaigh, aointigh, irnaighthigh; ocus iar nongad ocus naithrighe dogaide, fo fhaoidh a anum a nuchd aingel ocus árchaingel i nAird Patraic irin Mumain, i Kal. Aibrill, in fecunda [feria], ocus irin .iiii.mad bliadain .xx. in abdhuine, ocus irin .l.mad bliadain a aoiri. Rucad, dna, a dorn hi .iii. noin Aibrill go Ler mór Modhuda, do rein a timna fein, ocus fo ghrithghairedh go fraimuigh ocus iomnaigh ocus chainntigidh, ocus fo hadhnaiced go honórach i niolaidh na nerbhuc, i prid noin Aibrill, in quinta feria. Muirchertach mac Domnaill do foirnedh i comforbus Patraic in noin Aibrill. Teg Coluim Cille a Cill mic nEnáin do gabáil dó Tairchert for Aodh mac Cathbarr Ui Donnaill, ocus a lorcadh dó. Cairlén Atha Luain do denam la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair. Gillachrist mac mic Uidhrin, tóiseach chenel bFeradhaigh, do lorcad a tigh a altronn i Tir Manach, a medhuil. Niall .h. Cruchán, ri .h. bFiachrach Aidhne fratha, do marbadh do Uibh Ceindéidigh.

Kal. Ebair .iiii. f.; l. xuiii.; xxx. bliadan ar ced ar

---

[1] *On the 5th feria.* in f., MS. The characters $\frac{n}{f}$ are doubtless by mistake for $\frac{n}{q}$ (quinta), as in the year 1129 the day before the nones, i.e. the 4th of April coincided with the fifth feria, or Thursday.

[2] *Tairchert.* The Ann. Four Mast. have ua tairdelbaig (O'Tairchert), which is likely to be correct, although the form "Tairchert" occurs also in the Annals of Ulster. The death of a Donn Ua Tairchert is entered under the year 1113, *supra*.

[3] *Son of Mac Uidhrin.* Mac mic Uidhrin. In the Ann. Four Mast. the name is written ua hUidhrin (pron. O'Heerin); but the proper form

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Cellach, comarb of Patrick, i.e. the chief bishop of the West of Europe; a pure, illustrious virgin; the only head whom Foreigners and Gaeidhel, *both* laics and clerics, obeyed; after having, moreover, ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree besides; and after having consecrated very many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; and after having imposed faith and good manners on all, both laity and clergy; and after a life of mass-celebration, fasting, *and* praying, and after unction and choice penance, resigned his soul into the bosom of angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic, in Mumha, on the kalends of April, the 2nd [feria], in the twenty-fourth year of his abbotship, and in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed, truly, on the 3rd of the nones of April, to Lis-mór-Mochuda, according to his own will; and it was waked with psalms, and hymns, and canticles, and was honourably interred in the tomb of the bishops, on the day before the nones of April, on the 5th feria.[1] Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, was ordained in the comarbship of Patrick, on the nones of April. The house of Colum-Cille, in Cill-mic-Nenain, was captured by Tairchert[2] against Aedh, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill; and it was burned by him. The castle of Ath-Luain was built by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair. Gillachrist, son of Mac Uidhrin,[3] chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer, in Tir-Manach, in treachery. Niall Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the Ui-Ceinneidigh. A.D. [1129.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty years, and a hun- [1130]

---

is Mac Uidhrin, or Mac Uidhrén, as appears from the entry under the year 1120, *supra*, and under the same year also in the Ann. Four Mast.; and the Ann. Ult.

mile air in Tigerna. Sord Coluim Cille, cona templaib ocus mhonnuib, do lorcad. Cúaibne .h. Conchobair, ri .h. Brailge, dhéc. Cath etir fira Alban ocus fira Muiriedh, i torchradar .iiii. mile dfernaib Moiriéb im a rig, .i. Aonghus mac inghine Lulaigh, ocus mile dfernaib Alban, a brritghuin. Sloigedh la Mág Lachlainn ocus la tuaiscert nErenn a nUlltoib, gur tinóilset Ulaidh do tabairt tatha dóib, gurbo meabaidh for Ulltoib, gur ro láadh in nár, im Aodh .h. Loingsich, ri Dáil nAraidhe, ocus im Gilla Patraic mac Serrdi, ri Dáil mBuinne, ocus im Dubhgaillbe mac Cartáin, ocus im fochaide airchena. Indrit, imorro, in tír go hoirrther na hAfrda, etir thuaith ocus chill, go tucrat mile do bhraid, uel paulo plus, ocus il mile do buaibh ocus deachaib. Tegaid maithe Ulad, imorro, imó a righ, iarsin go hArd Macha, i comdáil Conchobair, gondernrat rith ocus comluidhe, ocus gur fargrat gialla. Merr mór gacha toraidh go coitchenn i nErinn uile in bliadain sin.

Kal. Enair .u. f.; l. xxix.; bliadain ocus .xxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Crech rlóigedh la Toirrdhealbach O Conchobair ocus la cuicedh Connacht i Mumuin, gurbo airgset hi Conaill Gabra. Sloigedh la Conchobar .h. mBriain ocus la fira Muman i Laighnibh, gurbo gabh a ngialla, ocus argain a Midhe, gurbo airgset inis Locha Seimdidhe. Cómraicid a marcshúagh ocus marcshluagh Connacht annsin, gurbo meabaidh for marcshluagh Connacht, go torchair mac Conconnacht hi Concobair,

[1] *Muiriebh*; i.e. Moray, in Scotland. The Annals of Ulster have the record of this battle under the same year, but the Editor of these Annals, Dr. O'Conor, understood fera moreb (as the name is written in his text), to mean "pirates," for he renders the words "bellum etir fira Alban ocus fera moreb," by "Bellum inter Albanenses et prædones maritimos."

[2] *Mac Cartain.* Anciently written "Mac Artain," but "Mac Cartain" in later texts, the *c* of *Mac* being attracted over to *Artain*, as in the case of Loch Coirb, originally Loch Oirbsen.

[3] *Ard.* Now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

[4] *Both territory and church*; i.e. both lay and ecclesiastical lands.

[5] *Paulo.* paulo (pabhlo), MS.

[6] *Province.* cuiced (cuicedh), lit. "the fifth," Ireland being anciently divided into five provinces. Even at

dred, and a thousand. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Cúaibhne Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle between the men of Alba and the men of Muiriebh,[1] in which 4,000 of the men of Muiriebh,[1] with their king, i.e. Aenghus, son of Lulach's daughter, and 1,000 of the men of Alba, fell in the mutual wounding. A hosting by Mac Lachlainn and the *men of the* North of Erinn, into Ulidia, and the Ulidians assembled to give them battle; but the Ulidians were defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, and with Gillapatraic Mac Serridh, king of Dal-Buinne, and with Dubhrailbhe Mac Cartain,[2] and many besides. They plundered the country, moreover, as far as the east of the Ard,[3] both territory and church,[4] and carried off a thousand captives, vel paulo[5] plus, and many thousands of cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, however, came afterwards, with their king, to Ard Macha, to meet Conchobhar, and they made peace and took mutual oaths, and they (*the Ulidians*) left hostages. A great crop of every kind of produce generally in Erinn this year. A.D. [1130.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the twenty-ninth of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A predatory hosting by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair and the *men of the* province[6] of Connacht, into Mumha, when they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain, and by the men of Mumha, into Laighen, and they took their hostages;[7] and *they proceeded* from thence into Midhe, and plundered the island of Loch-Seimhdidhe. Their cavalry and the cavalry of Connacht met there, and the cavalry of Connacht were defeated, and the son [1131.]

---

the present day the Irish-speaking people call each of the four provinces a *cuicedh*, or "fifth."

[7] *Their hostages;* i.e. the hostages of the men of Laighen, or Leinster.

ocus in ferdána .h. Carrthaigh, .i. ollam Connacht. Sloigeð la Conchobar mág Lachlainn, ocus la hUlltoib, go dtuaircert Erenn leo, i gConnachta, go dtarrgrat Connachta ammus for deredh in trlóig a brál na Segra, i torchradar Conn .h. Maoilgaoithi ocus an Garbánach .h. Baoigill, ocus rochaide mór eli. Ar a oide sin, imorro, comḃáilit iar na bárach ag Loch Cé, ocus do gníad ríg Bliadna. Cred la Tigernán .h. Ruairc, ocus la fira Breifne, dar éri int slúag a Cuailgne, gurro airgred .h. Meith. Ag imród doib imorro .i. do Ulltoib, ocus do deircert Airgiall, dar Ath Luain dia tigid, comḃraicit a moig Conalle fisin gcrich noile. Fertait cath i torchair Rágnall .h. hEochada, rí Ulad, ocus Cúmide .h. Criochán, rí Fernmaide, ocus a mac, ocus Donnsleibe .h. hInnrechtaig, rí .h. Méth, et alii multi. Maoilíra .h. Fogladha, erpuc Cairil, in renectute bona quieuit.

Kal. Enáir .iii. f.; l x.; da bliadain tricha ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Teach nabaḋ Cille dara do gabáil dib gCeinnfelaig for comarba mBrígi, ocus a lorgad, ocus blad mór don cill, ocus rochaide do marbad ann, ocus an caillech féin do breith a mbroid, ocus a tabairt a leabaid fis. Deabaḋ do denum do muintir na Scrine Coluim Cille, ocus do Lochlainn .h. Baigellán, i torchair airchinnech na Scrine, .i. Macraith .h. Niallán, ocus Lochlainn féin. Sloigeḋ la Conchobar mág Lachlainn co hAth Firdegaid, co tánic Tigernán .h. Ruairc ina ṫech, ocus go tard braigde dó.

Kal. Enair i. f.; l. xxi.; tri bliadna tricha ar ced ar

[1] *Ferdána*; i.e. "the man of song," or poet.

[2] *Garbhanach*. This is a sobriquet signifying "the fierce," or "the rough," from garb (garbh), coarse, or rough.

[3] *Left*; i.e. after the northern armies had left on the expedition to Connacht.

[4] *An engagement was fought*. Deabaḋ do denum (deabadh do dhenum); lit. "a dispute was made."

[5] *Came into his house*; or, in other words, "submitted to him."

of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair, and the Ferdána[1] Ua Carthaigh, i.e. the *chief* poet of Connacht, were slain. A hosting by Conchobhar Mac Lachlainn and the Ulidians, the *men of the* North of Erinn being with them, into Connacht; but the Connachtmen made an attack on the rear of the army, in the vicinity of the Seghais, in which Conn Ua Maelgaeithi, and the Garbhanach[2] Ua Baeighill, and a great many more, were slain. Notwithstanding this, however, they met together on the morrow at Loch-Cé, and made a year's peace. A depredation by Tighernan Ua Ruairc and the men of Breifne, after the army had left,[3] in Cuailgne, and they plundered Ui-Meith. On their return, however, (*i.e. the return of* the Ulidians and the men of the South of Airghiall), across Ath-Luain, to their houses, they met with the other depredators in Magh-Conaille. A battle was fought, in which Raghnall Ua hEochadha, king of Uladh, and Cumhidhe Ua Crichain, king of Fernmhagh, and his son, and Donnsleibhe Ua hInnrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, et alii multi, were slain. Maelisa Ua Foghladha, bishop of Caisel, in bona senectute quievit. A.D. [1131.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The abbot's house of Cill-dara was captured by the Ui-Ceinnselaigh against the comarb of Brighid, and burned, and a large part of the church *was burned*, and a great many were slain there; and the nun herself was carried off a prisoner, and put into a man's bed. An engagement was fought[4] by the people of Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Lochlainn Ua Baeighellain, in which the airchinnech of the Scrín, i.e. Macraith Ua Niallain, and Lochlainn himself, were killed. A hosting by Conchobhar Mac Lachlainn to Ath-Fhirdheghaidh, when Tighernan Ua Ruairc came into his house,[5] and gave him hostages. [1132.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-three years, and a [1133.]

mile air in Tigerna. Slóigeð la Cormac mág Carrthaig, ocus la Conchobar .h. mBriain, i Connachtuib, gurro marbrat Cathal mac Cathail hi Conchobair, ríðamna Connacht, ocus gurro gaoilset Dún Mugorn ocus Dún mór, ocus gurro indisset móran don tír. Creċ flóigeð la Donnchad .h. gCerbuill ocus la fira Fernmaige, a bfine Gall, conus táirċe Torcaill as Finnabair, ocus gondernat debaid i torchair Rágnall mac Póil, ocus drong mór do gallaib imme; ocus gid iad fira Fernmaige fein, tucad poncad forra. Conchobar mac Murchada hi Maoiltseclainn, rí ðamna Temrać, do guin la Laignib, ocus a marbað do Gallaib iarsin. Donnchad mac Gillaċolmóg,[1] ríðamna Laigen, do marbad dresaib Miðe. Fine gall do losced béos dresaib Miðe. Lusca, cona tempall lán do ðaoinib ocus do ðaingeðaib, do losced don lucht ceðna. Bó ðíbaċ ar dteacht[2] i nErinn co huiliðe, dá ná frit ramail ó ðainic in bóðíbaċ mór roime sin i nairisi Flaiṫbertaig mic Loingsig, ocus dá bliaðain .xxx. ar .cccc. etorra.

Ast. Enair .ii. f.; l. ii.; ceitri bliadna .xxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. In bóðíbaċ ceðna bórr as inred na hErenn, conid lan airgnig rochaide in gach aird i nErinn. Arċú .h. Flaiṫbertaig, ríðamna Oilig, do ðuitim la Cenél Conaill a raoi maðma. Donnchad .h. Conchobair, rí .h. bFailge, ocus Maoilsechlainn mac a athar, do coimðebaid, go torcradar comðuitim. Sloigeð la mac Murchada ocus la Laignib, i nOssraigib, conus tárrasar Ossraige, ocus gurro

---

[1] *Gillacholmóg.* This name is more correctly written Gillamocholmóg, (i.e. "servant of Mocholmóg,") in the Annals of the Four Masters.

[2] *Occurred.* ar dteacht; lit. "after coming."

[3] *Flaithbhertach.* See next note.

[4] 432 *years.* The great cow mortality here referred to is stated in the Ann. Ult. and Chron. Scotorum to have broken out in the year 699, which was not in the time of Flaithbhertach, king of Ireland, but in that of his father, Loingsech, who reigned from A.D. 695 to 704, according to O'Flaherty's chronology. See *Ogygia*, p. 432, and Wilde's *Table of Cosmical Phenomena* (Census of

hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain, into Connacht, when they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, and demolished Dun-Mughorn and Dun-mór, and plundered a great part of the country A predatory hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbhaill and the men of Fernmhagh into Fine-Gall; but Torcaill overtook them at Finnabhair, and they fought a battle, in which Raghnall, son of Pol, was slain, and a great number of Foreigners along with him; and as regards the men of Fernmhagh themselves, they were subjected to great danger. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Temhair, was wounded by the Lagenians, and afterwards slain by Foreigners. Donnchadh Mac Gillacholmóg,[1] royal heir of Laighen, was slain by the men of Midhe. Fine-Gall was again burned by the men of Midhe. Lusca, with its church full of people and treasures, was burned by the same party. A great cow mortality occurred[2] throughout all Erinn, for which no likeness was found since the great cow mortality came before that in the time of Flaithbhertach,[3] son of Loingsech; and 432 years[4] *elapsed* between them. A.D. [1133.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The same cow mortality again devastating Erinn, so that numbers of people were quite impoverished in every locality in Erinn. Archu Ua Flaithbhertaigh, royal heir of Oilech, fell by the Cenel-Conaill in a battle-breach. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, and Maelsechlainn, his father's son, engaged in conflict, and fell by each other. A hosting by Mac Murchadha and the Lagenians, into Osraighe; but the Osraighe encountered them and committed a slaughter of [1134.]

Ireland, 1851, part v., vol. i.), p. 54. O'Flaherty, who appears to have had the MS. in his possession, as already observed, has added the note "great dearth of cows" in the margin.

álrat ár int ſluaig, dú i torchair Uġaire O Tuathail, ríġdamna Laigen, et alii multi. Ar Orraiġe ocus Gall puirt Láirge do ċur la mac Murchada ocus la Laiġniġ, i nóiġuil in áir réṁráite. Iomar.h.hAodacan, an fer lar ro cumdaigheḋ reġlér Póil ocus Petair i nArd Maċa, do ég ina ailitri a Róiṁ. Donnchad mac Murchada hi Briain do marbaḋ, cona mac, do ḋer Mumain. Maolgarḃ mór in hoc anno.

Ktt. Enáir .m. p.; l. xiii.; cóig bliadna .xxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Maolmórda .h. Conchobair, rí .h. bFailġe, do marbad dia derbráthair féin. Eḃrí .h. Taiḋg, ri brer Lí, cona brathair ocus cona ṁnaoi, do ṁuchad in nuaiṁ do Uíḃ Tuirtri. Ruaidri O Canannáin, rí ċénel Conaill, fer cogaċ, cornamaċ, co ndeirc ocus ndoendacht, do marbad dreṁiḃ muiġe hIṫa, .i. do Maolruanaiḋ O Cairellan ocus do ċloinn Diarmada. Doire Colum Cille cona templaib do lorcad i tert Ktt. April. Cluain Iraird ocus Raiṫ Luraiċ, ocus Cenantur, ocus il ċella airchena, ab igne dirripate punt. Sochaide ṁór do ḋer Mumain do ṫuitim la tuaiḋ Mumain for tochur Cluana caoin Moḃimoġ, i torchair Finnġuine.h. Cairm, rí Glendamnaċ, ocus Maṫgamain .h. Donnchada, rí ċenel Laogaire, ocus Aoḋ .h. Conchobair, rí Corcumruaiḋ, ocus Maolgorm .h. Rinn, ocus mac Loċlainn hi Cinaoḋa do ḟḃ mic Cailli, et alii plurimi. Cúṁara, imorro, mac Conmara mic Domnaill, rí .h. Cairrín, do ṫuitim a brruiġġin. Hanrico mac Uilliliim, rí Franc, ocus Saxan, ocus Bretan, do ég. Coirreġad tempail Cormaic.

---

[1] *Regles.* The name "Regles" is usually applied to an abbey church.

[2] *Murrain;* maelgarb(maelgarbh), i.e. a cattle distemper.

[3] *Igne.* ingne (ingne), MS.

[4] *Dissipatæ.* dirripate(disipate),MS.

[5] *Hanrico.* Henry I., king of England.

[6] *Saxons;* i.e., the English.

[7] *Cormac's church.* This is the remarkable example of early Norman

the host, in which fell Ughaire O'Tuathail, royal heir of Laighen, et alii multi. A slaughter of the Osraighe, and of the Foreigners of Port-Lairge, was committed by Mac Murchadha and the Lagenians, in revenge for the aforesaid slaughter. Imhar Ua hAedhagain, the man by whom the Regles[1] of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died on his pilgrimage at Rome. Donnchadh, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain, together with his son, by *the people of* Des-Mumha. A great murrain[2] in hoc anno. A.D. [1134.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Maelmordha Ua Conchobhair, king of Ui-Failghe, was killed by his own brother. Echri Ua Taidhg, king of Feara-Lí, with his brother, and with his wife, was smothered in a cave by the Ui-Tuirtre. Ruaidhri O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, a warlike, defensive man, of charity and humanity, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha, viz., by Maelruanaidh O'Cairellan, and by Clann-Diarmada. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 3rd of the kalends of April. Cluain-Iraird, and Rath-Luraigh, and Cenannus, and many other churches, ab igne[3] dissipatæ[4] sunt. A great number of *the men of* Des-Mumha fell by *those of* Tuadh-Mumha, on the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modhimog, where Finghuine Ua Caeimh, king of Glennamnach, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, king of Cenel-Laeghaire, and Aedh Ua Conchobhair, king of Corcumruaidh, and Maelgorm Ua Rinn, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha of the Ui-Maccaille, et alii plurimi, were slain. Cumara, moreover, the son of Cumara, son of Domhnall, king of Ui-Caisin, fell in the mutual wounding. Hanrico,[5] son of William, king of the French, Saxons,[6] and Britons, died. Consecration of Cormac's church.[7] [1135.]

architecture erected on the Rock of Cashel, of which Dr. Petrie has given a description; *Round Towers*, pp. 286–289.

Aod .h. Cellaig, ri .h. Maine, mortuus est. Aod mág Cochlain mortuus est.

Kal. Enair iiii. f.; l. xxiiii. Sé bliadna .xxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Dirrextilis annus et embolismus annus; peritus huius anni non frequenter accedit, .i. i nomad lá don eprach Domnach Inede; undecim Kt. April Domnach Cáre; an la ria mbelltaine Dardaoin frecrabala; in deachmad lá do thámrad Domnach Cincire. Robartach .h. Cellaig, airchinnech Fatha móire, in penitentia mortuus est. Domnall mac Muircertaig hi Briain dhéc i nailtri a lir mór. Conchobar mac Domnaill meg Lachlainn, ri Oilig, ocus ríbanna Erenn, do marbad trefuib muige hItha a meabail airechta, dia Luain et octauus Kalendar Iunii. Aod mac Toirrdhelbaig hi Conchobair do ballad le a brathair fein. Maidm Finnabrach ar Aod mac Domnaill hi Conchobair, ocus for Tadc .h. Ceallaig ocus ar ib Maine, ubi cecidit Conchobar .h. Cellaig, athair Taidc, et alii multi. Conchobar mac Toirrdhelbaig ocus Sil Muiredhaig victores fuerunt.

Kal. Enair .ui. f.; l. u. Seacht mbliadna .xxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Athach gaoithe dérmaire in lá ria bfél imberta urce, gurro tarcar fedha ocus templa imda i nErinn. Domnall .h. Conaing, airdeorad Leithe Modha, tuir crabad ocus hecna, ocus irnaigthe, ocus toirberta bíd ocus feod do thuag ocus do thén, in bona penectute dormiuit. Teidm threagaid mór i nErinn go coitchend, gurro marb rochaide.

---

[1] *Bissextilis.* birextil (bisextil), MS.

[2] *Embolismus.* embleirmur, MS.

[3] *Shrove Sunday.* Domnach Inede, (Domnach Inede), "the Sunday of the commencement (of Lent)."

[4] *Pœnitentia.* peninci (peninci), MS.

[5] *Mortuus est.* m. $\overline{\text{ft}}$ (for mortui sunt), MS.

[6] *Brother.* The Ann. Four Mast. state that the deed was committed by Aedh's father, with which the Annals of Clonmacnoise agree.

[7] *Ubi.* ube, MS.

Aedh Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, mortuus est. Aedh Mac Coghlan mortuus est. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand; bissextilis[1] annus, et embolismus[2] annus; positus hujus anni non frequenter accidit, viz.:— Shrove Sunday[3] *fell* on the 9th day of spring; Easter Sunday on the 11th of the kalends of April; Ascension Thursday on the day before May-day, *and* Whit Sunday on the tenth day of summer. Robhartach Ua Cellaigh, airchinnech of Fathan-mór, in pœnitentia[4] mortuus est.[5] Domhnall, son of Muirchertach Ua Briain, died in pilgrimage at Lis-mór. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, and royal heir of Erinn, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha, in treachery, at an assembly, on Monday, the 8th of the kalends of June. Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach Ua Conchobhair, was blinded by his own brother.[6] The victory of Finnabhair *was gained* over Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, and over Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, and over the Ui-Maine, ubi[7] cecidit Conchobhar Ua Cellaigh, father of Tadhg, et alii multi. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh victores fuerunt. [1136.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A tremendous storm of wind on the day before the festival of the Sprinkling of Water,[8] which prostrated many forests and churches in Erinn. Domhnall Ua Conaing, chief bishop of Leth-Mogha, pillar of piety, and wisdom, and prayer, and of the presentation of food and treasures to the poor and mighty, in bona senectute dormivit.[9] A great colic disease in Erinn generally, which killed many. A hosting by the [1137.]

[8] *Festival of the Sprinkling of Water*; i.e. Rogation Sunday.

[9] *Dormivit.* ꝺoꝛmıeꝑc (for dormierunt), MS.

Sloigeð la Laiġniḃ ocur la Gallaiḃ tʀóiṁḋin tʀíl mBʀiain, go poʀt Laiʀge, go tucʀat gialla aʀ. Cʀeċ ʀlóigeḋ la Sil mBʀiain 1 gCiaʀʀaiġiḃ, gu ʀʀo aiʀgʀet [tua]tá ocur cealla. Domnall .h. Maoilʀeclainn, ʀíḋaṁna Eʀenn, a ʀuiʀ occiʀuʀ eʀt. Móʀ ingen Muiʀ-ċeʀtaiġ hi Bʀiain, ben Muʀchaḋa hi Maoilʀeclainn, aiʀḋ ʀíġan Eʀenn, in penitentia moʀtua eʀt. Taċa ṁóʀ a coiceḋ Connacht, et multi moʀtui ʀunt ab ea. Aoḋ mac Domnaill hi Conchobaiʀ occiʀuʀ eʀt. Domnall .h. Dubtaiġ, Elʀinenʀiʀ epiʀcopuʀ, ocur comaʀba Ciaʀáin Cluana mic Nóiʀ, aʀuḋ Cluain ʀeʀta Bʀénuinn quieuit in Cʀiʀto.

Kctt. Enaiʀ .uii. ʀ.; l. xui. Ochт mbliaḋna .xxx. aʀ ceḋ aʀ mile aiʀ in Tigeʀna. Maṫġamuin O Concobaiʀ, ʀí Ciaʀʀaiġe, tuiʀ oʀḋuin ocur oiʀechuiʀ Leiṫe Moḋa aʀ ṫiḋnacal ʀéḋ ocur maoiniḃ, doʀmiuit. Liog ṁóʀ, ocur Cill ḋaʀa, ocur Tech Moling, ocur Soʀḋ Coluim Cille, do loʀcaḋ. Maolʀuanaiḃ .h. Caiʀellain, coinnel aḋanta ṫuaiʀciʀt Eʀenn aʀ cʀuth, aʀ ċeill, aʀ ġaiʀceḋ, do maʀbaḋ la Cenel Móain. Indʀeḃ tuaiʀceʀt tSaxan o ʀeʀuiḃ Alban, go tucʀaḋ ḃʀaiḋ ndíáiʀṁiḋe ocur gaḃála imḋa. Coʀmac mac ṁég Caʀʀthaiġ, aiʀḋ ʀíġ Deʀ Muman, ocur eʀʀuc ʀiġ nEʀenn ina ʀeiṁeʀ, aʀ cʀabaḋ, aʀ ṫiḋnacul ʀéḋ ocur maoine do ċleiʀċiḃ ocur ċellaiḃ, ocur aʀ iaʀmaʀt negluʀḋaġḋa a leḃʀuiḃ, ocur a naiḋmiḃ, do Dia ocur . . . . . do ṫuitim

---

[1] *Sil Briain;* i.e. the descendants of Brian Boromha.

[2] *Territories.* The MS. has tha, evidently a mistake for tuatha, acc. and nom. pl. of tuath, a territory or district.

[3] *North of Saxan;* i.e. the north of England, or Northumberland.

[4] *Bishop-king.* eʀʀuc ʀiġ. This designation has been the source of much misconception with writers on Irish history, some of whom, including the late Dr. Petrie (*Round Towers*, pp. 306, 307), were of opinion that Cormac Mac Carthaigh was really both a bishop and a king, whilst others, with Dr. O'Brien and Dr. Lanigan, considered him as having only been honoured with the title of "bishop-king" for his piety, and liber-

Lagenians and Foreigners, in aid of Síl-Briain,[1] to Port-Lairge, from which they brought pledges. A predatory hosting by Síl-Briain[1] to the Ciarraighe, and they plundered territories[2] and churches. Domhnall Ua Maelsechlainn, royal heir of Erinn, a suis occisus est. Mór, daughter of Muirchertach Ua Briain, wife of Murchadh Ua Maelsechlainn, chief queen of Erinn, in pœnitentia mortua est. A great scarcity in the province of Connacht, et multi mortui sunt ab ea. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, occisus est. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Elphin, and comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, apud Cluain-ferta-Brenainn quievit in Christo. A.D. [1137.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirty-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Mathghamhain O'Conchobhair, king of Ciarraighe, pillar of the dignity and glory of Leth-Mogha in presenting jewels and valuables, dormivit. Lis-mór, and Cill-dara, and Tech-Moling, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Maelruanaidh Ua Cairellain, kindling lamp of the north of Erinn as regards figure, understanding, and valour, was slain by the Cenel-Moain. Plundering of the North of Saxan[3] by the men of Alba, who carried off countless captives, and numerous spoils. Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, chief king of Des-Mumha, and bishop-king[4] of Erinn in his time as regards piety, and the presentation of jewels and valuables to clerics and churches, and ecclesiastical riches, in books and utensils, to God and . . . . . fell in treachery [1138.]

---

ality to the Church. There is no other proof of his having been a bishop save this title, which is otherwise written ꝑıg eꝑcop, "king-bishop," in a MS. of the Gospels, preserved in the Brit. Museum (Harl. 1802), transcribed in the year 1138; of which see an account by Rev. Dr. Reeves; *Proceedings* of the *R. I. Academy*, vol. 5, p. 45, *sq.*

a meadhuil la tuaidh Mumain; ocus bennacht le a anmuin.

Kt. Enáir .u. f.; l. x. Seachtmoða ar ced ar mile air an Tigerna. Conchobar mac Muirchertaig meg Lachlainn, ri Cinel Eogain, ocus righdhaine Erenn uile, do marbad dOoð beg mac Cana, ocus do Uib Carrachán, dé Satharn Cáic, ar lár Trín mhóir a nArd Macha. Donnchad Cennfealach O Ceallaigh do marbad do Laighnibh. Ath cliath do milled do Diarmaid mac Murchada, ocus dallmurrachibh tuc leis anoir do mhilled na hErenn, a noigail a ionnarbtha tar muir arr a ferann fein, ocus a mac do mharbad. Tucsat dana ár for Gallaibh Atha cliath ocus Duirt Láirci, ocus tucha, trá, ar diáirithe forra rum. Ro milti dona Laighin ocus fir Miðe, eoir cealla ocus tuatha, leo; ocus ro ghabsat Ath cliath ocus Port Lairge don dol sin. Gnomh mór ainbfial do denum don manach mac comarba Finden Moighe Bile, ocus do Maghnus mac Dunnsleibe, do righ Ulad, co tóisigibh Uladh, ocus co nUltoib airicena, cenmótha Maoilsa erpuc, ocus Giolla Domungurt

---

1 *Soul.* The entries from this to the year 1170 are unfortunately missing from the MS. At the bottom of the page, which forms fol. 16 b., Roderick O'Flaherty has added the note "I finde this Booke wantes 32 years in this place." The space intervening between the foregoing entry and the next is occupied by six blank leaves of paper.

2 *Kalends.* The text of the present entry is in a different hand from the preceding. On the top margin, fol. 17 a, where the entry begins, the scribe has added the memorandum "i nainm Dé an tionnscna so," i.e. "in the name of God, this beginning."

3 *The Monk.* His name was Amhlaibh (Amlaf, or Olaf), according to the Four Masters. See also Colgan's

by *the people of* Tuadh-Mumha; and a blessing be with his soul.[1] A.D. [1138.]

The kalends[2] of January on the 5th feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy *years*, and a hundred, and a thousand. Conchobhar, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and royal heir of all Erinn, was slain by Aedh Bec Mac Cana, and by the Ui-Carragain, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mór, at Ard-Macha. Donnchadh Cennsealach O'Ceallaigh was slain by Lagenians. Ath-cliath was spoiled by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and by pirates whom he brought with him from the east, to spoil Erinn, in retaliation for his expulsion beyond the sea from his own territory, and for his son having been slain. They inflicted a slaughter, moreover, on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Port-Lairge, and a countless slaughter was, however, inflicted on them. Laighen, indeed, and Feara-Midhe were wasted by them, both churches and territories; and they occupied Ath-cliath and Port-Lairge on that occasion. A great, ungenerous deed was committed by the monk,[3] son of the comarb of Finnen of Magh-bile, and by Maghnus, son of Donnsleibhe, king of Uladh, with the chieftains of Uladh, and the Ulidians besides—except Bishop Maelisa, and Gilladomhaingairt, son of Cormac, [1170.]

Acta SS., v. I., p. 650, where it is incorrectly stated that Amhlaibh was abbot of Magh-bile (Moville, in the co. Down). The mistake has been repeated by Archdall (*Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 125).

mac Cormaic, comarba Coṁgaill, ocus Maolmartain, comarba Finnén, cona muinnterabh .i. coimṫinóil canonach fiadalta co narad, ro orddaig Maolmaodóc .h. Morgair, legáid comarba Fetgair a Saball Patraic, do ionnarba arr an maniurdir ro cumdaigred fein, ocus a nargain co léir eidir liṫra ocus aiṫmebú, daoine, eoca, ocus caorca, ocus na huile ro tinoilred ann o aimsir an legáid réiṁraite conuige sin, cenmóṫát na hionair ocus na cábaiṫe badar iomda isin uair sin, tria forad ocus báiṫ collaigi, ocus saint onora ṫó féin, óir ro ṫíchuiredh manaig Droicead áṫa é arr a nabṫuine tria ċúisiṫ dligtecha. Uc uċ tra, mairg do roine, ocus is mairc tír a ndernad an gniom; acht aṁáin ní ṫechaiṫ a brad cen indechaid ón Coimdiu, uair ro marbuid a naoinṗechd o uaittib namad na toisigiu do roine; ocus ro gonad an rí [ocus] ro marbad gar bic iartain, co hainbfeachtnaċ, isin ṫaile a ndernad an coṁairle anṁiréin sin, .i. a nDún. Dia Mairt, tra, ro díċuiredh an coimṫinól; dia Mair[t] tra, a gcinn bliadna, ro marbaid maiṫi Ulad ocus ro gonad a rí. Dia Mairt, gairid iartain, ro marbad hé fein o [a] derbrathair a nDún. Diarmaid .h. hAinbfeth, rí .h. Méṫ ocus toisech marcsluaig ríg Oiliġ, do marbaṫ do longur táinic a hInnsiṫ Orc isin innsi ro cumdaigedh aca féin fos Loċ Ruide .i. Inis Laċain. Iarla O Sgranggḃó do teacht a nErinn le Diarmaid mac Murchada, a ndigail a ionnarbṫa do Ruaidri mac Toirrdelbaig h1 Concohbair; ocus tuc Diarmaid a inġen féin ocus cuid dá ṫuṫhaid ṫó; ocus adaid Goill tsacsan a nErinn ó sin.

[1] *Himself*; i.e. the monk Amhlaibh.

[2] *Himself slain.* This emphatic form would seem to indicate that the monk Amhlaibh was meant. The Four Masters say ro marbad é, "he was killed," which Dr. O'Donovan (Ann. Four Mast. ad eund. an.) and Colgan (*Acta SS.*, vol. I., p. 651) understood, doubtless with justice, as referring to Eochaidh, king of Ulidia.

[3] *Loch-Ruidhe.* There is no lake in Ireland known now by this name. There is a little island called "the Loughans" in the Bann, a little to

comarb of Comhgall, and Maelmartain, comarb of Finnen, with their fraternities—viz., a community of regular canons, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morghair, legate of the comarb of Peter, had ordained at Sabhall-Patraic, were expelled from the monastery which they themselves had erected; (and they were entirely plundered both in books and utensils, people, horses, and sheep, and all things which they had collected there from the time of the aforesaid legate until then, except the tunics and the capes which were about them in that hour), through envy and carnal love, and greed of honour for himself;[1] as the monks of Droiched-Atha had expelled him from their abbacy for lawful reasons. Alas! alas! truly; woe *to them* who committed it; and woe to the land in which the deed was committed; but, however, it did not escape long without the vengeance of the Lord, for the chieftains who committed it were slain together by a few enemies; and the king was wounded, [and] unluckily slain a short time after, in the place where this unjust resolution had been adopted, viz., in Dún. On Tuesday the community was expelled; on Tuesday, also, before the end of a year, the chieftains of Uladh were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, soon after, he was himself slain[2] by [his] brother, in Dún. Diarmaid O'hAinfheth, king of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the king of Oilech, was killed by *the men of* a fleet which came from Innsi-hOrc, in the island which had been constructed by themselves in Loch-Ruidhe,[3] i.e. Inis-Lachain. Earl Strongbow came into Erinn with Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, to avenge his expulsion by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach O'Conchobhair; and Diarmaid gave him his own daughter, and a part of his patrimony; and Saxon Foreigners have been in Erinn since then.

A.D. [1170.]

---

the south of Coleraine (where the river is rather dilated), which has all the appearance of having been artificially constructed. But see O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, note [c], page 1179, and note [b], p. 1486, at the year 1544.

Kt. Enair .ui. f.; [l.] .xxii.; bliadain ar feachtmoda, ar ced, ar mile, air an Tigerna. Diarmaid mac Murchada, ri coiged Laigen, iar milled ceall niomda, ocus tuad, do ég a bFerna cen corp cruit, cen aitrige, cen tiomna, a neinech Coluim Cille ocus Finnéin, ocus na naom airdéna ir a cealla ra mill. Axoll mac Torcaill, ri Ata cliath, ocus hEoin a hInnrid Orc, do marbad dona Gallaib cetna. Sadb, ingen Gluiniairnn mic Murchada, comarba Brigde, deg a naitrighe. Maidm for Tigernan .h. Ruairc ocus ar feruib Midhe, ocus ar feruib Fernmoige imalle, .i. maidm an luaitrig recundum quorsam, ar fait'ce Ata cliath, ria Milóid Cogan cona muntir, i dtorchair fochaide mór im Aod .h. Ruairc, .i. ri .h. mBriuin, ocus macaire Gaileng, ocus Conmaicne. Ro marbtha ann, don, cóig toisigh dferuib Fernmoige, .i. Maolmochta mac Confeabla ocus Concobar a derbrathair, dá toisech Cineoil bFeradhaig. Feindid O Congaile, coinneal gairced ocus engnama Oirgiall, mortuus est.

Uenit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus rex Anglie, et idem dux Normannie et Aquitanie, et comes Andegauie et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis .xl. nauibus; ocus tanic a tir ag Port Lairge ocus ro gab gialla Muman; ocus tanic iarsin co hAth cliat, ocus ro gab gialla Laigen ocus fer Midhe, ocus .h. mBriuin, ocus Oirgialla, ocus Ulad. Fetrus episcopus O Maine Connacht, manach craibtech, ocus fer úgdarrda, do bathad ar Sinuinn a .ui. Kt. Ienair.

---

[1] *Axall.* The Four Mast. write the name more correctly "Asgall," and add that he was the son of Raghnall, i.e. Raghnall Mac Torcaill, *mor maer*, "great steward" or "earl," of Dublin, who was slain by the people of East Meath in 1146. Giraldus Cambrensis calls him Hasculphus.

[2] *hEoin*; i.e. Hoan, or John, whom Giraldus calls "Insanus." See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. 1, cap. 21, and *Harris's Hibernica*, pp. 33–36, for an interesting account of the deaths of Hasculf, and Hoan, or John *Le Devé*.

[3] *The same.* This record is perhaps transposed, and should follow the second next entry; or it may be that

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 22nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of the province of Laighen, after spoiling numerous churches and territories, died at Ferna—without the body of Christ, without penitence, without *making* a will—through the merits of Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints whose churches he had spoiled. Axall[1] Mac Torcaill, king of Ath-cliath, and hEoin[2] from Innsi-hOrc, were slain by the same[3] Foreigners. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluniarainn Mac Murchadha, comarb of Brigid, died in penitence. A victory was gained over Tighernan O'Ruairc, and the men of Midhe, and the men of Fernmhagh together, (viz.:—the "victory of the ashes" secundum quosdam), on the green of Ath-cliath, by Milo de Cogan with his people, in which a great number were slain along with Aedh O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Ui-Briuin, and Machaire-Gaileng, and Conmaicne. There were also slain there five[4] chieftains of the men of Fernmhagh, viz.:—Maelmochta Mac Confeabhla, and Conchobhar, his brother, two chieftains of the Cenel-Feradhaigh. Feindidh O'Conghaile, lamp of valour and bravery of Oirghiall, mortuus est. A.D. [1171.]

Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus rex Angliæ,[5] et idem dux Normanniæ[6] et Aquitaniæ,[7] et comes[8] Andegaviæ,[9] et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis .XL. navibus; and he came on shore at Port-Lairge, and took the hostages of Mumha; and he came afterwards to Ath-cliath, and took the hostages of Laighen, and of the men of Midhe, and the Ui-Briuin, and Oirghialla, and Uladh. Petrus, bishop of the Ui-Maine of Connacht, a pious monk, and a man of authority, was drowned in the Sinuinn on the 6th of the kalends of January. A

[1] some other entry intended to be copied has been omitted by the scribe.

[4] *Five.* The names of only two are given, and these belonging to a different territory. There is probably some corruption of the text.

[5] *Angliæ.* anglıe, MS.

[6] *Normanniæ.* noɼmanıe, MS.

[7] *Aquitaniæ.* aquıtanıe, MS.

[8] *Comes.* comeɼɼ, MS.

[9] *Andegaviæ.* anꝺegauıe, MS.

Creach mór la Maghnus mac Duinnsléibhe, go nUltaibh uile, a ccúil an túaiscirt, go ro airgsed Cúl Rathain ocus cealla oile, go rugsat uathad beg do Cinel Eogain forra um Conchobar .h. Catháin, ocus tugsat cliathaibh, ocus ro marbsat fer ar .xx. etir taoisechaibh, ocus maca toisech, ocus rochaidhe eile maille friu; ocus ro gonadh Maghnus fein, ocus an Maghnus sin dan do marbadh gairid iar sein do Duinnsleibhe, .i. da derbhrathair fein, ocus do Giolla Aengusa mac Giolla easpuic, .i. do reachtaire Monaigh an Duin, iar nolcaibh moraibh iomdaibh do denamh do, .i. iar lecadh a mna forta fein, ocus iar mbreithe a mna o a oide, .i. o Coinmuighe .h. Floinn, ocus si ag á derbhrathair fein artus, .i. ag Aodh; iar dtabairt eicin do for mnaoi a derbhrathar eile, .i. Eochada; iar sarugadh cloc ocus bachall, cleireach ocus cealla.

Kt. Enair .uii. f.; l. ii. Dá bliadain .lxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Ri Sacsan do dul a hEirinn dia Domnaigh Cásc, iar celebrad airgdinn. Tigernan O Ruairc, ri Breifne ocus Conmaicne, ocus fer cumachta moir fri ré fada, do marbad do Saxanuib cedna, ocus Domnall mac Ennaid dia cenel fein maille friu. A dicendad dana doib, ocus a cend ocus a corp do breth co dochraidh co hAth cliath. An cend do tocbail for dorus in dúine ina sathdeisc triasg do Gaidelaib. An corp, dono, do crochad ocus a cora suar. Maidm for Cenel nEogain [la] .h. Maeldoraidh ocus la Cenel Conaill, ocus ár lan mor do cuir forra; i mirbail, dia, do naomaibh an Coimdedh a ní sin, .i. do Patraic

[1] *Son.* Roderick O'Flaherty has written "O Duinsleibe" in the margin, to signify that Maghnus was the grandson of Donnsleibhe; i.e. of the Donnsleibhe O'hEochadha (or Donlevy O'Hoey), who is stated by the Four Masters, under the year 1094, to have been slain by the king of Ailech.

[2] *Donnsleibhe.* The note "Donnsleibe do gabail rige da eis," "Donnsleibhe assumes kingship after him," has been written in the margin by the original hand; as also the word lostanecht, "lust."

[3] *Bachalls;* i.e. croziers, or Pastoral staves. The word bachall is of course a loan from the Lat. baculus.

[4] *King of the Saxons.* Henry II. of England.

[5] *Saints of the Lord.* The clause

great preying expedition by Maghnus, son[1] of Donnsleibhe, with all the Ulidians, into Cuil-an-tuaisceirt, when they plundered Cul-rathain and other churches; but a small party of the Cenel-Eoghain, with Conchobhar Ua Cathain, overtook them, and gave *them* battle, and killed twenty-two persons, between chieftains and sons of chieftains, and many others along with them; and Maghnus himself was wounded; and this Maghnus, moreover, was slain soon after by Donnsleibhe,[2] i.e. his own brother, and by Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Gilla-Espuic, viz.:—the rector of Monach-an-Dúin, after he had committed many great crimes; i.e. after abandoning his own married wife, and after carrying off the wife of his tutor, i.e. Cumhuighe Ua Floinn, (and she *had been possessed* by his own brother, Aedh, at first); after having offered violence to the wife of his other brother, i.e. Eochaidh; after profaning bells and bachalls,[3] clerics and churches. A.D. [1171.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The king of the Saxons[4] departed from Erinn on Easter Sunday, after the celebration of mass. Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne and Conmaicne, and a man of great power for a long time, was slain by Saxons, truly; and Domhnall, son of Annad of his (*Tighernan's*) own tribe, *was* along with them. He was also beheaded by them, and his head and body were ignominiously carried to Ath-cliath. The head was placed over the door of the fortress, as a miserable spectacle for the Gaeidhel; the body was suspended, moreover, with his feet upwards. A victory *was gained* over the Cenel-Eoghain, [by] O'Maeldoraidh and the Cenel-Conaill, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them. This event was, indeed, as a miracle on the part of the saints of the Lord,[5] viz.:— [1172.]

"ı mırbaıl, tra, do naomaıb an Coimdeth a ni sin"), literally rendered, would read "as a miracle, indeed, for the saints of the Lord, this thing."

ocus do Colum Cille, ocus dona naomaib aicena ir a cealla fo millid. Lán cuairt cóigid Connacht, an cetramad feacht, la Gillamoliac comarba Patraic, .i. la primfaid Erenn, co hArd Macha. Domnall O Fergail, toiseč Conmaicne, do marbad la muntir Gilla Saxan. Gilla Aoda, escuc Corcaighe, fer lán do nath De, in bona renectute quieuit.

Kt. Enair n. f.; l. xiii.; tri bliadna feachtmada ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Muiredach O Cobthaigh, escuc Doire ocus Rača Boč, ocus tuaiscert Erenn uile, an mac óige, ocus an leg logmar, ocus an gem gloine, ocus an rédla foluta, ocus cisde taisceda na hegna, ocus craob cruaidraig na cánóine, iar tidnacul bíd ocus éduig do Bochtaib, iar ndail il maoine déigdib, iar mbuaid gcrabad ocus oilithi, ocus aitrige, fo fáid a fsirad docum nime a ndunb reiglesr Coluim Cille a nDoire, in quarta id Febra, in festa regia. Do ronad mirbuile mora ir in aghaid asbaď, .i. an aghaid do roillsiughad óta iarmeirge co gairm an čailig, ocus in talam uile for larraď, ocus caor mór čeimid do eirge ór an mbaile, ocus a tocht roisrider, ocus eirge do čáč uile, indar leo robe an lá acu; ocus fo Bói anlaid sin co himeal in aeoir indar leo. Creč mór la hAod mac Aonguba, ocus la clann Aoda, co ro airgset trian mor; ocus fo marbad an fer sin a gcinn tri mís iar nargain Aird Macha dó.

---

[1] *Visitation.* Cuairt. This word, which literally means *circuit*, is applied not alone to the circuit, or visitation, but also, as in the present case, to the fees obtained during the visitation.

[2] *Gillamoliag.* gillamoliac (gillamoliac), MS. The name is written Gilla-Mac-Liag ("servant of Mac Liag"), in the Annals of the Four Masters (ad eund. an.), and in the lists of abbots of Armagh published in the Rev. Dr. Todd's *St. Patrick*, pp. 179, 182. Perhaps the name gillamoliag is but a mistranscription of gillamcliag, although the form Gillamoliag appears also under the years 1174, 1175.

[3] *Primate.* Incorrectly written primfaid in the MS. But primfaid (primfaidh) properly means "chief prophet," being comp. of prim=*primus*, and faid=*vates*.

[4] *King of the Saxons;* i.e. the King of England, (Henry II).

of Patrick, and Colum-Cille, and the other saints whose churches they had spoiled. The full visitation[1] of the province of Connacht *was brought*, for the fourth time, by Gillamoliag,[2] comarb of Patrick, i.e. the primate[3] of Erinn, to Ard-Macha. Domhnall O'Ferghail, chief of Conmaicne, was slain by the people of the king of the Saxons.[4] Gilla-Aedha, bishop of Corcach, a man full of the grace of God, in bona senectute quievit. A.D. [1172.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Muiredhach O'Cobhthaigh, bishop of Doire and Rath-both, and of all the north of Erinn; the son of chastity, and the precious stone, and the bright gem, and the brilliant star, and a treasury of wisdom, and a fruitful branch of the canon; after having bestowed food and clothes upon the poor; after having distributed numerous gifts to poets; after the triumph of devotion, and pilgrimage, and penitence—resigned his spirit to heaven in the Dubh-regles[5] of Colum-Cille in Doire, on the 4th of the ides of February, in sexta feria. Great miracles were wrought in the night on which he died, viz.:—the night was illumined from nocturns until cock-crow, and the ground was all in flames; and a large mass of fire ascended over the town, and proceeded towards the south-east; and all persons arose *from their beds*, imagining that it was day; and it was thus[6] as far as the horizon,[7] they thought. A great depredation *was committed* by Aedh Mac Aenghusa and the Clann-Aedha, and they plundered Trian-mór;[8] and this man was killed before the end of three months after he had plundered Ard-Macha. [1173.]

---

[5] *Dubh-regles.* By "Dubh-regles" is meant "black-regles," or "black abbey-church."

[6] *Thus;* i.e. "the air was illumined."

[7] *Horizon.* co himeal in aiecir (co himeal in aiecoir); lit. "to the border of the air."

[8] *Trian-mór.* Lit. "the great third;" a division of Ard-Macha, or Armagh. See note [6], p. 67, *supra.*

Kt. Enair .iii. f.; l. xx.iiii.; ceitri bliadna ocus feachtmodad ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Flann O Gormain, airdi ferleighinn Airdi Macha ocus Erenn uile, fer colach comarbamuil ir in egna Diadha ocus domandai, iar mbeith bliadain ar ficit a bFrangcaib ocus a Sacsanaib ag foghlaim, ocus fiche bliadan ag follamnugh fgol nErenn, adbath co fithamail a .xiii. Kt. [April], dia Cedaoin ria gCairc, .lxx. aetatis suae anno. Maolpatraic O Banain, erpuc Connere ocus Dál nAraidhe, fer airmitneach lán do noime, ocus do chennfa, ocus do ghloine chridhe, dhéc co lan feachtnach a n1 Coluim Cille, iar fentaigh toghaide. Giollamoliag mac Ruaidri, comarba Patraic, airdeppuc ocus primfaidh Airdi Macha ocus Erenn uile, mac óighe lan do ghloine chridhe, ocus do fithamla, do ég co feachtnach a .ui. Kt. April, dia Cedain iar Cairc, irrin feachtmad bliadain .lxxx.at a airi, ocus iar mbet .uii.mbliadna .xxx. ran airdeppucoit; et ro bai an fer uasal sin .ui. bliadna .x. co lan onórach a nabdaine Coluim Cille a n'Doire, ria comarbus Patraic. Gillamocaibdeo, ab maithirtheach Fetair ocus Foil a nArd Macha, mogh threfhair taisiri don Coimdiu, do éc .ii. Kt. April, .lxx.at aetatis suae.

Kt. Ianair .iiii. f.; l. u. Cuic bliadna .lxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Flaithbertach O Brolchan, comarba Coluim Cille, tuir eccna ocus einigh, fer dia tugatar cleirigh Erenn cathair erbuic ar eccna ocus ar a ferus, ocus dia tarccus comarbus Iae, do écc co feachtnach iar trebloit togaide a nduibh

---

[1] *Peacefully.* do fithamail (do sithamail), MS.; apparently a mistake for co fithamail (co sithamail), as in the Ann. Ult.

[2] [*Of April*]. Easter Sunday falling on the 24th of March in the year 1174, the Wednesday preceding it coincided with the 20th of March, or 13th of the kalends of April; which is also the date in the Annals of Ulster.

[3] *Ætatis suæ.* etatis sue, MS.

[4] *Gillamoliag.* "Gillamacliag" in the Four Mast. See note [2], p. 148, *supra.*

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Flann O'Gormain, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all Erinn, a learned, observant man in the Divine and worldly wisdom—after having been twenty-one years learning in France and in Saxon-land, and twenty years governing the schools of Erinn—died peacefully[1] on the 13th of the kalends [of April],[2] the Wednesday before Easter, .lxx. ætatis suæ[3] anno. Maelpatraic O'Banáin, bishop of Condere and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man full of sanctity, and of meekness, and of purity of heart, died full happily in Hi-Coluim-Cille, after a choice old age. Gillamoliag,[4] son of Ruaidhri, comarb of Patrick, archbishop and primate[5] of Ard-Macha, and of all Erinn, a son of chastity, full of purity of heart, and of meekness, died happily on the 6th of the kalends of April, the Wednesday after Easter, in the 87th year of his age, and after having been thirty-seven years in the archiepiscopate; and this same illustrious man had been sixteen years very honourably in the abbacy[6] of Coluim-Cille, at Doire, before *he obtained* the comarbship of Patrick. Gillamochaibheo, abbot of the monastery of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha, a diligent, faithful servant of the Lord, died on the 2nd of the kalends of April, in the 70th *year* ætatis suæ.[3] A.D. [1174.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Flaithbhertach O'Brolchain, comarb of Colum-Cille, tower of wisdom and honour; a man to whom the clerics of Erinn gave a bishop's chair for his wisdom and goodness, and to whom the comarbship of Hi had been presented, died happily, after [1175.]

---

[5] *Primate.* ṗṛíṁḟaıɔ (primhfhaid); lit. "chief prophet." See note [3], p. 148.

[6] *In the abbacy.* ı nαbɒaıne; i.e. in the abbacy, or government of the monastery, founded by Colum-Cille.

recles Coluim Cille. Gillamoliac .h. Branán do oirned ina inadh i comarbus Coluim Cille. Maidm ar Cenel Enda fria nEcmarcach O Cathain, ocus fria Niall O nGairmledaich, ocus ár mór do chur forra.

Kt. Ianair .u. f.; l. xui. Se bliadna feachtmhodad ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Saxuin dinnarbad do Domnall O Briain a Luimnech, tré forbairi do denam forra. Ingen ri Oirgiall, .i. Benmide ingen Donnchada i Cerbaill, ben Conmide i [f]laind, rigan .h. Tuirtri ocus fer li, do éc. Ingen Ruaidri i Concobair, .i. ben Flaithbertaig hi Maoilsoraid, do marbad do macaib .h. Caireallán. Fabur ocus Cenantus fargussad do gallaib, ocus do U Briuin. Lugmag fargussad dona Sagranaib. Cairlén Gall ocus Cenantus ag a ndenum. Ant Iarla Sacranach do ég a nAth cliath do bainne aillse fo gath for a coir, tri mirbuilib Brigde ocus Coluim Cille, ocus na naom airdena ira cealla fo mill. Cairlén Slaine araide Ricard Flémenn cona flúaig, arr a fadur ag millead Oirgiall ocus .h. mBriuin ocus fer Midhe, do millead la Maolsechlainn mac mic Lachlainn, la ri Cenél nEogain, ocus la hOirgialla, dú inar marbad ced nó mira iná do Gallaib, cenmotát mna ocus leinim, ocus eic an cairléin, cona terno duine a mbethaid arr an gcairlen; ocus fo farraiged trí cairleán a Midhe ar na marach ar oman Ceneoil Eogain, .i. cairlén Cenannsa, ocus cairlén Calatruim, ocus cairlén Daire Fatraic. Cumuige O Floinn, ri .h. Tuirtri ocus fer

---

[1] *Dubh-regles*; i.e. "the black abbey church."

[2] *Gillamoliac*. This name is more usually written Gilla-Mac-Liag, which is Latinized *Gelasius*. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 408, and note [2], p. 148, *supra*.

[3] *Benmidhe*; lit. "the woman of Midhe (or Meath)."

[4] *Gall*. There is probably some mistake in the text, as there is no trace of any "castle of Gall." The expression ag a ndenum; lit. "at their making," implies that more than

choice suffering, in the Dubh-regles[1] of Colum-Cille. A.D.
Gillamoliac[2] O'Branain was ordained in his place, in the [1175.]
comarbship of Colum-Cille. A victory was gained over the Cenel-Enna, by Echmarcach O'Cathain and Niall O'Gairmledhaigh, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them.

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 16th of [1176.]
the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The Saxons were expelled from Luimnech by Domhnall O'Briain, by laying siege to them. The daughter of the king of Oirghiall, i.e. Benmidhe,[3] daughter of Donnchadh O'Cerbhaill, wife of Cumhuighe O'[F]loinn, queen of Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí, died. The daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, i.e. the wife of Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of O'Cairellain. Fabhar and Cenannus were wasted by the Foreigners, and by the Ui-Briuin. Lughmhagh was wasted by the Saxons. The castles of Gall[4] and Cenannus in process of construction. The Saxon Earl[5] died in Ath-cliath of an ulcer which attacked his foot, through the miracles of Brighid and Colum-Cille, and the other saints whose churches he had spoiled. The castle of Slane, in which was Richard Fleming with his forces, from which they were ravaging Oirghiall, and Ui-Briuin, and Feara-Midhe, was spoiled by Maelsechlainn, son of Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and by the Oirghialla; on which occasion a hundred, or more, of the Foreigners were slain, besides the women, and children, and horses of the castle; so that no man escaped alive from the castle; and three castles in Midhe were deserted on the morrow, through fear of the Cenel-Eoghain, viz.:— the castle of Cenannus, and the castle of Calatruim, and the castle of Daire-Patraic. Cumhuighe O'Floinn, king

---

one castle is referred to; but the entry in Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. is caiſlen gall ga ḃenaṁ i cCenannuſ; i.e. "a castle of the foreigners in process of construction at Cenannus (Kells)," which is doubtless the correct reading.

[5] *Saxon Earl*; i.e. Strongbow.

Lí ocus Dal Araide, do marbad do Conmide, .i. da bratharr féin, ocus do feruib Lí.

Kt. Enair .uii. f. ; l. xxuii. Seacht mbliadna feachtmada ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Dún da leccglair do milled do tSeon do Cúrri ocus dona ruidriub tancadar maille frir, ocus cairlén do denam doíb ann arr a tucrad maidm rá dó for Ulltoib, ocus maidm for Cenél nEogain ocus for Oirgiallaib, dú nar marbad Conchobar O Cairellén, .i. toisech Clainne Diarmada, ocus in ro marbad maiti iomda eli. Do rad, dana, Conchobar O Cairellán maidm for O Maeldoraid ocus for cenél Conaill, dú in ro marbad ár cenél Enna im mac hI Serrig, ocus im maicib iomda eli airchena. Milid Gócan, cona ruidriub, do breic do Muirchertach mac Ruaidri hI Conchobair co Ror Comáin, do milled Connacht, ar ulca ré nathair. Ro loisced umorro, Connachta ro cedóir. Tuaim, dono, ocus cella an tíre do milled ar ulca frir na Gallaib, ocus tucrad maidm forr na Gallaib, .i. Ruaidri O Conchobair co bfertaib Connacht maille frir; ocus ro díchuirred ar eicin arr an tir amach iad. Ro ball, dono, Ruaidri O Conchobair a mac iarrin a ndigail an turuir rin. Oeb O Neill, .i. rí Ceneoil Eogain re hathair, ocus ríbamna Erenn uile, do marbad le Maelrechainn mág Lachlainn, ocus la hArgal mág Lachlainn. Argal fein, dono, do marbad dO Neill aga marbad anfein. An Timpanach .h.

[1] *Muirchertach.* The name Murchadh (Murrough), as written in the Annals of the Four Mast. and of Ulster, and in the Dublin Annals of Inisfallen, appears to be the correct form.

[2] *Burned.* There is apparently some confusion between this entry and the next, the events of both of which form only one entry in the Annals of Ulster and of the Four Masters. The record in the latter chronicle runs thus:—"ro loiscred dona Connachtaig ro cedóir Tuaim da gualann ocus cealla an tire airdena, ar na hairrdís Goill innti," i.e. "The Connachtmen, however, burned Tuaim-da-ghualann (Tuam) and the other churches of the country, in order that Foreigners should not rest in them." The Dublin Annals of Inisfallen, compiled by the late Dr. O'Brien, Titular Bishop of Cloyne, and his co-labourer the Abbé Conry, represent the English

of Ui-Tuirtre, and Feara-Lí, and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cumhidhe, i.e. his own brother, and by the Feara-Lí. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. [1177.] Dun-da-lethghlais was spoiled by John de Curci and the knights who came along with him; and they built a castle there, from which they gained a victory twice over the Ulidians, and a victory over the Cenel-Eoghain and over the Oirghialla, in which Conchobhar O'Cairellain, i.e. the chief of Clann-Diarmada, was slain; and in which many other nobles were slain. Conchobhar O'Cairellain, indeed, gained a victory over O'Maeldoraidh and the Cenel-Conaill, in which a great number of the Cenel-Enna were slain, along with the son of O'Serrigh, and many other chieftains likewise. Milo de Cogan, with his knights, was brought by Muirchertach,[1] son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, to Ros-Comain, to spoil Connacht, through hatred towards his father. Connacht, truly, was thereupon burned.[2] Tuam, moreover, and the churches of the country, were destroyed, through hatred towards the Foreigners; and they, i.e. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and the men of Connacht along with him, gained a victory over the Foreigners, and drove them by force out of the country. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, moreover, blinded his son afterwards, in revenge for this expedition. Aedh O'Neill, i.e. king of Cenel-Eoghain for a time, and royal heir of all Erinn, was slain by Maelsechlainn Mac Lachlainn, and by Ardghal Mac Lachlainn. Ardghal himself, also, was slain by O'Neill when he (*O'Neill*) was being killed there. The Timpanach[3]

as having burned the territory of Connacht in their progress.

3 *Timpanach*; i.e. the tympanist. The Irish would seem to have anciently had a stringed musical instrument called a timpan, or tympanum. In the Book of Leinster (MS. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 12th cent.) one is referred to having only three strings: fer bec tri thét ina thimpan (*fer bec tri thét ina thimpan*), "a little man with three strings in his timpan." See H. 2. 18, T. C., D.; fol. 206, b. 2.

Coinnicén, ollam tuaiscirt Erenn, do marbad do Chenél Conaill, cona mnaoi ocus cona muinntir. Sluaigeð la Seon do Cúigi ocus lar na fidemiu a n'Dal Araide, dár marbrat Domnall mac mic Cathasaig, rí Dal Araide. Tánic, dono, Seon don tusus cetna a nIb Tuirtri ocus a brefraiþ Lí, corro loisc Cumuige O Floinn Airrthir Maige feme, ocus co ro loisc Cul rathain, ocus cealla imda eli.

Kl. Ernaiz i. f.; l. ix.; ocht mbliadna .lxx. ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna; céd bliadain noidecda. Uilc mor do denum á Cenel Móain an bliadain sin, .i. muinntir Domnaill 1 Gairmleghaigh do marbad Concobair mic Conallaig 1 Luinig ar lár tige Domnaill 1 Gairmleghaigh fein, a meabail, ar comairce airchindig na hErnaide. Aittóisech do denum do Domnall O Gairmleghaigh, ocus Cenel Móain do tabairt toisigechta do Ruaidri O Flaithbertaigh. Domnall mac Domnaill 1 Gairmleghaigh do marbad a meabail le clainn 1 Flaithbertaigh ocus le clainn n'Donnaill airchena; ocus Tigernan mac Raghnaill mic Domnaill, ocus ochtar lain biatach do Cenel Móen ar aon rú. Gaod adbail do doighecht isin mbliadain si, co ro trascair bliadh mor do coilltib, ocus drídbadaib ocus do failgiu ra móraib fri lár, ocus co ro trascair fór re .xx. palach, uel paulo plus, a n'Doire Coluim Cille. Is an mbliadain sin, dono, tainic Seon do Cúig[i] cona fidemiu co Dún, ar srechaib co machaire Conaille, co

[1] *He burned;* i.e. O'Floinn. The Annals of the Four Masters represent De Curci as the incendiary, which is more likely to be correct.

[2] *First year of nineteen;* i.e. the first year of the Cycle of 19.

[3] *Under the protection.* The meaning is, that when Conchobhar O'Luinigh, or Conor O'Looney, was slain, he was under the protection, or guarantee, of the Airchinnech (Herenach) of the Ernaidhe, a church which gave name to the parish of Ernaidhe, now Urney, situated in the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, to the south of Lifford.

[4] *Was deposed.* The phrase "aittóisech do denum do Domnall O Gairmleghaigh," literally translated, would read "an ex-chieftain was made of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh, (or Daniel O'Gormley)."

[5] *Biatachs.* The *Biatach* was an

O'Connicén, *chief* poet of the North of Erinn, was slain by the Cenel-Conaill, together with his wife and family. A hosting by John de Curci and the knights, into Dal-Araidhe, on which occasion they slew Domhnall, grandson of Cathusach, king of Dal-Araidhe. John went also, on the same expedition, into Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí; but Cumhuighe O'Floinn burned Airther-maighe before him; and he burned[1] Cul-rathain, and many other churches. A.D. [1177.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 9th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand; the first year of nineteen.[2] Great crimes were committed by the Cenel-Moain in this year, viz.:—the people of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh killed Conchobhar, son of Conallach O'Luinigh, in the middle of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh's own house, in treachery, *though he was* under the protection[3] of the airchinnech of the Ernaidhe. Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh was deposed[4] from being chief, and the Cenel-Moain gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. Domhnall, son of Domhnall O'Gairmleghaigh was slain, in treachery, by the sons of O'Flaithbhertaigh and the other sons of Domhnall; and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domhnall, and eight full biatachs[5] of the Cenel-Moain, *were slain*, along with them. Very great wind came in this year, which prostrated large tracts of woods and forests, and huge trees; and it moreover prostrated six score large trees, vel paulo plus, in Doire-Choluim-Chille. It was in this year, also, that John de Curci, with his knights, came to[6] Dún, on a preying expedition to Machaire-Conaille, when they plundered several [1178.]

---

extensive farmer who held his land subject to the condition of having to supply a certain amount of food (*biad*) to his lord, as well as to strangers and guests quartered on him by his chieftain. Instead of *lán biatach*, the Four Masters employ the term *maithib* (dat. pl. of *maith*, "good"), and conventionally signifying "nobles," or "gentlemen."

[6] *To.* co. The Annals of Ulster read "o" ("from"), which is more correct, as De Curci was at this time residing at *Dún*, or Downpatrick.

ro airgset muinterа iomδa, ocus co raδatar aiδče a longphuirt a nglinn Riγe. Tanic dono Murchad O Cerbaill, rí Oirgiall, ocus mac Duinnsleibi, .i. rí Ulaδ, čuca an oiδče sin; ocus tucsat telcaδ δó. Ro ṁeabad for γallaib ocus ro cuired a ndeirg ár. Tanic dona an Seon cedna ar srechaiδ a nDál Araiδe, ocus a nUíδ Tuirtri. Tuc, dona, Cúṁoiγe O Flóinn, rí .h. Tuirtri ocus brer Lí telcaδ δoiδ. Ro ṁoiγ, dono, an caδ sin for γalloiδ, ocus ro cuired a nár.

Kt. Enáir 11. f.; l. xx. Noi mbliadna reachtmada ar ced, ar mile, air an Tigerna; .i. an dara bliadain noiδegda, in trear bliadain for birex. Siδ do δenum do Donnchaδ .h. Cairellán, ocus do clainn Diarmata uile, re Cenel Móien ocus re .h. nGairmleghaiγ, .i. re hAṁlaib mac mic Máien, .i. derbrathair mna Donnchada 1 Cairellén, ar lár tempail Arda graδa, rá ṁonnuiδ Domnaiγ ṁoir ocus na hEpnaide, ocus Arda graδa. .h. Gairmleghaiγ, dono, do δoiγechtsin ló ar na ṁarach do γabáil tuilled glána co teč Donnchada 1 Cairellán. Meabal ainbrial do δenum ar lár an airechta a ndorus tige 1 Cairellan, a briaδnure a derbbrethar rein, .i. mna Donnchada, .i. é rein ocus triar δá muinnter maille rir [do marbaδ]. Arda Mača do lorcad ex maiore parte, .i. na huile regléra ocus na huile templa, conmoδá regler Brigde, ocus tempal na Pertа. Cealla δíre hEogain o δleiδ buδ δer ropoliṁugad tria čogad ocus tria δočmataiγ an

[1] *Gave him battle*; i.e. gave battle to De Curci. The word telcuδ, translated battle, literally means a "casting," or "hurling," being the infinit. sub. of the verb teilgim (do-eilgim), "I cast loose," or "hurl." In the Annals of Ulster the word is written in two different ways, taelcad and tailcad, both incorrect.

[2] *Nineteen*; i.e. the Cycle of the moon, or Cycle of 19.

[3] *Domnach-Mór*. There are a great many churches of this name in Ireland, but the church here meant was that of Domhnach-mor-Maighe-Itha, now Donaghmore, in the parish of the same name, barony of Raphoe, co. Donegal.

[4] *Ernaidhe*. See note [3], p. 156.

[5] *His*; i.e. Amhlaibh O'Gairmledhaigh's.

[6] *Were slain*. The corresponding words in the text, (do marbad), are supplied from the Annals of Ulster.

families, and were for a night encamped in Glenn-righe. Murchadh O'Cerbhaill, king of Oirghiall, and Mac Duinnsleibhe, i.e. the king of Uladh, came to them, however, on that night, and gave him battle.[1] The Foreigners were defeated, and put to great slaughter. The same John went also on a preying expedition into Dal-Araidhe, and into Ui-Tuirtre. But Cumhuighe O'Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtre and Feara-Lí, attacked them. This battle was, moreover, gained over the Foreigners, and they were put to slaughter. A.D. [1178.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord seventy-nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand, viz.:—the 2nd year of nineteen;[2] the third year after a bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh O'Cairellain, and by all the Clann-Diarmada, with the Cenel-Moain, and with O'Gairmleghaigh, i.e. with Amhlaibh, grandson of Maen, i.e. the brother of the wife of Donnchadh O'Cairellain, in the middle of the church of Ard-sratha, before the reliquaries of Domhnach-mór[3] and the Ernaidhe,[4] and Ard-sràtha. O'Gairmleghaigh, moreover, came on the day following to the house of Donnchadh O'Cairellain, to obtain additional guarantees. A wicked treachery was committed in the middle of the meeting, in the doorway of the house of O'Cairellain, in the presence of his[5] own sister, i.e. the wife of Donnchadh, viz.:—he himself, and three of his people along with him, [were slain].[6] Ard-Macha was burned ex majore parte, i.e. all the regleses, and all the churches, except Regles-Brighde[7] and Tempul-na-ferta.[8] The churches of Tir-Eoghain, from the mountain southwards, were evacuated this year through war and distress. [1179.]

The persons slain were, of course, O'Gairmleghaigh, or O'Gormley, and his companions.

[7] *Regles-Brighde;* i.e. the abbey-church of Brigid.

[8] *Tempul-na-ferta.* "The church of the graves (of the reliquaries)." The earliest church founded at Armagh. See Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh* (Lusk, 1860), p. 7, sq.

bliadain ri. Gillaadomnaig O Forannáin, airchinnech Ardа fratha, et Moelmuire mac Gillacomáin, fecnapad an baile cetna, in Cairto quieuerunt. Cluana[1] ocus Ard fratha, ocus Domnach mór[2], ocus an Ernaidhe[3] tholmugad o feraib moige hIthe.

Kt. Enáir .iii. f.; l. i. Ochtmada ar ced ar mile aoir an Tigerna. Gilla an Coimdhed[4] .h. Caráin, comarba Patraic, do ég. Raghnall .h. Cairellán do marbad do cenel Móéin a neinech Coluim Cille, ar lár Doire[5]. Macraith[6] .h. Daigri, airchinnech [Doire], do écc. Donnchad .h. Cairelláin do marbad do cenél Conaill, a noígiul a meabla ar O nGairmleghaig, ocus a neinech Coluim Cille. Cath na Conchobar a Connachtaib, dár marbsatar Conchobar Moenmoige Conchobar .h. Ceallaig, .i. ri .h. Maine, ocus Tadg a mac, ocus Diarmaid .h. Ceallaig, ocus maithi .h. Maine uile, a moig Sruthe gealáin a gcinn Daire na gcapall. Muirgher .h. hEidin do marbad. Domnall .h. Cinnéidigh, ri Urmuman, mortuus est.

Kt. Enair .u. f.; l. xii. bliadain ochtmadad ar ced ar mile air an Tigerna. Cath moige Duibdha for clainn Toirrdhealbaigh mhóir hi Conchobair, le Flaithbertach .h. Móeldoraid, ri cenel Conaill, ocus is de goirter cath na ridamhna, andorchuir Brian Luighnech ocus Maghnus, ocus tri mic Aodha mic Toirrdhealbaigh hi Conchobair, .i. Maoilsechluinn ocus Muiredach ocus Muircertach; ocus Aod mac

[1] *Cluana.* cluūa, MS. The name of this church is written "Cluane" in the Annals of Ulster. The church of Cluain-I, or Clooney, in the parish of Clondermot, co. Londonderry, (where there are still some ruins), is apparently meant.

[2] *Domhnach-mor.* See note [3], p. 158.

[3] *Ernaidhe.* See note [2], p. 156.

[4] *Gilla-an-Choimdedh.* This name signifies "Servus Domini."

[5] *In defence.* i neinech. The word neinech has several meanings. It is used to express "protection," "hospitality," and "honour." The sense of the passage is that Raghnall O'Cairellain was slain in revenge for some offence committed by him against the community of Doire (Derry), originally founded by St. Colum Cille.

[6] *Of Doire.* Doire; om. in MS.,

Gilladomhnaigh O'Forannain, airchinnech of Ard-sratha, and Maelmuire, son of Gillacomain, vice-abbot of the same place, in Christo quieverunt. Cluana,[1] and Ard-sratha, and Domhnach-mór,[2] and the Ernaidhe[3] were emptied by the men of Magh-Itha. A.D. [1179.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the first of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Gilla-an-Choimdédh[4] O'Carán, comarb of Patrick, died. Raghnall O'Cairellain was slain by the Cenel-Moain, in defence[5] of Colum-Cille, in the middle of Doire. Macraith O'Daighri, airchinnech [of Doire],[6] died. Donnchadh O'Cairellain was killed by the Cenel-Conaill, in revenge of his treachery[7] towards O'Gairmleghaigh, and in defence of Colum-Cille. The battle of the Conchobhars, in Connacht, in which Conchobhar Maenmaighe killed Conchobhar O'Ceallaigh, i.e. the king of Ui-Maine, and his son Tadhg, and Diarmaid O'Ceallaigh, and all the nobles of Ui-Maine; at Magh-sruibhe-gealain, at the head of Daire-na-capall, *this battle was fought.* Muirghes O'hEidhin was slain. Domhnall O'Cennedigh, king of Ur-Mumha, mortuus est. [1180.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The battle of Magh-Diughbha *was gained* over the sons of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, by Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, (and of it is said "the battle of the royal heirs"); in which were slain Brian Luighnech,[8] and Maghnus;[9] and the three sons of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, viz.:—Maelsechlainn, and Muiredhach, and Muirchertach; and Aedh, grandson of Aedh, [1181.]

---

and supplied from the Annals of Ulster. The preceding word airchinnech is written twice in the MS.

[7] *His treachery.* As related under the year 1179.

[8] *Brian Luighnech.* Son of Turlough O'Conor, called Toirdhelbhach mór, or "the great."

[9] *Maghnus.* Another son of Turlough O'Conor.

mic Oeda mic Ruaidri, ri iartair Connacht, ocus Donnchad mac Briain hi Fallamain, et alii nobiles et ignobiles cum eis. Donnchad mac Domnaill Midig hi Conchobair fo tairising Flaithbertach .h. Moeldoraid do cornum criche Cairpri dó feisin; ocus fucad cuirp na figraide sin iar ná noiged co Cluain mic Nóis, a nochar ligi figraide a sinnsir. Dunlaing .h. Caollaigi, erpuc Leithglinne, quieuit. Alexandair pápa in Cristo quieuit. Tadg O Dálaig, ollam Erenn ocus Alban, in Cristo quieuit. Sittric .h. Cuinn, toisech muinteri Gillcáin, do marbad do mac Oeda .h. Fergail. Donnsleibe O Gadra mortuus est. Sloiged lá Domnall mac Aeda méc Lachlainn, ocus le Cenél nEogain Tealcha óc, a nUlltaib, ocus do bríredar cath ar Ultaib ocus ar Uíb Tuirtri, ocus ar feraib Lí, im Ruaidri mac Duinnsleibi, ocus im Coinnmidi .h. Floinn. Tomaltach O Conchobair do gabail comarbuis Patraic, ocus conderna cuairt Ceneoil Eogain, ocus co tuc bennachtain.

Kt. Enair ui. f.; l. xxiii.; da bliadain ochtmoga ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Sloiged la Domnall mac Lachlainn co Dún mbó a nDáil Riatta, ocus cath do thabairt dóib do gallaib annsein; ocus maidm ar cenel nEogain, ocus Raghnall O Breislén do marbad ann, ocus Gilla Crist .h. Cathán, et alii multi, ocus forcéla Martain do bred do gallaib leo. Aed .h. Caellaigi, erpuc Airgiall, ocus cend canánach, quieuit. Gilla in Coimdeth mac Inlechtair .h. hAinligi, túrrech Ceneoil Doirra, mortuus est. Domnall .h. hUallachán, airdeppuc Muman; Augustin .h. Sealbaig, erpuc puirt Láirge, ocus .h. hAeda, erpuc Corcaige, mortui sunt. Milid Gocán ar ngabáil dó fisi Corcaige ocus

[1] *Ruaidhri.* Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, (or O'Flaherty).
[2] *Alii.* ali, MS.
[3] *Eis.* eis, MS.
[4] *Gospel of Martin.* A MS. copy of the Gospels alleged to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours, and to have been brought to Ireland by St.

son of Ruaidhri,[1] king of the West of Connacht; and Donnchadh, son of Brian O'Fallamhain, et alii[2] nobiles et ignobiles cum eis.[3] (Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech O'Conchobhair, *it was* that brought Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, to defend the territory of Cairpre for himself). And the bodies of those nobles were conveyed, after their deaths, to Cluain-mic-Nois, *and interred* in the sepulchre of the nobles of their ancestors. Dunlaing O'Caellaighe, bishop of Leithghlinn, quievit. Alexander papa quievit in Christo. Tadhg O'Dalaigh, *chief* poet of Erinn and Alba, in Christo quievit. Sitric O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muinter-Gillcán, was slain by the son of Aedh O'Ferghail. Donnsleibhe O'Gadhra mortuus est. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Aedh Mac Lachlainn, and by the Cenel-Eoghan of Telach-óg, into Ulidia; and they gained a battle over the Ulidians, and over the Ui-Tuirtre, and the Feara-Lí, together with Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe and Cumhuighe O'Floinn. Tomaltach O'Conchobhair assumed the comarbship of Patrick, and made a visitation of Cenel-Eoghain, and gave a blessing. A.D. [1181.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn to Dún-bó in Dal-Riada, and they gave battle there to the Foreigners; and the Cenel-Eoghain were defeated, and Raghnall O'Breslen was slain, and Gillachrist O'Cathain, et alii[2] multi; and the Gospel of Martin[4] was carried off by the Foreigners. Aedh O'Caellaighe, bishop of Oirghiall, and head of canons, quievit. Gilla-an-Choimdedh, son of Inlestar O'hAinlighe, chieftain of Cenel-Doffa, mortuus est. Domhnall O'hUallachan, chief bishop of Mumha; Augustin O'Sealbhaigh, bishop of Port-Lairge; and O'hAedha, bishop of Corcach, mortui sunt. Milo de Cogan, after assuming the kingship of Corcach and Des-Mumha; [1182.]

Patrick. See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Four Masters*, note [d], under A.D. 1182; and Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 324–6.

Dermumaṅ, ocus ar nargain dó Aṫa cliaṫ ocus puirt Láirce ocus Corcaige, ocus ar milleḋ Erenn uile, etir ċill ocus tuaiṫ, do ṁarbaḋ do Mac Tire, do riġ .h. mic Caille, ocus ár Gall immailli friss, [i.] mac Sleimne, ocus Tomar rugaċ, ocus Cenn cuilinn, ocus Remunn, ocus da mac Steṁin, ocus moran eli. Maiṫm re Ruaiḋri .h. Conchobair, ocus re Conchobar Moenṁoiġe, for Donnchaḋ mac Domnaill Miṫiġ, ocus for .h. Moeldoraiḋ, ubi multi ceciderunt.

Kt. Enair .uii. f.; l. iiii. Tri bliadna ochtmadaḋ ar ceḋ, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Ruaiḋri .h. Conchobair, ri Erenn, do dul da ailitri do Connġa Feiċin, ocus a riġe dráġbail aġá na mac, .i. aġ Conchobar ṁoenmaiḋe. Henric mac na hImpereire, ri Saxan, mortuus est. Ióreṫ .h. hOeṫa, episcopus .h. Ceinnfealaiġ, quieuit. Domnall mac Gilla Enáin, dux clainni Flaiṫemail, occisus est. Tachar itir an nGilla riabach .h. [F]laiṫbertaiġ ocus mac hI Gairmleġhaiġ, ocus .h. Flaiṫfertaiġ do ṁarbaḋ ann, ocus dream do ċenel Móein do marbaḋ ann. Béce .h. hEgra mortuus est.

Kt. Enáir .i. f.; l. xu.; ceitri bliadna ochtmaḋa,

[1] *Mac Sleimne.* "Son of Sleimin." The Four Mast., at the year 1212, record the killing of the "sons of Sleimhin" in the battle of Coill-na-crann, or Kilmore, in the King's county. And under the year 1227, *infra*, a "Master Sleimhin (or Slevin)" is mentioned.

[2] *Thomas Sugach;* i.e. "Thomas the Merry." Not mentioned in the other chronicles; nor is anything else known to the Editor regarding him.

[3] *Cenn-cuilinn.* This name lit. signifies "Holly-head." It may be a corrupt way of writing the name Cantitunensis (Reimundus Kantitunensis) in Irish. See Cambrensis, *Expugnatio Hibernica*, (ed. Dimock), lib. ii., cap. xxxv.

[4] *Remunn.* In reference to this passage, Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., A.D. 1182, note [e]) understands Reimund de la Grose to be the person here alluded to; but it is more probable that Reimund Fitz-Hugh (Reimundus Hugonides) is meant, as Cambrensis (*Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xxxv.) represents the latter as having been slain in Olethan (Ui-Liathain), a territory now represented by the barony of Barrymore, co. Cork, and adjoining the district of Ui-Mac-Caille, the present barony of Imokilly, in the same county.

[5] *Two sons of Stephen;* or two Fitz-Stephens. Giraldus Cambrensis (*Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xx.) mentions only one, Radulphus, or

and after plundering Ath-cliath, and Port-Lairge, and Corcach; and after destroying all Erinn, both church and territory, was slain by Mac Tire, king of Ui-Mac-Caille, and a slaughter of Foreigners along with him, [viz.]:— Mac Sleimne[1] and Thomas Sugach,[2] and Cenn-cuilinn,[3] and Remunn,[4] and two sons of Stephen,[5] and a great many more. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, over Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech, and over O'Maeldoraidh, ubi[6] multi ceciderunt. A.D. [1182.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Erinn, went on a pilgrimage to Cunga-Feichin, and left his sovereignty to his son, i.e. to Conchobhar Maenmhaighe. Henry, son of the Empress,[7] king of the Saxons, mortuus est. Joseph O'hAedha, bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh,[8] quievit. Domhnall, son of Gilla-Enain, dux of Clann-Flaithemhail, occisus est. A conflict between the Gillariabhach O'Flaithbhertaigh and the son of O'Gairmleghaigh; and O'Flaithbhertaigh was slain there, and a number of the Cenel-Moain were slain there. Becc O'hEghra mortuus est.[9] [1183.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-four years, and a hun- [1184.]

Ralph, the son-in-law of Milo de Cogan. In the Annals of Ulster the names of the persons slain on this occasion are added to the original entry for the year 1182, in a later hand, thus:—Milo Cogan ocus Remonn, ocus Cenn Cuilinn, ocus da mac Steimni, et alii multi; i.e. "Milo de Cogan, and Reimund, and Cenn-Cuilind, and the two sons of Stephen, et alii multi." Mageoghegan, in his translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnoise, says "Miles Cogann, Raymond de la Grose, Kean-Koyleann, and the two sons of Ffitz-Steeven, were killed by Mac Tire, prince of Imokilly."

[6] *Ubi.* ube, MS.

[7] *Son of the Empress.* mac na peperge, MS.; the last word being altered to himperege, by a later hand.

[8] *Bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh.* The territory of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh was nearly co-extensive with the present diocese of Ferns.

[9] *Mortuus est.* The Four Masters observe that Becc O'hEghra (or Beg O'Hara) was "treacherously slain."

ar ceo, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Art .h. Moeilsechlainn, ri Miðe, do marbad do Diarmait .h. Briain a conne ac Druim čuilinn, iar dtoigečt dó do lar a airechta féin, do labra re mac hi Briain a oenar, ocus mac i Briain do feall fair. Amláib mac Fergail hi Ruairc, ri Breifne, interfectus est. Deič tige ričet do maithib muinntire Arda Mača do argain do gallaib na Miðe. Maoliorra .h. Cerbail do gabail comarbuis Patraic, iar ná rácbáil do Tomaltach .h. Conchobair. Maolsechlainn bec .h. Moeilsechlainn do gabáil rige Miðe a haičle báir Art. Caislén do čógbáil la gallaib a Cill fáir. Caislén eli do millead ann la Moeilsechlainn ocus la Conchobar Moenmaige .h. Conchobair, co rochaide moir da gallaib maille riu. Tempall mor Tuama da gualann do čuitim a naén ló eter čend ocus čloič. Carraig Loča Ce do lorcad do čene čaič, .i. ri port ro oirrderc muinteri Maolruanaid, baile na ranic anacal maoine ina daoine da raiď ann, dú in ro millit re ričit no a rečt bričit do daoinib ruaičenta, im čúig ðuoine déc do jiol rig ocus daoiserech, im mnaoi mic Diarmada, .i. ingen hi Eðin, ocus im mnaoi a mic, .i. ingen Domnaill hi Conchobair, ocus im ingen hi Duðda, ocus im mac Donnchada hi Maoilbrenuinn, ocus im

---

[1] *Slain.* In the Annals of Ulster it is stated that he was slain "in treachery, at the instigation of the Gaill (English)."

[2] *Druim-Chuilinn.* The MS. has Druim čuilm̄, the last letter being so written as to represent either an m or in. But the reading in the text is the most probable. There is a place called Druim-Chuilinn (now Drumcullen), in the south of the barony of Eglish, King's co., which was very likely the place of meeting between O'Melaghlin and O'Brien, as it is on the boundary between the ancient territories of Meath and Munster.

[3] *Cill-Fair.* Owing to the aspiration of the f in the last syllable, Cill-fáir is now called Cill-áir, or Killare.

[4] *There.* This seems to be a mistake. It does not appear that there was any castle at Cill-Fair before the one erected in this year, as above recorded; and it certainly is not likely that the English were at this time in alliance with Maelsechlainn and

dred, and a thousand. Art O'Maelsechlainn, king of Midhe, was slain[1] by Diarmaid O'Briain, at a meeting at Druim-Chuilinn,[2] after having come from the midst of his own assembly to speak apart with the son of O'Briain, and the son of O'Briain deceived him. Amhlaibh, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, interfectus est. Thirty houses of the principal persons of the community of Ard-Macha were plundered by the Foreigners of Midhe. Maelisa O'Cerbhaill assumed the comarbship of Patrick, after it had been resigned by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair. Maelsechlainn Bec O'Maelsechlainn assumed the kingship of Midhe after the death of Art. A castle was erected by the Foreigners at Cill-Fáir.[3] Another castle was destroyed there[4] by Maelsechlainn and Conchobhar Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair, and a great multitude of Foreigners along with them. The great church of Tuaim-da-ghualann fell in one day, both roof and stone. The Rock of Loch-Cé[5] was burned by lightning, i.e. the very magnificent, kingly residence of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, where neither goods nor people of all that were there found protection; where six score, or seven score, of distinguished persons were destroyed, along with fifteen men of the race of kings and chieftains, with the wife of Mac Diarmada, i.e. the daughter of O'hEidhin, and his son's wife, i.e. the daughter of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and the daughter of O'Dubhda, and the son of Donnchadh

A.D. [1184.]

O'Conor—much less that they assisted those Irish chieftains to destroy a castle presumably belonging to some Englishman. The Four Masters state that "another castle was plundered by Maelsechlainn and Conchobhar Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair (Conor Moinmoy O'Conor)," and that "many Englishmen were slain there." The Annals of Ulster also record the plundering of the "other castle" in nearly the same words as the Four Masters use, and add "co ꝓocaıꝺe moıꝛ ꝺo Gaıllꝺıb anꝺ," i.e. "with a great multitude of Gaill (English) there."

[5] The Rock of Loch-Cé; i.e. the chief residence of Mac Dermot, where the MS. from which the present collection has been printed is supposed to have been transcribed. See Introduction. This catastrophe is also entered, in an abridged form, under the year 1187.

mac Duinn hi Mannacháin, ocus im dá ingen hi Mandacháin, ocus im mac Maonuig, im daoiseach Cinel mBuilg, ocus imon fagart .h. Maoilbealltoine, ocus im Gillaciaráin .h. Connachtáin, .i. mac óige, ocus coimdel crabaid, ocus im ár diairmidi eli do daoinib maidi; ocus gach aon nach ar loiscedh dib ro baidit irin mbloic maidm buaidertha sin a ndorus an baile, cona riachtaibh a mbedaig arr acht Conchobar mac Diarmada co nuatad beg do glere a muinntiri. Irin Coimne iar nimit corgus do rigned an gniom sin.

Kt. Enáir iii. f.; l. xxvi.; u. bliadna ochtmada ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Merr mor irin bliadain si. Pilip Unresspra, go nGallaibh Erenn uime, a nArd Mača co cend .ui. la ocus .ui. noidce a cert medón an corgus. Ruaidri .h. Conchobair, rí Erenn, do teachtaibh a ailithri, ocus Gaill ocus sir Muman do breith leis dó, .i. Domnall O Briain, gur millset iartar Connacht, etir cill ocus tuaith. Sid iarsin do denam dó fein ocus dá mac, ocus Connacht do roinn etorra. Ceall Dálua dargain ocus do loscad do Cathal carrach mac Conchobair Moenmaige, ocus do Connachtaibh, tarsin sir Muman, a ndigail a ceall do loiscset sir Muman, ocus ár a gcleirech ocus a mban do marbad ocus do loscad ina templaib ocus ina tigib, ocus a liobair, ocus a naidme, [ocus] a feoit do breith leó. Maelisa O Dalaig, ollam Erenn ocus Alban, ocus aro dux Corcaraidhe, ocus aon fogha Erenn ar fad, ar deilb, ocus ar maid, do ég a gCluáin Iraird agá ailithri.

---

[1] *Burned.* The text of the remainder of this sentence is written in the margin, a mark of reference being added.

[2] *Fruit.* The Annals of Ulster have dair mess (dair mess), i.e. "oak crop," or acorn crop.

[3] *Philip Unsessra.* Philip of Worcester. Giraldus Cambrensis gives an account of this foray of Philip's, *Topog. Hib.*, cap. l., and *Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xxv.

[4] *After the men of Mumha;* i.e. after the men of Mumha (or Munster)

O'Maelbhrenuinn, and the son of Donn O'Mannachain, A.D.
and the two daughters of O'Mannachain, and Mac Mae- [1184.]
naigh, chieftain of Cenel-Builg, and the priest O'Mael-
bealtaine, and Gillachiarain O'Connachtain, (i.e. a son of
chastity and lamp of piety), and a countless destruction
besides of good men; and every one of them who was not
burned[1] was drowned in this tumultuous consternation,
in the entrance of the place; so that there escaped not
alive therefrom but Conchobhar Mac Diarmada with a
very small number of the multitude of his people. On
the Friday after Shrovetide this event occurred.

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 26th of [1185.]
the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-five years, and a
hundred, and a thousand. Great fruit[2] in this year.
Philip Unsessra,[3] accompanied by the Foreigners of Erinn,
remained at Ard-Macha during six days and six nights,
in the very middle of Lent. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair,
king of Erinn, came from his pilgrimage; and he took with
him the Foreigners, and the men of Mumha, i.e. Domhnall
O'Briain *and his party;* and they destroyed the West of
Connacht, both church and territory. Peace was afterwards
made by himself and his son, and Connacht was divided
between them. Cill-Dalua was plundered and burned by
Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the
men of Connacht, after the men of Mumha,[4] in retaliation
for their churches which the men of Mumha had burned;
and *for* the slaughter of their clerics and women who were
slain and burned in their churches, and in their houses;
and for carrying off their books, and utensils, [and]
precious things. Maelisa O'Dalaigh, *chief* poet of Erinn
and Alba, and principal dux of Corca-Raidhe, and the
single choice[5] of Erinn as regards grace, form, and good-
ness, died at Cluain-Iraird on his pilgrimage. Amh-

---

had returned home from their foray into the West of Connacht.

[5] *Single choice.* aon rogha (aon rogha); lit. "one choice."

Aiṁláiḃ .h. Muiredhaiġ, erpuc Cenel Eogain, quieuit. Iohannes mac ri Saxan [do ṫeaċt] do ġabáil riġe nErenn, Lucht tri ṫiċit longa, re taob aroiḃe do ġalloiḃ Saxan a nErinn romta, gur ġabrat Aṫ cliaṫ, ocus coigedh Laigen, ocus condernadar cairléin ag tibraid Fachtna ocus ag Ard Finain. Maiṁ ria n'Domnall .h. mBriain for muinter mic rig Saxan, inar marbaḋ iol imad Gall and, um comalta mic rig Saxan. Ruaiḋri .h. Grada, ocus Ruaidri .h. Conaing, do marbad le Galloib acc ar ċairlen tibraid Fachtna. Mac rig Saxan do dul tairis iarsin do corait Uga de Lácí re a athair, uair isse Uga de Lácí ra rig Erenn ar cind mic rig Saxan, ocus ni ro leig dremuib Erenn cis na braiġde dorum. Donnchad mac Domnaill Midich occisus est. Gilla Isa .h. Maoilín, erpuc Maġe hEó, quieuit. Brian Breifnech, mac Toirdhelbaiġ .h. Conchobair, mortuus est. Flann .h. Finnecta, dux cloinne Murchada, mortuus est. Mac Cormaic meic meic Carthaiġ, ri Muman, do marbad do Gallaiḃ Corcaigi. Domnall .h. Gillapatraic, ri Osraiḋe, mortuus est. Maoilsechlainn mac mic Lochlainn, ri Cenel Eogain, interfectus est tre meḋail, o Saxanaiḃ. Diarmait, mac Toirdhelbaiġ .h. Briain, do dallaḋ la brathair fein, hedon la Domnall. Maṫgamain, mac Conchobair Maonmaige, do gabail la Murchad mac Taiḋc .h. Cellaiġ, ocus

[1] *Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain.* The Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters call him "bishop of Ard-Macha (Armagh) and Cenel-Feradhaigh." In the former Annals, (and also in the present chronicle under the next year), he is stated to have been buried in Derry "fo coraiḃ a aṫar, .i. an erpuc .h. Coḃṫaiġ" "at the feet of his father, the bishop O'Cobhthaigh (or O'Coffey)." But, as Dr. O'Donovan remarks (*Four Mast.*, note [2], A.D. 1185), "it looks very odd that a Bishop O'Murray should be the son of a Bishop O'Coffey." His mother may have been of the family of O'Murray, which name he may have adopted.

[2] *Came.* do ṫeaċt. Supplied from Ann. Ult.

[3] *Tipraid-Fachtna;* lit. "Fachtna's well." Giraldus Cambrensis (*Expug. Hib.*, lib. ii., cap. xxxv., ed. Dimock) writes the name "Tibraccia." Tiberaghny, in the parish of the same name, barony of Iverk, and co. of Kilkenny, is the place referred to.

[4] *Ard-Finain.* In the barony of

laibh O'Muiredhaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,[1] quievit. A.D. [1185.] John, son of the king of the Saxons, [came][2] to assume the sovereignty of Erinn, with a fleet of three score ships, (besides what there were of Saxon Foreigners in Erinn before them); and they took possession of Ath-cliath and the province of Laighen, and erected castles at Tipraid-Fachtna[3] and Ard-Finain.[4] A victory was gained by Domhnall O'Briain over the people of the son of the king of the Saxons, in which very many Foreigners were slain, along with the foster-brother[5] of the son of the king of the Saxons. Ruaidhri O'Gradha and Ruaidhri O'Conaing were slain by Foreigners in the slaughter of the castle of Tipraid-Fachtna.[3] The son of the king of the Saxons went across afterwards to complain of Hugo de Laci to his father; for it was Hugo de Laci that was king of Erinn when the son of the king of the Saxons came, and he permitted not the men of Erinn *to give* tribute or hostages to him.[6] Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Midhech, occisus est. Gilla-Isa O'Maeilin, bishop of Magh-Eó, quievit. Brian[7] Breifnech, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Flann O'Finnechta, dux of Clann-Murchadha, mortuus est. The son of Cormac,[8] son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Mumha, was slain by the Foreigners of Corcach. Domhnall O'Gillapatraic,[9] king of Osraighe, mortuus est. Maelsechlainn, son of Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, interfectus est, through treachery, by Saxons. Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, was blinded by his own brother, viz.:—by Domhnall. Mathghamhain, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, was taken prisoner by Murchadh, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh,

---

Iffa and Offa, co. Tipperary. The MS. from this down to 1190, with the exception of some of the entries for 1188, is in a different hand from the preceding.

[5] *Foster-brother.* comaltа; i.e. nursed together, from com = Lat. co, and altа = altus.

[6] *To him;* i.e. to John.

[7] *Brian.* ꝑꝛıan, MS.

[8] *Son of Cormac.* His name was Diarmaid (or Dermot) Mac Carthy.

[9] *O'Gillapatraic.* The Four Masters call him Mac Gillapatraic, the more usual Irish form of the name which is now anglicised Fitzpatrick.

a tigernacal do Domnall .h. Briain. Rige Connacht do gabail do Conchobar Maonmaige.

Kt. Ianair .iiii. f.; l. iii. Se bliadna .lxxx. ar ceo ar mile air in Tigerna. Tachair mor i tuaiscert Erenn an bliadain sin. Aitrigad[1] Domnaill mic Aeda mec Lachlainn, ocus rigad Ruaidri i Laithbertaich ic dreim do Cenel Eogain telca og. Conchobar .h. Flaithbertaich do marbad la Ruaidri .h. Flaithbertaich, la a derbrathair feisin, a nAraind. Derborcaill, ingen Murchada .h. Maoilsechlainn, do dul co Drocet Atha, da ailithri. Ruaidri .h. Conchobair tindarbad dia mac fein, .i. do Conchobar Maonmaige. Donnchadh mac Taidcc .h. Cellaig mortuus est. Maolcalaind O Cleircen, episcopus Slind dá lacha, in Christo quieuit. Celechair .h. Arrhedaig, episcopus Cluana ferta Brenainn, quieuit. Conchobar Maonmaige do techt co Mucart, ocus Aed .h. Ruairc do techt ina tech, ocus braigde do thabairt do Conchobar, ocus Tir Tuathail do tabairt do Connachtuib. Iga de Lácí do Dermag Coluim Cille, do denam cairsein innti, ocus sluag diairmide do Gallaib Lair, uair isin e pa rig Midi ocus Breifni, ocus Airgiall, ocus is do do berta cis Connacht, ocus so gab Erinn uile do Gallaib. Ro bo lán, dona, Midi o Sinainn co fairsi do cairsenaib ocus do Gallaib. Iar tteiscin do int saothar sin, .i. cairsen Dermaige do denam, tanic amach do fechain an cairsein, occus

[1] *Dethronement.* aitrigad. The expression in the Four Mast. is do con a flaithes (do chor a flaithes) "was removed from the sovereignty," which Dr. O'Donovan, through inadvertence, has translated "died."

[2] *Derbhorcaill;* pron. Der-for-gill. She was the wife of Tighernan O'Ruairc (Tiernan O'Rourke), prince of Breifny, from whom she eloped with Dermot Mac Murrough, king of Leinster. Giraldus Cambrensis, (who has been followed by nearly all subsequent writers on the subject), represents this elopement as the proximate cause of the invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans. See *Expug. Hib.*, lib. i., cap. i. But this is more than doubtful. Giraldus refers the elopement to the year 1152. Under 1153, the Four Masters record the return of Derbhorcaill to her husband. An interval of fourteen years elapsed,

and delivered to Domhnall O'Briain. The sovereignty of Connacht was assumed by Conchobar Maenmhaighe. A.D.

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Great contentions in the North of Erinn this year. Dethronement[1] of Domhnall, son of Aedh Mac Lachlainn, and installation as king of Ruaidhri O'Laithbhertaigh, by a section of the Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-óg. Conchobhar O'Flaithbhertaigh was slain by Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, his own brother, in Ara. Derbhorcaill,[2] daughter of Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, went to Droiched-atha, on a pilgrimage. Rúaidhri O'Conchobhair was expelled by his own son, i.e. by Conchobhar Maenmhaighe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh, mortuus est. Maelcalainn O'Cleirchen, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, in Christo quievit. Celechair O'Airmhedhaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn,[3] quievit. Conchobhar Maenmhaighe came to Mucart, and Aedh O'Ruairc went into his house,[4] and gave hostages to Conchobhar, and gave Tir-Thuathail to the Connachtmen. Hugo de Laci *went* to Durmhagh-Choluim-Cille, to build[5] a castle in it, having a countless number of Foreigners along with him; for he was king of Midhe, and Breifne, and Airghiall, and it was to him the tribute of Connacht was paid; and he it was that won all Erinn for the Foreigners. Midhe, from the Sinainn to the sea, was full of[6] castles and of[6] Foreigners. After the completion by him of this work, i.e. the erection of the castle of Durmhagh, he came out to look at the castle, having three Foreigners [1186.]

therefore, between the elopement of Derbhorcaill and the advent of Strongbow and his companions, during which period many other causes occurred to provoke the hostility which led to Dermot's expulsion, and to his subsequent appeal for assistance to Henry II. Her death is recorded under the year 1193, *infra*.

[3] *Brenainn.* ꝑꝛ. for ꝓꝛenainn (Prenainn), MS.

[4] *Went into his house.* This is another way of saying that O'Ruairc submitted to O'Conchobhair.

[5] *To build.* do denaim, for do denam, MS.

[6] *Of.* do. The MS. should probably read da (da=do a), "of his."

triar do gallaib lair. Tainic dona en occlaech do fernuib Miðe da indraigi, ocus a tuagh fa na coim, .i. Gilla gan inathair .h. Miadaig, dalta an tsinnaid feirrin, ocus tuc en puille do ecus ben a cend de, ocus gur tuit eitir cend ocus colaind a clodh an cairlenn. Crirdán .h. Connorchi, espuc Lis mór ocus legaid comarba Petair, in Cristo quieuit. Diarmaid mac Carrgamna occisus est. Murchad .h. Cellaig, ri .h. Maine, occisus est. Gilla Beraich .h. Cillin, fecnap Sil Muiredaig, mortuus est. Amhláib .h. Muiredhaigh, espuc Aird Macha ocus Ceneoil bFeradaigh, locrann foluasta no foillsigedh thúaith ocus egluis, in Cristo quieuit, a nDún Cruithne, ocus a tabairt co honórach co Daire Coluim Cille, ocus a adnacul a taob an teampuil fo chossaib a athar. Fogartach .h. Cerballán do oir[d]ned na ionad. Gilla Crist mac Cathmoil, ri Coirrech Ceneoil Feradaigh ocus na clann, .i. clann Oengusa, ocus clann Duibindrecht, ocus clann Fogartaig, ocus .h. Centrada ocus clainni Colla do fernuib Manach, ocus cenn comairle tuaisceirt Erenn, do marbad la .h. nEicnig, ocus la Muintir Coemáin, ocus a cend do breth leo doib co crích uathaib a gcinn mís iartain. Moeilsechlainn mac Muirchertaig mhéc Lachlainn do marbad do gallaib. Conn .h. Breislén, toisech Fanad, quieuit.

Kl. Ianair u. f.; .l. xuiii. Seacht mbliadna ochtmada ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Ruaidri O Laidhbertaigh, ri Ceneoil Eogain, do marbad ar crechaib a tir Conaill. Druim cliab do argain do mac Maoil-

---

[1] *The Sinnach*; lit. "the fox;" a name by which the chief of the family of O'Caharny of Teffia was known. The circumstances attending the murder of Hugo de Laci have been much misrepresented by writers. Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, A.D. 1186, notes * *) has collected many interesting references to the event.

[2] *Occisus.* occirrur, MS.

[3] *Amhlaibh O'Muiredhaigh*; or Auliffe O'Murray. This is the same

along with him. There came towards him then a youth of the men of Midhe, having his axe concealed, viz. :— Gilla-gan-inathair O'Miadhaigh, the foster son of the Sinnach[1] himself; and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell, both head and body, into the ditch of the castle. Christian O'Connorchi, bishop of Lis-mór, and legate of the comarb of Peter, in Christo quievit. Diarmaid Mac Carghamhna occisus est. Murchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, occisus[2] est. Gillaberaigh O'Cillin, vice-abbot of Sil-Muiredhaigh, mortuus est. Amhlaibh O'Muiredhaigh,[3] bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, a brilliant lamp that used to enlighten laity and clergy, in Christo quievit, in Dun-Cruithne; and he was honourably brought to Doire-Choluim-Cille, and interred in the side of the church, at his father's feet.[4] Fogartach O'Cerbhallain was ordained in his place. Gillachrist Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh and the Clanns, (viz. :—Clann-Aenghusa, and Clann-Duibhinrecht, and Clann-Foghartaigh; and Ui-Cendfada and Clann-Colla, of the Feara-Manach), and head of counsel of the North of Erinn, was slain by O'hEighnigh and Muinter-Caemhain; and they carried off his head, which was obtained from them at the end of a month afterwards. Maelsechlainn, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, was slain by Foreigners. Conn O'Breislén, chieftain of Fanad, quievit. A.D. [1186.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Laithbhertaigh, king of Cenel-Eoghain, was slain while on a predatory excursion in Tir-Conaill. Druim-cliabh was plundered by [1187.]

---

ecclesiastic who is called "bishop of Cenel-Eoghain" under the year 1185.

[4] *His father's feet.* See note [1], p. 170. This entry and the three next are given under the year 1185 in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters.

trechlainn 1 Ruairc, do ri .h. mBriúin ocus Conmaicne, ocus do mac Cathail 1 Ruairc, ocus do gallaib na Mide maille rú. Acht cena, do róine Dia ocus Colum Cille firt amra orra annsin, .i. ro marbad mac Moéiltrechlainn 1 Ruairc ria cionn caoiciðir iarsin a Conmaicne, ocus ro tallad mac Cathail 1 Ruairc le .h. Móeldoraid, .i. Flaithbertach, a neinech Coluim Cille, ocus ro marbad ré .xx. doer gráda mic Moeiltrechlainn ar fut Conmaicne ocus caithri Druma cliab, tre mírbail Dé ocus Coluim Cille. Carrag Loca Cé do lorcad a medón lói, du in ro báidhed ocus in ro loisced il imad doeinið, im ingen .h. Eidin, .i. Duibergra ingen Ruaidri hi Eidin, ben Conchobair mic Diarmada, ri Moige Luirg.

Kt. Ianair .ui. f.; l. xxix.; ocht mbliadna ochtmada ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Ruaidri .h. Canannan, rí ceneoil Conaill fe heð, ocus ríðamna Erenn bór, do marbad do [F]laithbertach .h. Moeldoraið tria meabail, ac droicet Sligig, .i. iar na brégad do lár Druma cliab amac, ocus brathair dó do marbað maille fris, ocus drem dá muinnter. h. Gairb, toisech fer Droma, isré ro immir láma ar .h. Canannáin, ocus ro marbad é fein le muinnter Echmarcaig 1 Docarataigh a noigail hi Canonnáin. Domnall .h. Canannain do ledrad a coisri dia cuaið fein a nDoire, ag buain arclainn connaig, ocus a ég de tria ercaine tráma Coluim Cille. Martain .h.

---

1 *The son.* In the Annals of Ulster he is called Aedh, or Hugh.

2 *Cathal.* The MS. has mac Moeiltrechlainn, "son of Maelsechlainn," but it should be "son of Cathal," as in the Annals of Ulster.

3 *Were slain.* The words ocus ro marbad ré .xx. doer grada, "and six score of the favorites . . . . were slain," are written twice in the MS., i.e. at the bottom of one page and the beginning of the next.

4 *Burned.* This seems to be an abridged repetition of the catastrophe recorded under the year 1184.

5 *Ua Gairbh.* The Four Masters call him Maghnus O'Gairbh, or Manus O'Garve.

the son[1] of Maelsechlainn O'Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicne, and by the son of Cathal O'Ruairc, and the Foreigners of Midhe along with them. But God and Colum-Cille wrought a remarkable miracle against them there, viz.:—the son[1] of Maelsechlainn O'Ruairc was killed in Conmaicne before the end of a fortnight afterwards, and the son of Cathal[2] O'Ruairc was blinded by O'Maeldoraidh, i.e. Flaithbhertach, in revenge of Colum-Cille; and six score of the favorites of the son[1] of Maelsechlainn were slain[3] throughout Conmaicne and Cairpre-Droma-cliabh, through the miracle of God and Colum-Cille. The Rock of Loch-Cé was burned[4] at mid-day, where a great many people were drowned and burned, along with the daughter of O'hEidhin, i.e. Duibhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri O'hEidhin, wife of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg. A.D. [1187.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 29th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Canannáin, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time, and also royal heir of Erinn, was slain by [F]laithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, through treachery, at the bridge of Sligech, i.e. after being enticed out from the middle of Druim-cliabh; and a brother of his was slain along with him, and a number of his people. O'Gairbh,[5] chieftain of Feara-Droma, it was that laid hands on O'Canannáin; and he was himself slain by the people of Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh, in revenge of O'Canannáin. Domhnall O'Canannáin wounded his foot with his own axe, at Doire, while cutting[6] a piece of wood; and he died thereof through the curse of the community of Colum-Cille. Martin O'Brolaigh, chief sage [1188.]

---

6 *While cutting;* ag buain (ag buain). In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster the expression is i gaitc, which Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Masters*, note p, A.D. 1187) translates "while stealing." But the primary meaning of gaitc is to "cut off," or "sever." See O'Donovan's *Supplt. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, under gatam.

Broiaig, ard egnaig Goeidil uile, ocus airdri feilei[g]inn Ard Macha, do éc. Aṁlaib .h. Daigri do tocht co hí dá oiliri, ocus a éc a nhí iar naiṫriġe ṫoġhaide. Gaill ċairlen Muiġe Caba, ocus dremm do Uíb Echaċ Ulad, do ṫoigeċt ar creic a tír Eogain co torrachtadar co Leim Neill, ocus go ro ġaḃrat bú anndin. Teid Domnall mág Laċlainn na ndeghaid, ocus ruc orra ag Caḃán na gcrann ard, co tardrat deabaiḋ ḃóiḃ, ocus gurro ṁuiġ for na Galloib, gur cuired a ndeiġ ár, ocus co tardad rádhaḋ do ġall ġai irin rí a aonur, co torcair anndin a brritġuin an ṁádṁa, .i. Domnall mac Aoḋa méġ Laċlainn, ri Oiliġ, ocus riḋamna Erenn ar cruaṫ, ocus ar ċeill, ar ċigeḋur, ocus ar threabaire; ocus rucaḋ an la sin fein co hArd Macha, ocus ro haḃnacaḋ co honorach. Sluaiġed la Seon na Cúirti ocus la Galloib Erenn uile, a Connachta, mailli re Conchobar .h. nDiarmada, ocus mac Ruaidri hI Conchobair mur oen riú. Tinoilis rí Connacht, .i. Conchobar Moenṁoiġe, maiṫi Connacht uile, ocus tic Domnall .h. Briain go ndreim do feruiḃ Muman [i roċ]raide rí Connacht. Ro loiscred na Gaill cuid do cellaib Connacht, ocus ni ro leiged na Goidhel ġoeiled oroile doiḃ. Impait, umorro, na Gaill tar a nair a hiarthur Connacht co ranġadur Err dara, do dul a tír Conaill. Cruinniḋer .h. Moeldoraiḃ, .i.

---

[1] *Leim-Neill*; lit. "Niall's Leap." The Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters have Leim-mic-Neill ("the son of Niall's Leap"), which seems to be the correct form. It was the name of some place in the neighbourhood of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, called after Donnagan, son of Niall, son of Maelduin, son of Aedh Oirdnighe, monarch of Ireland, who died in the year 819. See O'Donovan's *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1188, note [2].

[2] *Royal heir.* riḋamna. This word which means literally "materies regis," is usually translated royal heir, for want of a better synonyme; but the context implies only that Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, on account of the qualities attributed to him, was worthy to be king of Erinn.

[3] *In the host.* . . . raide, MS. Some letters erased. The reading i roċraide is restored from the Annals of Ulster.

[4] *Of some others.* Instead of the clause in the text, "7 ni ro leiged na

of all the Gaeidhel, and chief lector of Ard-Macha, died. A.D. [1188.] Amhlaibh O'Daighri went to Hi on a pilgrimage, and he died in Hi after select penance. The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Cobha, and a party of the Ui-Echach-Uladh, went on a preying excursion into Tir-Eoghain, until they arrived at Leim-Neill,[1] where they seized cows. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn went after them, and overtook them at Cabhán-na-crann-ard, and gave them battle; and the Foreigners were defeated and put to great slaughter; and a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, who fell there in the heat of the battle, viz. :— Domhnall, son of Aedh Mac Lachlainn, king of Oilech, and royal heir[2] of Erinn as regards figure, intelligence, hospitality, and wisdom ; and *his body* was conveyed on the same day to Ard-Macha, and honourably interred. A hosting into Connacht by John de Curci and the Foreigners of all Erinn, accompanied by Conchobhar O'Diarmada and the son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. The king of Connacht, i.e. Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, assembles the chieftains of all Connacht, and Domhnall O'Briain, with a number of the men of Mumha, comes in the host[3] of the king of Connacht. The Foreigners burned some of the churches of Connacht, and the Gaeidhel did not allow them *to effect* the demolition of some others.[4] The Foreigners, moreover, turned back from the West of Connacht, until they reached Es-dara, to go into Tir-Conaill. O'Maeldoraidh, i.e. Flaithbhertach, assembles

---

Gaeidhel ngaeilec oroile doib," "and the Gaeidhel did not allow them *to effect* the demolition of some others," the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters read "7 ní ro leicset gcoiliuḋ doib," which Dr. O'Donovan freely translates "but they [i.e. English] made no delay," but which should be rendered "and they did not allow them [the English] to disperse." Possibly the word oroile, considered by the Editor to be a mistake for aroile, and translated "some others" is meant for o aroile, "from each other," in which case the translation should be "and the Gaeidhel did not allow them [the English] to disperse."

Flaithbertach, maithe cenel Conaill na gcoinne co Druim cliabh; ocus do cualadar na Gaill sin fo loiscset err tara co léir, ocus cloaid tar a nair a gCorrshliab, ocus tucsat Connachtaig ammus forra a gCorrshliab, ocus fo éuisset a nár. Ro marbad, dona, morán dá maithib. Torchuir ann, dona, Murchad mac Fergail .h. Moelruanaid, ocus Maelsechlainn .h. Matadain, et alii multi cum eis. Gilla Crist mac Congalaig .h. Muiredaig mortuus est; ocus fagbuid na Gaill in tír can a bec do milleḋ don cur sin. Etain ingen .h. Cuinn, rigan Muman, do bi ga hailitri ic Doire, do ec iar mbuaid o doman ocus o deman. Muirchertach mac Uada .h. Concennainn, ri .h. nDiarmada, mortuus est. Domnall mac Lochlainn .h. Maelruanaid, ocus Fercal .h. Taiḋc in techlaig, ocus Flaithbertach mac Sitrica .h. Finnachta occisi sunt. Muirchertach .h. Brain, ri Bregmaicce, occisus est. Taithleċ mac Conchobair, mic Diarmada, mic Taiḋc .h. Maelruanaid, occisus est.

Kt. Ianair i. f.; l. x.; ix. mbliadna ochtmogad ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Domnall mac Muirchertaich meg Laċlainn [do marbad] do Galloib Dal Araidi acu fein. Murchad O Cerbail, airdri Oirgiall, do ec isin mainistir mór iar naitrigi togaide. Ard Macha do lorcad o chrorra Brigde co recles Brigde, itir raith, ocus trian, ocus tempall. Echmilid mac mic Cana, fonus ocus fodartain Tire hEogain uile, do ec. Mac na hoiḋce O Maelruanaid, ri brer Manach,

[1] *Left the country.* The Annals of Ulster add ar eicin (ar eicin), "by compulsion." This clause is evidently misplaced, and should follow the expression "et alii multi cum eis" in the preceding sentence.

[2] *Breghmhaighe.* The Annals of Ulster read bregmuine (Breghmhuine), which is the correct form. The name is still preserved in that of the barony of Brawny, co. Westmeath.

[3] *Was slain.* The corresponding expression in the text, [do marbad], is supplied from the Annals of Ulster.

[4] *With themselves.* The MS. has aca for aca (with them), as in the Annals of the Four Masters. The Annals of Ulster read acu.

[5] *The great monastery;* i.e. the Abbey of Mellifont, in the co. of Louth.

[6] *Crossa-Brighde,* i.e. "Brigid's

the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill to Druim-cliabh, to meet them; and when the Foreigners heard this they burned Es-dara entirely, and turned back into Corr-sliabh; and the men of Connacht made an attack on them in Corr-sliabh, and put them to slaughter. Many of their principal men were slain. Murchadh, son of Ferghal O'Maelruanaidh, and Maelsechlainn O'Matadhain, fell there also, et alii multi cum eis. Gillachrist, son of Congalach O'Muiredhaigh, mortuus est; and the Foreigners left the country[1] without injuring much of it on this occasion. Etain, daughter of O'Cuinn, queen of Mumha, who was on a pilgrimage at Doire, died after triumphing over the world and the devil. Muirchertach, son of Uada O'Concennain, king of Ui-Diarmada, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Lochlainn O'Maelruanaidh, and Ferghal O'Taidhg-in-Teghlaigh, and Flaithbhertach, son of Sitric O'Finnachta, occisi sunt. Muirchertach O'Brain, king of Breghmhaighe,[2] occisus est. Taithlech, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, occisus est. A.D. [1188.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord eighty-nine years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Domhnall, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, [was slain][3] by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, *whilst staying* with themselves.[4] Murchadh O'Cerbhaill, chief king of Oirghiall, died in the great monastery,[5] after choice penance. Ard-Macha was burned from Crossa-Brighde[6] to Recles-Brighde,[7] including Rath and Trian,[8] and churches. Echmilidh, son of Mac Cana, the happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eoghain, died. Mac-na-hoidhche[9] O'Maelruanaidh, king of Feara-Manach, was [1189.]

crosses." "These crosses probably marked boundaries and limits of certain jurisdiction; but where they stood it is impossible now to pronounce." Reeves's *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 20.

[7] *Regles - Brighde.* The abbey church of St. Brigid. *Ib.*, p. 25.

[8] *Rath and Trian.* See note [6], p. 67.

[9] *Mac-na-hoidhche;* which signifies "son of the night."

do airiġaḃ, ocus i dul doċum i Ceṗṗail, ocus sluaġ Gall do teachd ir [in] tir; ocus comṁaicid .h. Ceṗṗaill ocus .h. Maelruanaid sin, ocus maiġir for .h. Cerbaill, ocus marbtar O Maelruanaiḃ. Conchobar Maonmaiġe, mac Ruaidri, airdri Connacht, ocus riḃdamna Eirenn uile, do marbad da luchd gradha fein, hedon, Muirċertach mac Cathail, mic Diarmada, ocus dá Finnachta, .i. in crosach donn .h. Finnachtaiḃ, ocus an mendtach O Cimliḃcain, tria erail a brathar fein, .i. Conchobair .h. n'Diarmada. A mbeol Toċair Gibbi for marbaḃ. Conchobar .h. n'Diarmada, mac Ruaiḃri i Conchobair, riḃdamna Connacht, do marbad do Cathal ḃarrach, mac Conchobair Maonmaige, a ndigail a athar. Ard Macha do arccain do Seoin na Cúirte ocus do Gallaiḃ. Mac na himperatrix, ri Saxan, do éc. Maolcainnich .h. Feṙċoṁair, ferleiginn Doire, do bathaḃ etir Aird ocus Innis Eogain. Diarmaid mac Toirdhealbaigh .h. Conchobair occisus est. Donnchad .h. Fallamain, uasal facairt, ocus sruth fenois clainni Uatach, quieuit. Murchad O Flannagain, dux clainne Cathail, mortuus est.

Kl. Enáir .ii. f.; [L.].xxi. Nóċad [bliadain] ar ċed ar mile ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Iesu Christi, et secundus annus preparationis birreati, ac .xiiii. annus cicli decennouenalis, atque .c.xxuii. annus undecimi cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Long Cathail crosbderg hi Conchobair, ri Connacht, do ḃáthad ar Loċ Ríḃ, ocus ro báidhed xxxui. uiri im Airechtaċ .h. Raḃuiḃ, dux clainni Tomaltaigh, ocus

---

[1] *Into the country*; i.e. into Feara-Manach, or Fermanagh, then the territory of O'Maelruanaidh (O'Mulroney).

[2] *The Crosach Donn*. This sobriquet signifies the "brown-streaked." The word crosach means cross-streaked, or seamed, and was sometimes applied to persons having scars across the face.

[3] *The Mendtach*; i.e. "the crafty."

[4] *O'Diarmada*. In the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy) the words mac Cormaic ("son of Cormac") are added over the name O'Diarmada.

[5] *Son of the Empress*. Henry II.

dethroned, and he went to O'Cerbhaill; and a Foreign army came into the country;[1] and O'Cerbhaill and O'Maelruanaidh encountered them, and O'Cerbhaill was defeated, and O'Maelruanaidh slain. Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, son of Ruaidhri, chief king of Connacht, and royal heir of all Erinn, was killed by his own favorites, viz. :—Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, and O'Finnachta, i.e. the Crosach Donn[2] O'Finnachta, and the Mendtach[3] O'Cimlidhcain, through the instigation of his own brother, viz. :—Conchobhar O'Diarmada. In the entrance of Tochar-Gibhsi he was slain. Conchobhar O'Diarmada,[4] son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, in revenge of his father. Ard-Macha was plundered by John de Curci and the Foreigners. The son of the Empress,[5] king of the Saxons, died. Maelcainnigh O'Fercomhais, lector of Doire, was drowned between Ard[6] and Inis-Eoghain. Diarmaid, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, occisus est. Donnchadh O'Fallamhain, noble priest, and illustrious senior of Clann-Uadach, quievit. Murchadh O'Flannagain, dux of Clann-Cathail, mortuus est. A.D. [1189.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 21st [of the moon]; ninety [years], and a hundred, and a thousand ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu[7] Christi, et secundus annus præparationis bissexti,[8] ac xiiii. annus cicli decennovenalis,[9] atque cxxuii. annus undecimi[10] cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. The ship of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, was drowned in Loch-Ribh, and thirty-six men were drowned, including Airechtach O'Radhuibh, dux of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and [1190.]

---

[6] *Ard;* i.e. Ardmagilligan, or Tamlaghtard, in the N. of the co. of Londonderry.

[7] *Jesu.* ıhc̄u, MS.

[8] *Præparationis bissexti.* p̄paꝛa-cıonıꝛ bıꝛexcı, MS.

[9] *Decennovenalis.* ꝺecınoū̃naȼ, MS.

[10] *Undecimi.* unꝺecım, MS.

im Conchobar, mac Cathail migarán, mic Toirrdhelbaigh hi Conchobair, ocus im Muirceartach mac n-Diarmada mic Taidg hi Moelruanaid, ocus im Muirgeas mac Uata hi Conchenainn. Duibergra, ingen Diarmada mic Taidg, ben an Cosnamaig hi Dubda, mortua est. Mór, ingen Toirrdhelbaigh hi Conchobair, mortua est. Diarmaid .h. Rabartaigh, abb Dúrmaige Coluim Cille, quieuit. Aillend, ingen Riacáin .h. Moelruanaid, .i. ben Airechtaigh .h. Radbuib, mortua est. Maolrechlainn .h. Nechtain ocus Gillaberaigh .h. Sluaigedhaigh do marbad la Toirrdhelbach mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair. Simón Puér.

Kt. Enáir iii. f.; l. ii.; bliadain ar nocat ar ced, ar mile, air an Tigerna. Ruaidri .h. Conchobair drágbáil Connacht, ocus a dul i Cenel Conaill. Domnall, mac Moeiligra meic ind abaid, mortuus. In gaillim do trágad an bliadain ri, ocus frith tuad innte, ocus láim ón cuirr go céle di; ocus frith fleg innte, ocus trí duirn ocus trí meoir illeithed flenna na fleige rin, ocus láim on ngualuinn a fad. Eachtigern mac Maoilchiaráin, airchenoir Erenn, erpuc Cluana hIraird, mortuus. Cairlén Rada Cuanairtaig do denum. Gaot mór irin bliadain ri.

Kt. Enair iiii. f.; l. xiii.; da bliadain nocat ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Da mac mic Carrgamna, ocus da mac Taidc mic Ualairg, ocus .h. hAirt, ocus

---

[1] *Son of Cathal Migaran.* The Four Masters simply say mac Cathail, "son of Cathal." Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1190, note [n]) thought that the Cathal meant was Cathal Crobhderg, or "Cathal red-fist," who was the brother of Cathal Migaran.

[2] *Son of Tadhg*; i.e. son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.* ad an.) is incorrect in making mac Taidg a family name (Mac Teige) at this period.

[3] *The Cosnamhach Ua Dubhda*, or Protector O'Dowda. The words ben an Cosnamaig hi Dubda (wife of the Cosnamhach O'Dubhda) have been interlined by the orig. hand.

[4] *Aillenn.* The obit of this woman is given by the Four Mast. under the year 1191.

[5] *Simon Puer.* This entry has

Conchobhar, son of Cathal Migaran,[1] son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, and Muirghes, son of Uada O'Concennain. Duibhessa, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg,[2] wife of the Cosnamhach O'Dubhda,[3] mortua est. Mor, daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, mortua est. Diarmaid O'Rabhartaigh, abbot of Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille, quievit. Aillenn,[4] daughter of Riacan O'Maelruanaidh, i.e. wife of Airechtach O'Radhuibh, mortua est. Maelsechlainn O'Nechtain and Gillaberaigh O'Sluaighedhaigh were slain by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. Simon Puer.[5] A.D. [1190.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-one years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair left Connacht and went[6] into Cenel-Conaill. Domhnall, son of Maelisa Mac-ind-abaid,[7] moritur. The Gaillimh[8] became dry this year, and an axe was found in it *measuring* a hand from one point of it to the other; and a spear was found in it, and the breadth of the blade of this spear was three hands and three fingers; and its length was a hand from the shoulder. Echthighern, son of Maelciarain, chief senior of Erinn, bishop of Cluain-Iraird, moritur. The castle of Rath-cuanartaigh was built. Great wind in this year. [1191.]

The kalends of January on the 4th[9] feria, the 13th[10] of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-two years, and a hundred, and a thousand. The two sons of Mac Carghamhna, and two sons of Tadhg Mac Ualairg, and [1192.]

---

been left unfinished. The name of Simon Puer (Poer, or De la Poer) does not occur in the usual lists of the early English colonists of Ireland.

[6] *Went.* The Four Masters add that the object of Ruaidhri's journey was to obtain assistance to recover his kingdom of Connacht.

[7] *Mac-ind-abaid;* i.e. "son of the abbot."

[8] *Gaillimh;* pron. *Gailleeve;* i.e. the Galway river.

[9] *The 4th.* The MS. has III (3), which is wrong.

[10] *The 13th.* The MS. reads XXIII (23), but incorrectly.

Branán mac Branáin, et alii cum eis, do marbad do Gallaib ag Ráith Aeda, ocus dream do Gallaib fein do thuitim ann. Tairdelbach .h. Duibda, ri .h. nAmalgaid ocus .h. bFlaithbertach Muaidhe, do marbad do dá mac a mic fein. Maidm ic Carraid echtarraid for Gallaib, ria muintir Maeilruanaid. Na Giúrnaraigh do marbad ar in Mumain, ocus ár mór immailli friu. Cairlén átha in Urchuir ocus cairlen Cille Bigrige do denum ar in bliadain ri. Oeth .h. Floinn, dux Fíl Moelruain, mortuus est. Eochaid .h. Boeigill do mharbad do Uib bFlaithbertach Arda Fraechta.

Kt. Enair .u. f.; l.xxiii.; tri bliadna nochat ar cet, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Domnall O Briain, locharb foluirdi fidha ocus cogtha, ocus fella adanta eimid Leithe Modha ocus na Muimnech, do dul déc. Goill do theachd ar Innis .h. Finntain, ocus a cur ar eigin di. Cúmidhe O Floinn do marbad do Gallaib. Snechta mór etir dá Chairc ar in mbliadain ri. Diarmaid mac Conbroga hi Dimuraig, dux Clainni Mailisa, ocus ri .h. bFailge fri re fotha, mortuus est. Cathal odar mac meic Carrthaig occisus est. Derbforgaill, ingen Murchada hi Maeilsechlainn, mortua est a nailiri immainistir Drocait átha. Muirchertach, mac Murchada [mic] Murchada, ri .h. Cinnsealaig, moritur. Oeth .h. Moeilbrénuinn, dux clainni Conchobair, occisus est. Macbeathad .h. Dobailén, airchinnech Camcha, mortuus est i nailiri a ninis Clothrann. Gillacrist .h. Muccarán, episcopus Airgiall, quieuit. Cairrlen Domnaig Maigen do denum ar in

[1] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[2] *Giurnassaigh.* This entry is not contained in any of the other Irish chronicles; and the Editor has not been able to identify the persons whose names are disguised under the form "Giurnassaigh."

[3] *Cill-Bixsighe.* Rectè Cill-Bigsighe, or "church of St. Bigsech;" now Kilbixy, a village in the barony of Moygoish, co. Westmeath.

[4] *The 5th.* The MS. reads uii (7th); but the original figure was u (5th), which has been altered to uii by a later hand.

O'hAirt, and Branan Mac Branain, et alii[1] cum eis, were slain by Foreigners at Rath-Aedha; and a number of the Foreigners themselves fell there. Taithlech O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, was killed by the two sons of his own son. A victory was gained at Carraidh-echaraidh, over the Foreigners, by Muinter-Maelsinna. The Giurnassaigh[2] were slain in Mumha, and a great slaughter along with them. The castle of Ath-in-urchair, and the castle of Cill-Bixsighe,[3] were erected in this year. Aedh O'Floinn, dux of Síl-Maelruain, mortuus est. Eochaidh O'Bacighill was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha. A.D. [1192.]

The kalends of January on the 5th[4] feria, the 24th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-three years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Domhnall O'Briain, brilliant lamp of peace and war, and kindling star of the honour of Leth-Modha and the men of Mumha, died.[5] The Foreigners went upon Inis-Ui-Finntain, and were driven therefrom by force. Cumhidhe O'Floinn was slain by the Foreigners. Great snow between *the* two Easters[6] in this year. Diarmaid, son of Cubrogha O'Dimusaigh, dux of Clann-Maelughra, and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, mortuus est. Cathal Odhar, son of Mac Carthaigh, occisus est. Derbhorcaill, daughter of Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, mortua est in pilgrimage, in the monastery of Droichet-atha. Muirchertach, [son][7] of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, moritur. Aedh O'Maelbhrenainn, dux of Clann-Conchobhair, occisus est. Macbethaidh O'Dobhailen, airchinnech of Camach, mortuus est in pilgrimage, in Inis-Clothrann. Gillachrist O'Muccaran, bishop of Airghiall,[8] quievit. The castle of Domhnach-Maighen was erected in this year. Maelsech- [1193.]

[5] *Died.* do dul déc; lit. "went to death." This entry and the two following are given by the Four Masters under the year 1194.

[6] *Between the two Easters;* i.e. Easter Sunday, and Low Sunday, which is usually called "Little Easter." The entry is repeated in the MS.

[7] [*Son.*] [mac]; supplied from the Annals of Ulster.

[8] *Bishop of Airghiall;* i.e. bishop of Clogher.

mbliadain ri. Moelsechlainn mac Donnchada, ri Osraighe, do ég. Inis Clothrann do arcuin do Gillisert mac Goisdealb, cona gallaib, ocus do macaib Gillecrist mic Carrgamna, .i. Gillacroicepráic ocus Amlaib, co muintir Maeilsinna immaille fris. Muirchertach .h. Cerbaill do dallad. Oengus, mac Gormán .h. Ailgusa, quieuit [in] Christo ag á ailithri a nInis Clothrann. ū.ccc.xcuiii.

Kt. Genair uii. f.; l. u.; ceithre bliadna nocat ar ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Echmarcach .h. Cathán do ég a fecht Foil. Sacart mor la do ég. Sitsec .h. Gairmleghaig do marbad do mac Duinnsleibe. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretes, ūi. dc.xlui.; iuxta uero Ebreos, ū.ccc.xcuiii. Ab Incarnatione autem iuxta Ebreos, m̄.ccc.xlui.; secundum Dionisium, m̄.c.xciii.; iuxta uero Bedam ab Incarnatione, m̄.c.lxxxuii. Solaris quidem cicli, .i. cicli .xxuiii. annorum, xix. annis; cicli indictionis .xii. annis. Secundus annis preparationis bissexti; cxxxi. annis undecimi cicli magni parcalis ab initio mundi. Mac Conchobair mic Domnaill gerrlámaig .h. Briain do dallad ocus do frochad lá Gallaib. Mac Maghnusa mic Duinnsleibi do marbad dúa Anluain. Sluaiged le Gillisert mac Goisdealb co hErr Ruaid, ocus ro impó ó Err Ruaid gan rocabsa dont sluaigead sin. Conduintín .h. Briain, erpuc Cill Dalua, do ég. .ū.ccc.xcix.

---

[1] *Osraighe.* orrē, MS.

[2] *Mac Goisdealbh.* The Four Masters say "la macaib Oisdealb," "by the sons of Osdealbh." In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen the name is written Gillibert (or Gilbert) de Nangle; which is correct, as Nangle was the original name of the family subsequently called Mac Goisdelbh, and now Costello.

[3] *Gilla-Croichefraich;* i.e. "servant of Croichefraich," or Cruimther-Fraech, founder and patron of the ancient monastery of Cloone, in the co. Leitrim. For an account of Cruimther-Fraech (i.e. Presbyter Fraechus), see, in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum Hib.*, the places indicated under "Fraichus Magister S. Berachi," 3rd index. His festival was on the 20th of December.

lainn, son of Donnchadh, king of Osraighe,[1] died. Inis-Clothrann was plundered by Gilbert Mac Goisdealbh,[2] with his Foreigners, and by the sons of Gillachrist Mac Carghamhna, viz.:—Gilla-Croichefraich[3] and Amhlaibh, having Muinter-Maelsinna along with them. Muirchertach O'Cerbhaill was blinded. Aenghus, son of Gorman O'Ailghiusa, quievit [in] Christo on his pilgrimage in Inis-Clothrann. v̄.ccc.xcviii.[4] A.D. [1193.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-four years, and a hundred, and a thousand. Echmarcach O'Cathain died in Recles-Poil.[5] The great priest of Hi died. Sitric O'Gairmleghaigh was slain by Mac Duinnsleibhe. Ab initio mundi juxta lxx. Interpretes, v̄i.dc.xlvi.; juxta vero Ebræos, v̄.ccc.xcviii.[6] Ab Incarnatione[7] autem juxta Ebræos, M.ccc.xlvii.; secundum Dionysium, M.c.xciiii.; juxta vero Bedam, ab Incarnatione M.c.lxxxvii. Solaris quidem cycli, i.e. cycli xxviii. annorum, xix. annus; cycli indictionis xii. annus. Secundus annus præparationis[8] bissexti;[9] cxxxi. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. The son of Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Gerrlamhach O'Briain, was blinded and emasculated by Foreigners. The son of Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe was slain by O'hAnluain. A hosting by Gilbert Mac Goisdealbh to Es-Ruaidh; and he returned from Es-Ruaidh without *having obtained* much profit on this hosting. Constantine O'Briain, bishop of Cill-Dalua, died. v̄.ccc.xcix.[10] [1194.]

---

[4] v̄.ccc.xcuiii. These numerals, though added at the end of the entry for A.D. 1193, belong to the next year. They represent the year of the world (5398) corresponding to the A.D. 1194, according to the chronicler's notion of the Hebrew computation.

[5] *Recles Poil.* The abbey church of St Paul, at Derry.

[6] v̄.ccc.xcviii. The MS. has v̄.ccc.xvm (5318).

[7] *Incarnatione.* incarnacione, MS.

[8] *Præparationis.* p̄parac̄ıp, MS.

[9] *Bissexti.* bıſexcı, MS.

[10] v̄.ccc.xcix. These numerals, which refer to the next year, represent the age of the world (5399) corresponding to A.D. 1195, according to the Hebrew computation.

Ict. Enair. i. f.; l. xui.; u. bliadna nóčat ar ced ar mile air in Tigerna, secundum Dionisium. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretes, ūi.dc.xlui; iuxta Ebreos .ū.ccc.xcix. Ab incarnatione iuxta Ebreos, m̄.cccc.xluiii; secundum Dionisium, m̄.c.xcu; secundum Bedam, m̄.c.lxxxuiii. Solaris cicli .xx. annus; tertius annus preparationis bissexti; c.xxxii. annus undecimi cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Flosinc .h. Riacain hi Moeilruanaid, episc Oleinn, in Christo quieuit. Aṫ cliaṫ o droiched Buḋ ṫuaiḋ do loscad. Sloiged la hEóan na Cúirte, ocus la mac Uga de Lací, do ġabáil neirt for ġalloib Laigen ocus Muman. Mac Goisdelb do ġab[áil] . . . . Cathal Croibderg .h. Conchobair, rí Connacht, co foscaitte Connacht, do dul isin Mumain, ocus fo m̄illset caisleán ocus baileḋa iomḋa innte, ocus do fonsat creča móra, ocus tangadar imṡlán. In gilla fronmaol O Dočartaiġ, ocus Cenél Conaill áirčena, do imró ar .h. Maoilduraiḋ. Cathal Croibderg .h. Conchobair, rí Connacht, do chur ṫuaiscert Connacht dá furtacht, ocus caṫ fessénach maille friu. Mórṫinól Connacht la Cathal gCroibderc co háṫ Luain, dú isṫaḃadar dá ced dég uel amplius, co tánic Eoan na Cúirte, ocus mac Uga de Lací, ocus maiṫi Gall na coinne, condesnat a síṫ. Cathal, mac Diarmada, mic Taiḋg hi Moeilruanaiḋ, dinnsorad a Connachtaiḃ isin Mumain, ocus a ṫeacht isin mbliadain cedna tre nert a laṁa a Connachtaiḃ, co ranic cairlén na Cailliġi, ocus fo marḃ daoine iomḋa roime andes conuige sin, ocus do

[1] *Præparationis bissexti.* p̄parāir bissexti, MS.

[2] *Grandson.* h. for Ua (Ua or O'), 'nepos,' MS. The Four Masters say that Florence was the son of Riacan O'Maelruanaidh, or O'Mulroney.

[3] *Was apprehended.* do ġaḃ, for do ġabáil, MS. The entry is incomplete. The Four Masters represent the matter differently, for they say that Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costello, joined Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, in the foray into Munster, which forms the subject of the succeeding entry.

[4] *Safely.* imṡlán. This word,

A.D. [1195.]

The kalends of January on the 1st feria, the 16th of the moon; the age of the Lord ninety-five years, and a hundred, and a thousand, secundum Dionysium. Ab initio mundi, juxta lxx. Interpretes, vi.dc.xlvii.; juxta Ebræos, v̄.ccc.xcix. Ab Incarnatione juxta Ebræos, M.cccc.xlviii; secundum Dionysium, M.c.xcv.; secundum Bedam, M.c.lxxxviii.; solaris cycli xx. annus; tertius annus præparationis bissexti;[1] cxxxii. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Florence, grandson[2] of Riacan O'Maelruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Ath-cliath from the bridge northwards was burned. A hosting by John de Curci and the son of Hugo de Laci, to assume power over the Foreigners of Laighen and Mumha. Mac Goisdealbh was apprehended[3] . . . . . Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, with the army of Connacht, went into Mumha; and they destroyed many castles and towns therein, and committed great depredations; and they returned safely.[4] The Gilla-sron-mhael[5] O'Dochartaigh, and the Cenel-Conaill likewise, turned against O'Maeldoraidh. Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, sent *the men of* the North of Connacht to assist him,[6] and a battalion of mercenaries along with them. A great gathering of *the men of* Connacht by Cathal Crobhderg, to Ath-Luain, where there were twelve hundred men, vel amplius; and John de Curci, and the son of Hugo de Laci, and the nobles of the Foreigners, came to meet him, when they made their peace. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, was expelled from Connacht into Mumha; and he came again in the same year, through the strength of his hands, into Connacht, until he reached Caislen-na-Caillighe;[7] and he killed many persons on his way from the south as far as

owing to the omission of the aspirated letter (ṫ), is now generally written imṫán (imlán.)

[5] *The Gilla-sron-mhael;* i.e. "the pug-nosed fellow."

[6] *Him;* i.e. O'Maeldoraidh, or O'Muldory.

[7] *Caislen-na-Caillighe.* The Hag's Castle, in Lough Mask.

rone creča mora, ocus oirgne, ó nach dernad a sít. Domnall .h. Finn, comarba Bréndinn a gCluain ferta, quieuit. ū.cccc. Reclér Póil ocus Petair, cona templaib, ocus co mbloíb dona ráthaib, do lorcad. Sloiged la Ruaidri mac Duinnsleibe co nGalloib, ocus go macaib rig Connacht, do cum cenel nEogain ocus Airrter. Tancatur, dono, Cenel Eogain Telca óc ocus Airrter co maccaire Airt Maca, co tucrat cat dóib, ocus gurro marbad derg ár a ndoeinib; ocus ro marbad drong do macaib rig Connacht isin maidm sin. Muirchertach mac Muirchertaig méic Lachlainn, rí cenéoil Eogain, ocus ridamna Erenn uile, tuir gaisced ocus engnama Leithe Cuinn, oirgoeiltid Gall ocus caislén, tocbáil[id] cheall ocus cadus, do marbad do Donnchad mac Diorcaid i Cathain a comairle cenel Eogain uile, .i. iar tabairt na tri cretne ocus cánoine Patraic frir a tempul tuaisceirtach Airt Maca reimhe; ocus fucad a corp co Doire Colum Cille, ocus ro hadnaiced co honorach é ann. Mac Diorcaid i Cuirrín do airgiu termainn Dáibeog, ocus ro marbad e fein ind, co ndeirg ár a muinteri, ria cinn míor tria mírbuilib Dáibeooc. Is in mbliadain sin, dono, ro brir Domnall mac Diarmada még Carthaig cath ar gallaib Muman ocus Luimnig, in ro marbad a ndeirg

[1] *As peace was not made with him.* The words ó nach dernad a sith (ó nach dernadh a sith), literally translated, means "since their (or his) peace was not made."

[2] v̄.cccc. The compiler of this chronicle seems to have intended adding here the year of the world (v.cccc.xlix), corresponding to the year A.D. 1196, according to his notion of the Hebrew chronology, in token of the completion of the records for the year; but did not carry out his intention. This conjecture is confirmed by the fact that some of the following entries under this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, and also by the Four Masters, under A.D. 1196.

[3] *Recles.* A *Recles* is generally understood to signify an "abbey church," though sometimes apparently denoting a cemetery. That above referred to was at Armagh.

[4] *Raths.* See note [6], p. 67. In the Four Masters the expression is "go mbloid moir don Rath," "with a great part of the Rath"; but the word ráthaib (abl. pl. of ráth), in the text, would imply that there was more than one enclosure, or building enclosed by a fosse.

that; and he committed great depredations and plunderings, as peace was not made with him.[1] Domhnall O'Finn, comarb of Brenainn at Cluain-ferta, quievit. v.cccc.[2] The Recles[3] of Paul and Peter, with its churches, and a part of the Raths,[4] was burned. A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, with the Foreigners, and with the sons of the king of Connacht, to the Cenel-Eoghain and Airthera. The Cenel-Eoghain of Telach-óg and the Airthera came, however, to the plain of Ard-Macha, and gave them battle, when a great multitude[5] of their people were slain; and a number of the sons of the king of Connacht were killed in this defeat. Muirchertach, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and royal heir of all Erinn, tower of the valour and bravery of Leth-Chuinn, destroyer of Foreigners and of castles,[6] founder of churches and sanctuaries,[7] was slain by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh O'Cathain, by the advice of all the Cenel-Eoghain, viz.:—after having previously sworn to him[8] by the three shrines, and the Canoin-Patraic,[9] in the northern[10] church of Ard-Macha; and his body was conveyed to Doire-Choluim-Chille, and there honourably interred. The son of Bloscadh O'Cuirrin plundered Termonn-Dabheóg, and he himself was killed on account thereof, with a dreadful slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through the miracles of Dabheóg. In this year, moreover, Domhnall, son of Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh, gained a victory over the Foreigners of Mumha and Luimnech, in which a great multitude[5] of

A.D. [1195.]

[5] *Multitude.* áṙ (ár); lit. "slaughter."

[6] *Destroyer of Foreigners and of castles.* The Four Masters say "destroyer of the cities and castles of the Foreigners."

[7] *Sanctuaries.* The word caṫuṙ (cadhus), translated "sanctuaries," actually means "respect," or "veneration;" but the corresponding expression used by the Four Masters is caoiṁ neiṁeaṫ (caoimh-neimhcadh), which Colgan (*Trias Thaumat.*, p. 504, col. 2) renders by "sanctuarium."

[8] *To him;* i.e. after Donnchadh O'Cathain (or Donough O'Kane) had pledged his friendship to Mac Lachlainn, in presence of the sacred things referred to.

[9] *Canoin-Patraic;* i.e. the canon of St. Patrick, supposed to mean the Book of Armagh.

[10] *Northern.* Tuaiṙceṙtach. The Annals of Ulster have ṫeiṙceṙtach (deiscertach), "southern."

ár, ocus in ro ḟíċuir a Luimnech iad iarsin; ocus ro ḟris dá ṁaiḋm eli ḟeor an bliadain sin.

Ict. Enair ii. f.; l. xxuii.; ui. bliadna nocat ar ced, ar mile, ab Incarnatione Domini [recundum] Dionisium; recundum Bedam, ab Incarnatione Domini .m.c.lxxxix. Ab Incarnatione iuxta Ebreos .m. cccc. xlix. Ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretes, .ūi. dc. xlui. Ab initio mundi iuxta Ebreos, ū.cccc. Solaris cicli .xxi. annus; cicli indictionis .xiiii. annus; cicli Lunaris .xui. annus, atque bissextilis annus; c.xxx[iii]. annus undecimi cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. . . . . aiġ hi Cataṙnaiġ, sacart mor Cluana mic Nois, quieuit a mainistir Ċille Bécain, i nouici ṁanaiġ. In banab mor ingen hi Maeilsechlainn dhec. Creċsluaiged la Gallaib na Miḋe a tir .h. mBriuin, co ro compuic .h. Ruairc cona muintir fri, ocus gurro moiġ forr na Galloib, cur marbad ár diáraimi díḃ. Ruaidri .h. Flaitbertaiġ, ri iarṫair Connacht, do ḋul ar muir ar teitheo Cathail Croibdeirc ocus Connachta airchena, ocus a ḋul docum hi Briain. h. Conchobair dá ḋichur o .h. mBriain doriḋiri, ocus a ċur ar muir mar an cedna. Creċa mora do ḋenum ḋó a Conmaicne mara, ocus a nUṁall. Cathal .h. Flaitbertaiġ do marbaḋ. Ruaidri mac Duinnsleiḃe do ḃreṫ hrocraide moire a Connachtaiḃ, im mac Moeilíra hi Conchobair, ocus im mac mic Murchada hi Maeilnambó, ocus im Briain buiḋe .h. Flaiṫbertaiġ; condernat Airġialla, ocus .h. hAnluain, ocus forcla ċeneóil Eogain inneall ar a gcinn, .i. da caṫ ṁóra, co tucrat caṫ dá ċéle, gur

[1] *Two other defeats.* According to the Annals of the Four Masters, in which the entry occurs under the year 1196, the two additional defeats were inflicted by Mac Carthy on the English.

[2] *Atque.* aitque (aitque), MS.

[3] *Bissextilis.* bisextilis (bisextilis), MS.

[4] *Undecimi.* undeximi (undeximi), MS.

[5] *Magni.* mai$\frac{1}{g}$ (for maigni), MS.

[6] . . *aigh.* The MS. is defective; but the defect extends only to the Christian name of O'Catharnaigh.

[7] *Number.* ár (ár); lit. "slaughter."

[8] *Expelled him.* dá ḋichur (da dhichur). The expression is intended to convey that Cathal Crobhderg

them were killed, and through which he afterwards expelled them from Luimnech; and he inflicted two other defeats[1] also in this year. A.D. [1195.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 27th of the moon; ninety-six years, and a hundred, and a thousand ab Incarnatione Domini [secundum] Dionysium. Secundum Bedam ab Incarnatione Domini, M.c.lxxxix. Ab Incarnatione juxta Ebræos, M. cccc. xlix. Ab initio mundi juxta lxx. Interpretes, vi.dc.xlvii. Ab initio mundi juxta Ebræos, v.cccc. Solaris cycli xxi. annus; cycli Indictionis xiiii. annus; cycli lunaris xvi. annus, atque[2] bissextilis[3] annus; cxxx[iii]. annus undecimi[4] cycli magni[5] paschalis ab initio mundi . . . aigh[6] O'Catharnaigh, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit in the monastery of Cill-Becain, in the noviciate of a monk. The great abbess, daughter of O'Maelsechlainn, died. A predatory hosting by the Foreigners of Midhe, into the territory of Ui-Briuin; but O'Ruairc, with his people, encountered them, and the Foreigners were defeated, and a countless number[7] of them slain. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, went on the sea, to escape from Cathal Crobhderg, and from the men of Connacht also, and went to O'Briain. O'Conchobhair again expelled him[8] from O'Briain, and he was driven to sea as before. Great depredations were committed by him (*O'Flaithbhertaigh*) in Conmaicne-mara, and in Umhall. Cathal O'Flaithbhertaigh was killed. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe conducted a large army from Connacht,[9] including the son of Maelisa O'Conchobhair, and the son of Mac Murchadha, grandson of Mael-na-mbó, and Brian Buidhe O'Flaithbhertaigh; but the Airghialla, and O'hAnluain, and the chief men of the Cenel-Eoghain assembled to meet them, viz.:—two large battalions; and they gave one another battle, when [1196.]

[1] O'Conor *procured* the expulsion of O'Flaherty from the house of O'Brien.

[2] *From Connacht.* The Four Masters state that the object of the expedition was to attack the Cenel-Eoghain and the Airthera (or Oriors).

marbad ann ant focraidi fin uile, im mac [1] Conchobair, ocus im mac mic Murchada, ocus im mac hi Flaitbertaig; co nach tesmó dib acht mac Duinnsleibe uathad ar echaib, ocus began dont fochuide. Sochaide mór do muintir Eoluis do marbad lá hUalgarg .h. Ruairc, ri Breifne. Ruaidri .h. Flaithbertaig do dul i tir Conaill, ocus a teachta ar sin re coir comarba Patraic a tes hi Conchobair, ocus sid do denum fris, ocus a feronn do tabairt dó. In gilla ruad mac még Raghnuill, toisech muintire hEolais, do marbad la Diarmaid mac Maghnusa hi Conchobair, tria fuscáil mic Cathail hi Ruairc, [lar] ro marbad muinntir Eolais fein. Ded .h. Fergail, dux muintire Aighaile, do marbad do macaib Sitheacha hi Cuinn. Mathamhain mac Conchobair Maonmaige do marbad le ferfénach do muintir Domnaill .h. Morda. Domnall O Morda fein do dhitim isin uair cedna do laim Cathail chairrig mic Conchobair Moenmuighi, a noigail a derbhrathar, i. Mathamhna. Sloiged la Seon na Cuirti co nGalloib Ulad, co hEss Craibe, condernat cairlen Cille Santail, co ro folmaighed tricha ced Ciannachta leó ass an cairlén

---

[1] *This army*; i.e. the army of Mac Duinnsleibhe, or Mac Donlevy.

[2] *All slain.* The entry concludes by stating that a very few out of the army escaped.

[3] *Muinter-Eolais.* The Four Masters say "the nobles (maithe) of Muinter-Eolais." "Muinter-Eolais" was the tribe name of the sept of Mac Raghnaill, or Reynolds, whose territory comprised the southern half of the present county of Leitrim.

[4] *The Gilla-ruadh*; i.e., "the red fellow."

[5] *Son of Cathal.* His real name was Ualgharg O'Ruairc, or Ulrick O'Rorke, as appears from the entry a few lines before.

[6] [*By whom*]. The expression ro marbad being the pass. form of the verb marbaim, to kill, it would seem that some word had been omitted before it. The text has therefore been corrected from the Ann. Four Mast., by the insertion of the word lar, "by whom."

[7] *Muinter-Eolais.* See note [3] on this page.

[8] *Mercenary.* ferfénach. This word is frequently translated "archer" by Dr. O'Donovan, in his edition of the Annals of the Four Mast., but

this army[1] was all slain[2] there, along with the son of O'Conchobhair, and the son of Mac Murchadha, and the son of O'Flaithbhertaigh; so that there escaped of them only Mac Duinnsleibhe with a few on horses, and a very few of the army. A great number of Muinter-Eolais[3] were slain by Ualgharg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh went into Tir-Conaill, and came from thence, along with the comarb of Patrick, into the house of O'Conchobhair, and made peace with him; and his territory was given to him. The Gilla-ruadh,[4] son of Mac Ragnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was killed by Diarmaid, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, at the instigation of the son of Cathal[5] O'Ruairc, [by whom][6] the Muinter-Eolais[7] had previously been slain. Aedh O'Ferghail, dux of Muinter-Anghaile, was slain by the sons of Sitric O'Cuinn. Mathghamhain, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, was slain by a mercenary[8] of the people of Domhnall O'Mordha. Domhnall O'Mordha fell himself at the same time by the hand of Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, in revenge of his brother, i.e. Mathghamhain. A hosting by John de Curci, with the Foreigners of Ulidia, as far as Es-craeibhe, when they erected the castle of Cill-Santail;[9] and the cantred of Cianachta was wasted by them from this

A.D. [1196.]

sometimes also "auxiliary." It is explained "hireling" in the valuable Irish Dictionary compiled by Peter Connell, which is at present preserved in the British Museum. The words, .i. coḡ obā are added in the margin, apparently to indicate the name of the person who slew Mathghamhain, or Mahon, which may be written Congobann; but they may also represent the words cogad obann, and signify that Mahon's death arose from a "sudden quarrel."

[9] *Cill-Santail.* In the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy), which have this and the following entries for this year under the year 1197, the name is written Cill-Santan; but in the old translation of the Annals in question it is called Kilsandle. The Four Masters also (1197) have Cill-Sanctain. Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., A.D. 1197, note [n]) says that the castle was situated on the east side of the river Bann, not far from Coleraine, near which there is a remarkable mound called Mountsandall, anciently Dún-da-bhenn, or the "Fort of the two peaks." See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 74.

rin. Ir annra čairlen rin ro rácbad Ruirtel Pitún co rocraide maille rir. Tanic, dono, Ruirtél Pitún ar creič co port Doirde, ocur ro airc Cluain hí, ocur Enach, ocur Derg bruač. Ruc, dono, Flaiṫbertach .h. Máeildoraid, .i. rí Conaill ocur Eogain, co nuachad do čonallaiḃ ocur dEoganchaiḃ forra, co tucrat maiṁ for traiġ na. h. congmála orra, co ro marbad a nár ann, im mac Aeḋġail mec Laċlainn, tria ṁírbailib Coluim Cille, ocur Cainniġ, ocur Brecáin ro aircretor ann. Mac Gilla Eidiġ do Ciannachta do flat altóra tempail ṁoir ḋoirde Coluim Cille, ocur do breiṫ ceitri corn ir ferr do boi i nErinn eirde, .i. im mac riabach ocur im mac folur ocur im čorn .h. Maeildoraid, ocur im cam coruinn, .i. corn i Dočartaiġ; ocur ro brir iat, ocur tall a ninniṁra ḋíḃ: friṫ, umorro, ir in trer lá iar ná ngaid na reoit rin, ocur an tí ro ġaid, ocur ro crochad e ag croir na riaġ a neinech Coluim Cille ra haltoir ro ráraigeḋ. Conchobar .h. Caṫáin do éc. Flaitbertach .h. Maeildoraiḃ, ri Ceneoil Conaill ocur Eogain, ocur Airgiall, ocur cornamach Temrach, ocur rodamna Erenn uile, .i. Conall ar loechḃachd, Cuċullain ar ġairced, ocur Guaire ar einech, a éc iar treaḃlaid ṫoghaide a ninir Saiméir i quart noin Feḃra, irin triċatmaḃ bliadain a flaiṫerra, ocur irin noimad bliadain ar caogaid a oéiri;

---

[1] *Harbour.* port (port)=Latin portus.

[2] *Of the Nua-congmhail.* na .h. congmála, MS. This seems to be a corrupt way of writing nua congbála, the gen. of nua congbail, which Colgan (*Actt.* SS., p. 141, note [8]) translates "nova habitatio." There were many places in Ireland so called. The place above referred to is now known as Faughanvale, in the county of Londonderry. The Irish name nua congbail has assumed various forms in the course of its adoption as an English name. See a very learned and interesting paper on *Changes and corruptions in Irish topographical names*, by P. W. Joyce, A.M.; Proceedings of the R. I. Acad., vol. ix., p. 225, *sq.*; and Dr. Reeves's *Colton's Visitation*, p. 79.

[3] *Mac-riabhach*; i.e. "the swarthy son."

[4] *Mac-solus*; lit. "son of light."

[5] *Defender.* cornamach (cosnamach). This word also signifies "con-

castle. It was in this castle Rustel Pitun was left, together with a large force. Rustel Pitun came, moreover, on a preying expedition to the harbour[1] of Doire, and he plundered Cluain-Iií, and Enach, and Derg-bruach. But Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, i.e. the king of *Cenel*-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, with a small number of the *Cenel*-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, overtook them, and defeated them on the strand of the Nua-congmhail,[2] where they were slaughtered, along with the son of Ardghal Mac Lachlainn, through the miracles of Colum-Cille, and of Cainnech, and of Brecan, whom they had plundered there. Mac Gilla-Eidigh of Cianachta robbed the altar of the great church of Doire-Choluim-Chille, and took therefrom the four best goblets that were in Erinn, viz.:—Mac-riabhach,[3] and Mac-solus,[4] and the goblet of O'Maeldoraidh, and the Cam-coruinn, i.e. the goblet of O'Dochartaigh; and he broke them, and took off their precious things. These articles were found on the third day after being stolen; and the person who stole them was discovered, and he was hanged at Cros-na-riagh in revenge of Colum-Cille, whose altar had been profaned. Conchobhar O'Cathain died. Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill, and *Cenel*-Eoghain, and Airghiall, the defender[5] of Temhair, and royal heir of all Erinn—viz.:—a Conall[6] in heroism, a Cuchullain[7] in valour, and a Guaire[8] in hospitality—died after great suffering, in Inis-Saimer, on the fourth of the nones of February, in the thirtieth year of his reign, and the nine and fiftieth year of his age;

A.D. [1196.]

---

tender," and may mean that Flaithbhertach O'Maeldoraidh was worthy to dispute the monarchy of Ireland with all comers.

[6] *A Conall.* The Conall here referred to was Conall Cernach, a warrior much celebrated in early Irish romances, who is alleged to have lived in the first century of the Christian era. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., cap. xlvii.

[7] *Cuchullain.* The Cuthullin of Macpherson.

[8] *Guaire.* Guaire Aidhne, king of Connacht, who died in the year of our Lord 659 = 663, according to the Chron. Scotorum, and who was celebrated for his hospitality.

ocus ro haṫnacht a n'Druim ṫuama co honorach; ocus gaṫur Ecmarcach .h. Doċartaiġ riġe ċeneóil Conaill ro cedóir; ocus ní raiṫe acht coeiciṫir a riġe an tan tainic Seón na Cúirti, co rocraide moir maille rir, tar Tuaim a tír Eogain; arriṫéin co hArd fraṫa; iarrin timchell co Doire Colum Cille, co raṫatar coic aiṫċe ann. Imṫiġit iarrin co Cnoc narcain, da momorchor ṫairir. Tegaid dono Cenél Conaill, im Ecmarcach .h. n'Doċartaiġ, da ninnroiged, ocus do ratrat caṫ doiṫ dú in ro marbad dá ced diṫ im a rí, .i. Ecmarcach .h. n'Docartaiġ, ocus im Donnchad .h. Tairċert, riṫoirech Clainni Sneiṫġile, ocus im Gillabriġde .h. n'Doċartaiġ, ocus im iṁaġ Duṫán, ocus im mag Fergail, ocus im macuiṫ .h. mBaiġill, et alii nobilibus; ocus ro airgret Inis Eogain, ocus do rádrat ṫoruma moir eirde.

Kt. Enair .iiii. f.; l. ix. Seacht mbliadna noċat ar ced, ar mile, ab Incarnatione secundum Diomysium; ab Incarnatione secundum Bedam .m̄.c.lxxxx. Ab Incarnatione iuxta Ebreos .m̄.cccc.l. Ab initio mundi iuxta Ebreos .ū.cccc.i. Ab initio mundi secundum .lxx. Interpretes .ūi.dc.xlix. Solaris cicli .xxii. annus; cicli indictionis .xu. annus; cicli lunaris .xuiii. annus; primus annus preparationis bissexti; c.xxx.iiii. annus cicli magni paschalis undecimi ab initio mundi. Ruaidri .h. Flaiṫbertaiġ, ri iarṫhair Connacht, do ġabail do Cathal croibderg .h. Conchobair, ri Connacht. Int espuc .h. Moelciarán, .i. espuc Airġiall, ocus manaċ pri ré fada, ocus ab Droiċit áṫa, mortuus est. Domnall mac iṁeg Raġnaill, dux muintire hEolais, do marbad. Concobar mac Diar-

[1] *To transport themselves.* da momochor, for da momorchor, MS.

[2] *Aliis nobilibus.* aliogr nobiler, MS.

[3] *Incarnatione.* ācaṇ, MS.

[4] xxii. The MS. has xxu.

[5] *Præparationis bissexti.* p̄parationir birexti, MS.

[6] *Bishop of Airghiall;* i.e. bishop of Clogher.

and he was honourably interred at Druim-thuama. And Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh assumed the sovereignty of Cenel-Conaill immediately after; and he was only a fortnight in the sovereignty when John de Curci, accompanied by a large army, went across Tuaim into Tir-Eoghain, and from thence to Ard-sratha, and afterwards round to Doire-Choluim-Chille, where they remained five nights. They went afterwards to Cnoc-Nascain, to transport themselves[1] across it. The Cenel-Conaill, however, with Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh, came towards them, and gave them battle, when two hundred of them (*the Cenel-Conaill*) were slain, together with their king, i.e. Echmarcach O'Dochartaigh, and Donnchadh O'Tairchert, king-chieftain of Clann-Sneidhghile, and Gillabrighde O'Dochartaigh, and Mac Dubhán, and Mac Ferghail, and the sons of O'Baighill, et aliis nobilibus;[2] and they (*the Foreigners*) plundered Inis-Eoghain, and carried off therefrom a great cattle-spoil. A.D. [1196.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 9th of the moon; ninety-seven years, and a hundred, and a thousand ab Incarnatione secundum Dionysium. Ab Incarnatione[3] secundum Bedam, m̄.c.lxxxx. Ab Incarnatione juxta Ebræos, m̄.cccc.l. Ab initio mundi juxta Ebræos, v̄.cccc.i. Ab initio mundi secundum lxx. Interpretes, v̄i.dc.xlix. Solaris cycli xxii.[4] annus; cycli Indictionis xu. annus; cycli lunaris xvii. annus; primus annus præparationis bissexti;[5] cxxxiiii. annus cycli magni paschalis undecimi ab initio mundi. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was apprehended by Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht. The bishop O'Maelciarain, i.e. bishop of Airghiall,[6] and a monk for a long time, and abbot of Droiched-átha, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, was slain. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [1197.]

mada mic Daiḋg .h. Maeilruanaiḋ, ri ṁoiġe Luirg, mortuus est a mainistir na Buille i nouici ṁanaiġ. Gillamoliac[1] O Branan do aṫċor a comṡorbuis uaḋa, ocus Gillacrist .h. Cernaiġ do oirdned na ionaḋ ar ḋoġa [laech] ocus ċleirech tuaiscert Erenn, a nabḋaine Coluim Cille. ū.cccc.ii.

Kt. Enair u. f.; l. xx. Ab Incarnatione Domini, secundum Dionisium, ocht mbliadna nocat ar cet, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Ab Incarnatione secundum Bedam, .m̄.c.lxxxxi. Ab Incarnatione secundum Ebreos, m̄. cccc. li. Ab initio mundi iuxta Ebreos, ū. cccc. ii.; ab initio mundi iuxta .lxx. Interpretes, .ūi. dc.l. Solaris cicli .xxiii. annus; cicli indictionis primus annus; cicli lunaris .xviii. annus; secundus annus preparationis biṡsexti; c.xxxu. annus undecimi cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Gofraid mac Gofraida hi Raiġilliġ do marbad dúa Donnchada, a meaḃuil. Ruaidri mac Toirrdhelbaiġ ṁóir hi Conchobair, .i. ri Erenn uile, itir ġulla ocus ġoeidela, cen ṫresfarra,[6] do éc a Cunga Feiċin, iar mbúaiḋ ó doṁan ocus ó ḋeman. Oeḋ, mac Briain Breifniġ, mic Toirrdhealḃaiġ hi Conchobair, do ṁarbad la Cathal Gabrach .h. Conchobair. Cnó ṁer mór ir in

---

[1] *Gillamoliac.* Written "Gillamacliac" in the Annals of the Four Masters, which, as well as the Annals of Ulster, have the event at the year 1198.

[2] v̄.cccc.ii. These figures are intended to represent the year of the world's age corresponding to A.D. 1198, according to the Hebrew computation, and therefore belong to the next entry.

[3] *The age of the Lord.* air in tigerna (ais in Tigerna). These words are of course redundant.

[4] *Initio.* īicio (inicio), MS.

[5] *Bissexti.* bisexti (bisexti), MS.

[6] *Without dispute.* cen ṫresfarra. Roderick O'Flaherty, who seems to have carefully examined the MS., has drawn his pen through the word cen, "without," and underlined it with dots, in token of expunging it. He has also substituted the word co, "with," to signify that Ruaidhri, or Roderick O'Conor, was not the undisputed king of Ireland; but he is called "king of Connacht, and of all Ireland, both the Foreigners and

O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est in the monastery of Buill, in the noviciate of a monk. Gillamoliac[1] O'Branan resigned his comarbship; and Gillachrist O'Cernaigh was ordained in his place, by the election of [the laity] and clergy of the North of Erinn, in the abbacy of Colum-Cille. v.cccc.ii.[2] A.D. [1197.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 20th of the moon; Ab Incarnatione Domini secundum Dionysium, ninety-eight years, and a hundred, and a thousand, the age of the Lord.[3] Ab Incarnatione secundum Bedam, m.c.lxxxxi. Ab Incarnatione secundum Ebræos, m. cccc.li. Ab initio mundi juxta Ebræos, v.cccc.ii.; ab initio[4] mundi juxta lxx. Interpretes, vi.dc.l. Solaris cycli xxiii. annus; cycli Indictionis primus annus; cycli lunaris xviii. annus; secundus annus præparationis bissexti;[5] cxxxv. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Goffraidh, son of Goffraidh O'Raighilligh, was slain by O'Donnchadha, in treachery. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, i.e. the king of all Erinn, both of Foreigners and Gaeidhel, without dispute,[6] died at Cunga-Feichin, after triumphing over the world and the devil. Aedh, son of Brian Breifnech, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was slain by Cathal Carrach O'Conchobhair. A great nut crop in this year, [1198.]

Gaeidhel," by the Four Masters, who generally supported the pretensions of the northern princes to the title of kings of Ireland, on occasions when the right of being so considered formed a subject of dispute between the partisans of the north and south. But O'Flaherty seems to have in view the dissensions which are recorded above, under the years 1185 and 1186, as having taken place between Ruaidhri and his own son, Conor Maenmhaighe, not indeed regarding the sovereignty of Ireland, but in reference to the government of Connacht; for after his submission to Henry II., in 1175, Ruaidhri could have but little pretensions to the crown of Ireland. The death of Ruaidhri is entered under the year 1199 in the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy); but at the year 1198 the following note occurs:—"no gumad ar an Ct ro bud coir Ruaidri Ua Concobair do beit;" "or perhaps on this kalend [i.e. in this year] *the death of* Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair should be *recorded*."

bliadain sin, conā tarrsaid duine isin aimsir ōeisenach mes buō mo nárr. Sloiged la Seón na Cúirti ar sud Cell Ulad, .i. Ard sratha ocus Rath Both, ocus a milled dó no co roachd Doire, co raibe annsin dá oidche ar sechtmhuin as milled Innsi hEogain, ocus an tire airchena; ocus ni ōechaid ar fri se fota, no co ndechaid Oedh .h. Neill Luchd .u. long co cill a Lathairna, go ro loisc [ní] don Bhaili, ocus gur marb dis testa do da .xx. ann. Is annsin do badar Gaill moige Line ocus na Dal nAraide tri ced ar a cinn, etir iarann ocus gan iarann, ocus nír airigedar aon ní no cur ōoistedar na gcenn, ocus tucsat deabaid ar lar in Bhaile, gur ro mhuig forr na Gallaib, ocus co tucsad coic mhadmanna ó sin amach, no gondechotar ina longuib forra; ocus nír fagbad acht coigeir do muinntir hI Neill. Ro imdig Seon ot chuala sin, postea.

Ict. En anni. p.; L. i. Ab Incarnatione secundum Dionisium, m.c.xcix.; ab Incarnatione secundum Bedam, .m. c. xci.; ab Incarnatione secundum Ebreos, .m. cccc. li.; ab initio mundi secundum Ebreos, ū. cccc.iii.; ab initio secundum .lxx. Interpretes, ūi. dc.li. Cicli solaris .xxiiii. annur; cicli indictionis .ii. annur; cicli lunaris .xix. annur; tertius annus preparationis bissexti; c.xxxvi. annur undecimi cicli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Sid do ōenum do Cathal croibdeirc ocus do Cathal Chairrach, ocus Cathal carrach do tabairt don tir, ocus feronn do tabairt

[1] *Cill . . . in Latharna.* The name of the church (Cill . . .) is also incomplete in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters. Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1198, note [1]) suggests that Cill-ruadh, now Kilroot, in the parish of the same name, barony of Lower Belfast, and county of Antrim, was meant. But Dr. Reeves rightly objects (in a note to the Editor) that Kilroot is too far south, whereas it would appear that some church between Glenarm and Larne was indicated.

[2] [*A part*]. [ní]. Supplied from the Ann. Four Mast.

[3] *Thirty-eight.* dis testa do da .xx.; lit. "two wanting of two score."

[4] *Both in iron and without iron.* etir iarann ocus gan iarann (etir

so that no man in the later time witnessed a greater crop than it. A hosting by John de Curci among the churches of Ulidia, i.e. Ard-sratha and Rath-bhoth, and they were destroyed by him until he reached Doire, where he remained two nights over a week, devastating Inis-Eoghain and the country besides; and he departed not for a long time, until Aedh O'Neill went with five ships to Cill . . . . in Latharna,[1] and burned [a part][2] of the town, and killed thirty-eight[3] persons there. At this time the Foreigners of Magh-line and Dal-Araidhe, *to the number of* three hundred, both in iron and without iron,[4] were before them, and they observed nothing until the Foreigners poured in upon them; and they delivered battle in the middle of the town, when the Foreigners were defeated; and they (*the Irish*) inflicted five defeats on them in addition, and went to their ships in spite of them; and only five of the people of O'Neill were lost. John departed when he heard this, postea. A.D. [1198.]

The kalends of January on the 6th feria, the 1st[5] of the moon. Ab Incarnatione[6] secundum Dionysium, m̄.c.xcix.; ab Incarnatione[6] secundum Bedam, m̄.c.xcii; ab Incarnatione[6] secundum Ebraos, m̄.cccc.lii.; ab initio mundi secundum Ebraos, ū.cccc.iii.; ab initio secundum lxx. Interpretes, ūi.dc.li.; cycli solaris xxiiii. annus; cycli Indictionis ii. annus; cycli lunaris xix. annus; tertius[7] annus præparationis bissexti;[8] cxxxui. annus undecimi cycli magni paschalis ab initio mundi. Peace[9] was made by Cathal Crobhderg and Cathal Carrach; and Cathal Carrach was brought into the country,[10] and land [1199.]

---

iarann ocus gan iaronn); lit. "between iron and without iron;" i.e. "both clad in mail and without mail."

[5] *The 1st.* The MS. erroneously reads xi (11th).

[6] *Incarnatione.* incarnacione (incarnacione), MS.

[7] *Tertius.* tercius (tercius), MS.

[8] *Bissexti.* bisexti (bisexti), MS.

[9] *Peace.* This entry is given by the Four Masters at the year 1198. It is added in the Annals of Ulster (Dublin copy) under the year 1199, by a later hand.

[10] *Country;* i.e., Connacht.

do. Fuarlucad do Ruaidri .h. Flaithbertaig. Crech do denum do Cathal crobderg ar gallaib, cur loiscc bódúin Atha, ocus gurro marb daine iomda, ocus co tucrat bú imda leo dá tig. Gormgal .h. Cuinn, dux muintire Gillean, do gabáil do gallaib, ocus a muinter do chur ar anrú do díb bíd ocus édaig, iar na nargaib do gallaib. Caisclen Granaird do denum ir in mbliadain ri. Oed .h. Cuinn ocus mac Oeda na namus, ocus drem eli do Conmaicnib, do marbad do drescréncaib Connacht. Do ronsat Gaill in bliadain ri tri sloigeda mora a tir Eogain, ocus an treas sloigeḋ do ronsat do gabrat longport ag Domnach mor Muige Imcláir, ocus do cuirset sluag mór amac do millead in tire. Tánic Oeḋ .h. Neill a nairrdir ant slúaig sin cussa comsuic frir na Gallaib, ocus co tard ár diáirmide forra; ocus ro élód an cuid eli dona Gallaib isin oided, condecadur tar Tuaim. Sanctus Mauricius .h. Boedan in hi Colaim Cille in pace quieuit. Sloigeḋ la Ruaidri O n'Duinnsléibi co gcuid do Gallaib Midhe, co ro airgset maniptir Póil ocus Pedair, co nár fágaibset innti acht aon boin. Domnall .h. Dochartaig, ri Ceneoil Enna ocus Arda Midair, in pace quieuit. Rolant mac Uchtraic, ri Gall gaedel, quieuit.

Kt. Enair.uii.f.; l..xii.; da ced ocus mile bliadan aoir in Tigerna. Donnchadh, mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair,

---

[1] *Set free.* The capture of O'Flaithbhertaigh, by Cathal Crobhderg, is recorded under the year 1197, *supra.*

[2] *The bódhún of Ath.* bódún Atha. The word bódún means an enclosure for cattle, being composed of *bó*, a cow, and *dún*, a fortress. It is also written bádún, whence the word *bawn* in English. By Ath (gen. Atha) is probably meant Ath-Luain, or Athlone. See note [5], p. 213.

[3] *Built.* In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, the castle of Granard is stated to have been erected by Richard Tuit, against O'Reilly.

[4] *Aedh-na-namus;* i.e. "Aedh (Hugh) of the soldiers, or mercenaries."

[5] *Mercenaries.* gerrénchaib, abl. pl. of gerrénach (sersénach). In O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary the word sérsenach, (written *sírseanach*), is explained "an auxiliary, an unhired

was given to him. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh was set free.[1] A depredation was committed on the Foreigners by Cathal Crobhderg, who burned the bódhún of Ath,[2] and killed many persons; and they carried with them many cows to their homes. Gormghal O'Cuinn, dux of Muinter-Gillcan, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners; and his people were reduced to great distress from want of food and clothing, after being plundered by the Foreigners. The castle of Granard was built[3] in this year. Aedh O'Cuinn, and the son of Aedh-na-namus,[4] and some more of the Conmaicne were slain by the mercenaries[5] of Connacht. The Foreigners performed three great hostings to Tir-Eoghain this year, and on the third hosting which they performed they encamped at Domhnach-mor of Magh-Imchlair, and they sent out a great army to devastate the country. Aedh O'Neill came to meet this army, and he encountered the Foreigners, and inflicted on them a countless slaughter; and the remainder of the Foreigners escaped in the night, and went across Tuaim. Sanctus Mauricius O'Baedan in Hi-Choluim-Chille in pace quievit. A hosting by Ruaidhri O'Duinnsleibhe, with some of the Foreigners of Midhe; and they plundered the monastery of Paul and Peter,[6] so that they left only one cow in it. Domhnall O'Dochartaigh, king of Cenel-Enna and Ard-Midhair, in pace quievit. Roland Mac Uchtraigh, king of Gall-Gaeidhel, quievit. A.D. [1199.]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 12th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred years, and a thousand. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, [1200.]

---

workman, a free labourer." But Conell Mageoghegan, the translator of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois, renders it (A.D. 1200) by "souldier." See note [8], p. 196, *ante*. The remaining events for this year comprise all the entries for the same year in the Annals of Ulster, which give the age of the moon on the 1st of January as "xi.," like this chronicle.

[6] *The Monastery of Paul and Peter*; i.e. at Armagh. The death of Ruaidhri O'Duinnsleibhe (Rory O'Donlevy), at the hands of the English, is entered under the year 1201, where he is called Mac Duinnsleibhe, or Mac Donlevy.

dá ngoirṫí Donnchad Uaithnech, do marbad dona Gallaib badar illuimnech. Crech mór la Cathal croibdeirc ocus la Connachtaib i martha Miṡe, co tucsat creiċ ndérmair leo do buaib, ocus dechaib, ocus do ṁucaib, ocus do ċoerchaib; co tángadar imṁlán, cen lamachtuin beime fria, fec Bruigin alle, acht tri ar no ceṫrar do marbad ar fireṫ díb. Impuṫ do Gallaib uathaib annsin, acht begán doeinib fo fagaibṫet ac fethad forro. Ot conncadar, imorro, Connachta Gaill do impúṫ uathaib, do imṫiġ gach oen le nédaib díb, acht .h. Conchobair ocus .h. Flaiṫbertaiġ, ocus mac Goisdealb, uathad sluaig dia néis. Ot conncodar in lucht fairsi fo fagsat Gaill sin, do imrádar indeghaid Gall, ocus fo innisset dóiṫ in sluag do imṫechd lé na nédalaib, acht uathad sluaig bói illuirg dia néis. Ro impadar na Gaill indegaid int sluaig. Rucsat forra fo cedóir, ocus fo meabad pomra for ġoidelaiṫ, ocus fo marbad ann Ruaidri O Flaiṫbertaiġ, ri iarthair Connacht, ocus Amlaib .h. Cuinn, ocus do muintir Gillcán for marb é. Ro marbad ann Cathal .h. Coincenainn, ri .h. nDiarmada, et alii multi cum irtir intersecti sunt do macaib ócloech ocus do gillib; sed tamen non multi sed pauci intersecti sunt ibi, ri uerum est ut nunciatum est nobis. Ro facbad .h. Conchobair cin duine na farrad acht Muirchertach mac Merain, .i. a ḋoirrsoir, ocus oen

[1] *Donnchadh Uaithnech*; i.e. Donnchadh "of Uaithne;" so called from having been fostered in the territory of "Uaithne," now Owneybeg, a barony in the N.E. of the county of Limerick. The death of this Donnchadh (or Donough) has been added by a later hand to the entries for the year 1200 in the (Dublin) Annals of Ulster.

[2] *Past the Bruighin hither.* fec Bruigin alle. This form of expression would of itself suggest the quarter in which the original of the present chronicle was compiled, if other evidence was wanting, as the "Bruighin" mentioned was the place anciently called *Bruighin Da Choga*, one of the five Bruighins, or palaces, celebrated in ancient Irish romance. See O'Curry's *Lectures*, &c., p. 260. The name of *Bruighin Da Choga*, (the little Brug, or palace, of Da Choga), is still preserved in that of Breen, the name of a fort, or rath, in the townland of Bryanmore Upper, parish

who was called Donnchadh Uaithnech,[1] was slain by the Foreigners who were in Luimnech. A great depredation by Cathal Crobhderg and the Connachtmen, in the West of Midhe; and they carried off an enormous spoil of cows and horses, and pigs, and sheep; and they came safely past the Bruighin hither,[2] without a blow being struck against them, saving that three or four of them were killed on scouting parties. The Foreigners turned back[3] from them then, except a few men whom they left watching them. When the Connachtmen, however, saw the Foreigners turning back from them, each one of them went off with his prey, except O'Conchobhair, and O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Mac Goisdealbh, who remained after them with a very small company. When the watching band left by the Foreigners saw this, they went back after the Foreigners, and informed them that the host had departed with their preys, except a very small company that remained in their track.[4] The Foreigners pursued the host, and overtook them immediately, and routed the Gaeidhel before them; and Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was slain there; and Amhlaibh O'Cuinn, of the Muinter-Gillcán,[5] *was the person* that slew him. Cathal O'Concennuinn, king of Ui-Diarmada, was slain there, et alii multi cum istis interfecti sunt, of the sons of warriors, and attendants; sed tamen non multi sed pauci interfecti sunt ibi,[6] si verum est ut nunciatum est nobis. O'Conchobhair was left without a man in his company, except Muirchertach Mac Merain, i.e. his doorkeeper,

A.D. [1200.]

of Drumraney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. The expedition was led by Cathal Crobhderg, from Connacht, across the Shannon, into Westmeath, and the chronicler, in recording the return of the band towards Connacht, uses the word aile, "hither."

[3] *Turned back.* From this it appears that O'Conor's band was pursued by the English of Midhe, or Meath.

[4] *Remained in their track.* The text has bói i nAurdaig dia néis, "who were in (the) track after them;" i.e. acting as a rear guard.

[5] *Of the Muinter-Gillcán.* The MS. has 7 do muintear Gillcán "and of the Muinter-Gillcán," from which it would appear either that the sign 7 (for ocus) is wrongly added, or that some name has been omitted after it.

[6] *Ibi.* ibe, MS.

ócloech eli, .i. mac Ceiternach .h. Cerín; ocus terno arr amlaid sin. Ro lensat Gaill in maidm co hAth Luain, ocus ro impátar annsin, ocus rucsad a creic leó, ocus morán dechaib Connacht. Tinol la Cathal croibdeirg co ranic tir Fiacrach Aigni, mar buí danacail a tíre féin nó sachad. Ni heí, ón, acht tinól meabla ocus míbreitri, dá tanic millead Connacht ocus a millead féin, .i. dinnsoigsed Cathail Carraig mic Conchobair Moenmaige hI Conchobair, dá díchur a Connachtaib, nó da gabáil, no dá marbad. Ot éuala Cathal carrach sin do éuir a muintir isin forbar, ocus ro boi féin lín a fosraide dá néis. Ro innsoig Cathal croibdeirg amach a tir Fiacrach cuice suim, ocus ó ránic a lár serainn Cathail Carraig do éuir sluag mór ina degaid, im Toirrdhealbach mac Ruaidri, ocus im macaib eli Ruaidri, ocus im Maeléculaid .h. Flaithbertaig, ri iartair Connacht, ocus im macuib mic Taidg .h. Cellaig, ocus im an suidse .h. Maelsechlainn, ocus im an rúta Midhech; ocus o rancodar isin caille ro heirgeb doib, ocus tucad deadaid dóib, ocus ro meabad ar muintir Cathail croibdeirg, ocus ro marbad ann Maeléculaid .h. Flaithbertaig, ocus an suidse .h. Maelsechlainn, ocus Iugalaid mac Conmeda, ocus Domnall mac in gilla duib .h. Loedóc. Iarsin cuisit Cathal carrach techta co Luimnech, docum Uilliam Burc, ocus do berait mac Cathail Carraig ina laim a ngill re tuarustal na nGall. Iarsin ro éinóil Uilliam Burc sluag mór ó Ath cliath, ocus ó Laignib, ocus Gaill Luimnig ocus Muman áirchena, ocus da .h. Briain, .i. Muircertach ocus Conchobar ruad, cona fosraide, a bFóirithin Cathail

[1] *The Midhe band.* an rúta Midhech (an rúta Midhech). The word *rúta* is doubtless the same as *rout*, and is intended to signify a company of soldiers, although explained "a tribe of people" by O'Reilly (*Irish Dictionary*).

[2] *William.* Roderick O'Flaherty has written the name Uillk. (for Ulick) in the margin; but the form in the text is correct.

and one other warrior, i.e. the son of Ceithernach Ua Cerin; and he escaped thus. The Foreigners followed up the rout as far as Ath-Luain, and they turned back then, and brought their preys with them, and a great number of the horses of Connacht. A hosting by Cathal Crobhderg until he reached Tir-Fiachrach-Aighne, as if he went to protect his own land. It was not so in reality; but it was a treacherous and malicious hosting, of which came the destruction of Connacht, and his own destruction, viz.:—to attack Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhair Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair, to expel him from Connacht, or to capture him, or to kill him. When Cathal Carrach heard this, he sent his people into the woods, and he was himself behind them with all his army. Cathal Crobhderg advanced towards him from the west, from Tir-Fiachrach; and when he reached the middle of the territory of Cathal Carrach, he sent a large army in pursuit of him, with Toirdhelbhach son of Ruaidhri, and other sons of Ruaidhri; and with Maelchulaird O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht; and with the grandsons of Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and with the knight O'Maelsechlainn, and with the Midhe band.[1] And when they arrived in the wood they were opposed, and battle was given to them, and the people of Cathal Crobhderg were defeated; and Maelchulaird O'Flaithbhertaigh, and the knight O'Maelsechlainn, and Iughuláid Mac Conmedha, and Domhnall, son of the Gilla-dubh O'Laedhóc, were slain there. Cathal Carrach afterwards sent messengers to Luimnech, to William Burk, and they delivered the son of Cathal Carrach into his hands as a pledge for the pay of the Foreigners. William[2] Burk subsequently assembled a large host from Ath-cliath, and from Laighen, and the Foreigners of Luimnech and Mumha besides, and the two O'Briains, viz.:—Muirchertach and Conchobhar Ruadh, with their armies, to the assistance

A.D. [1200.]

carraigh. Fa goirid dóib irin tír an tan do imdhíg Cathal croibdeirg erte, iar gclos do bhaigde Tomaltaigh mic Conchobair mic Diarmada, ocus meic Oirechtaigh ocus tríl Muiregaigh áirdena, ocus na Tuath, ocus hi Gabra, ocus hi Eghra, ocus .h. Dubda, do ghabáil do Cathal carrach. Irreb do rinne Cathal croibdeirc dul irin tuaircert co teć hi Eicnigh, ri fer Manach, ocus arridheic docum i Neill, .i. Oeth .h. Nell, ocus docum Eoain na Cúirti a nUlltoib. Cith ril ann tra, acht, nír fágaib Cathal carrach ocus Uilliam Burc, ocus an da .h. Briain, cona nGalloib ocus cona nGoidelaib, cill ina tuaith ó Echtge co Dún Rorrápach, ocus ó Sinuinn síar co fairrge, nar airgdeat ocus nár millset, ionnus nar bín dempul ná altóir, na fagart ná manach, na canánach ná ab, ná espuc, ar an sloigh ndemnaćda sin, co nochtaoir na facarta ir na dempluib, combertóir na mná ocus cać croth ocus cać eallać nó bíth ir na dempluib leo, cen cáthur do noem ná do neimid, na do aicmeil ar talmain; conach tucath ar Connachtaib síam roime tígail gorta ocus nochta, ocus airgne mar an digail sin. Forlongport ac Connachtuibh ac áth Liac ó Sheil Brigdi co coeicidir sía mBeallaini, gurro airgdet muinter Gillcáin uile acht bec, ocus gurro marbhat .h. Duibidir do muintir Angaile, ocus gurro aircret. Foelán .h. Donnchada do marbad do Dartraigibh. Bliadain fuar arcaltach, nach tarraid duine ir in aimsir sin a macramla. Creć sluaiged la Connachtuibh ir in Mumain, gur loiscret bothún Luimnigh ocus carlen

[1] *The Tuatha*; lit. "the territories." These were three districts in the east of the county of Roscommon, called Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, Cinel-Dobhtha, and Corca-Achlann, which formed a rural deanery in the diocese of Elphin.

[2] *William.* Roderick O'Flaherty, who seems to have carefully read the original MS. of the present chronicle, understood the characters uill, as the name is written in the text, to represent Ulick, or Uillick; but the proper form is William.

[3] *Power.* aicmheil (aicmheil); more literally "terror."

[4] *Punishment.* digail. This word

of Cathal Carrach. They were but a short time in the district when Cathal Crobhderg left it, after hearing that the hostages of Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and of Mac Oirechtaigh and all the Sil-Muireghaigh, and of the Tuatha,[1] and of O'Gadhra, and of O'hEghra, and of O'Dubhda, were taken by Cathal Carrach. What Cathal Crobhderg did was to go into the North, to the house of O'Eighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, and from thence to O'Neill, i.e. Aedh O'Neill, and to John de Curci in Ulidia. However, Cathal Carrach and William[2] Burk, and the two O'Briains, with their Foreigners and Gaeidhel, left neither church nor territory from Echtghe to Dún-Rossárach, and from the Sinuinn westwards to the sea, that they did not pillage and destroy, so that neither church, nor altar, nor priest, nor monk, nor canon, nor abbot, nor bishop, afforded protection against this demoniacal host; and they used to strip the priests in the churches, and carry off the women, and every kind of property and stock found in the churches, without regard to saint or sanctuary, or to any power[3] on earth; so that never before was there inflicted on the Connachtmen any punishment[4] of famine, nakedness, and plundering like this punishment.[4] The Connachtmen had an encampment at Ath-liac from the festival of Brigid until a fortnight before May-day, and they plundered nearly all Muinter-Gillcan, and slew and plundered O'Duibhidhir of Muinter-Anghaile. Faelan O'Donnchadha was slain by the Dartraighe. A cold, foodless year, the equal of which no man witnessed in that age. A predatory hosting by the Connachtmen into Mumha, and they burned the bodhún[5] of Luimnech, and Caislen-Ui-Conaing, and

A.D. [1200.]

usually means vengeance, revenge, or retaliation.

[5] *Bodhún.* The Four Masters, who give this entry under the year 1201, instead of boḋún have maṙgaḋ (margadh), "market." The word boḋún, which would literally mean "cow fort," being comp. of bó, a cow, and ḋún, a fort, is also generally translated "market" by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

.h. Conuing, ocur baile imda eli ; ocur dá creċ eli lar na Connachtaiḃ cedna, cur airced iartar Miḋe ocur .h. bFailge. Cúcocriċe ṁág Eoċagáin do marbad do lḋ Failge. Mebal do ḋénum do galloib Ulad ar Airteraiḃ, ocur a marbad uli acht bec. Slóiged eli la Cathal carrach ocur la Galloib Muṁan a Connachtaiḃ, cur loiscred cealla Connacht uili achtmad bec, ocur cur ṁillred Connacht uili.

Kt. Enair .ii. f.; l. xxiii.; bliadain ar da ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Ruaidri mac Duinnsléibi, ri Ulad, .i. coinneal gaisced ocur engnum na nGoedel uile, do marbad do galloib Eoain na Cuirti, iar na ċeġmail doib a mboegal a aonur, do ṁirbailib Poil ocur Pettair, ocur Patraic, ro faraig. Creċ la Cathal groibderg .h. Conchobair, ocur .h. Neill maroen frir, ocur .h. hEicniċ ri fer Manach uathad flóig, gur airced Cuil cnama, .i. muinter Diarmada, mic Conchobair, mic Taiḋg hi Maelruanaig. Creċ ele le Cathal croibderg lin a fosraidi fein, a tir nAililla, cur airc daoine iomda do muinter Tomaltaig, mic Conchobair, mic Diarmada, mic Taiḋg hi Maeilruanaig, rig moige Luirc. Caḋla .h. Dubthaig, airderpuc ċoiced Connacht, in Christo quieuit. Cathal croibderg .h. Conchobair lin a fosraidi, ocur .h. Neill lin a fosraidi, ocur Cenel Eogain, ocur fochaide do ċenel Conaill, ocur .h. hEicniċ, ri brer Manach, cona fosraide uile,

---

[1] *Cúcocriche.* This name literally means "border hound," from *cú*, a dog or hound, and *cocriche*, gen. of *cocrich*, a border.

[2] *Nearly all.* achtmad bec; lit. "excepting little."

[3] *Lamp.* The word coinneal, translated "lamp," is merely a loan word from the Latin *candela.*

[4] *Whom he profaned.* The profanation here referred to is doubtless the proceeding recorded above under the year 1199, where Ruaidhri O'Duinnsleibhe (or Rory O'Donlevy) is stated to have plundered the monastery of Paul and Peter, at Armagh.

[5] *Diarmaid.* He was the son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, or Conor MacDermot. The note "M'Dermott pread (sic) by Cahal Crobhderg and O'Neill," has been added in the

many other places; and two other predatory expeditions were led by the same Connachtmen, and they plundered the West of Midhe, and Ui-Failghe. Cúcocriche[1] Mac Eochagain was slain by the Ui-Failghe. An act of treachery was committed by the Foreigners of Uladh against the Airthera, who were nearly all slain. Another hosting by Cathal Carrach and the Foreigners of Mumha, into Connacht, when they burned nearly all[2] the churches of Connacht, and devastated all Connacht. A.D. [1200.]

The kalends of January on the 2nd feria, the 23rd of the moon; the age of the Lord one year, and two hundred, and a thousand. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, king of Uladh, i.e. the lamp[3] of valour and prowess of all the Gaeidhel, was slain by the Foreigners of John de Curci, after they had met him alone, undefended, through the miracles of Paul and Peter, and of Patrick, whom he profaned.[4] A predatory expedition by Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, accompanied by O'Neill, and by O'hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, with a small army; and they plundered Cuil-cnamha, i.e. the people of Diarmaid,[5] son of Conchobhar, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh. Another predatory expedition by Cathal Crobhderg, with all his own army, into Tir-Aililla, when he plundered many persons of the people of Tomaltach, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg. Cadhla O'Dubhthaigh, archbishop of the province of Connacht, in Christo quievit. Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, with all his army; and O'Neill, with all his army; and the Cenel-Eoghain; and a multitude of the Cenel-Conaill; and O'hEighnigh, king of Feara-Manach, with all his forces, *went* into Connacht until they reached [1201.]

---

margin by O'Flaherty. Under this year the Annals of Ulster have the entry "ꝛmnarba Cathail chroibdeirg, ocus righadh Cathail carraigh ina mod;" "expulsion of Cathal Crobhderg, and Cathal Carrach was made king in his place." The Four Masters refer these events to the year 1199.

a Connachtuiḃ co rancotar teċ mBoeiṫín i nAirtech, condernrat creiċ moir ar muintir Tomaltaiġ mic Diarmada, ocus cur marbrat daine imḋa da muintir. Iarsin tarla debaiḋ etir Cathal croibderg ocus maiṫi an tuaiscert. Rogé, dono, aḋbar na deaḃḋa sin, .i. irred rob áil la Cathal croibderg, innroigeḋ Cathail Čarraiġ ocus Uilliam Burc; ocus atubradar in lucht eli naċ raġdaoir doċum ġall, oir irred atubrad riú in tan tancotar ó tigiḃ, nach raḃadar Gaill i rocraibe Cathail Čarraiġ. Ro ḋeilig caċ re ċeli ḋíḃ uimi sin, ocus do chúaid Cathal croibderg i niarṫar Connacht, ocus do ċuadar in lucht eli dinnroigeḋ a tíre fein; ocus isé sligi ro ġabrat do Sleiḃ Luġa, ocus a gCoronn. Ro hinnisred an ní sin do Cathal carrach, ocus dUilliam Burc. Isé comairle do rónrat dul andesgaid lucht an tuaiscirt, ocus is ann rucrat forra ac dul tar droicet Erra Dara. Ro lenrat docum droiċit Martra. Ro impadar lucht in tuaiscirt do tabairt ruaca ḋoiḃ, ocus ni ro foemad uatha in ruaic. Ro impadar dono Connachtaiġ iartain, ocus rucrat ar .h. nEicniġ, ri fer Manach, ocus ro marbad é; ocus ní heisium nach derna maiṫ, acht an iomarcraiḋ do breṫ fair. Ro impo .h. Neill ina friṫing fa laim, ocus nír leigeḋ ar tempul Erra Dara hé no co tard braiġdi ocus fiṫ do Cathal Čarrach. Ro marḃuid, imorro, rochaide mor ḋíḃ o sin co Druim Čliaḃ,

---

[1] *Tech-Baeithin in Airtech.* The Annals of Ulster and the Four Mast. (1199) read teċ Baoiṫin Airtiġ "Tech-Baeithin of Airtech." The place is now called Tibohine, and is a townland in the parish of the same name, barony of Frenchpark, and co. of Roscommon.

[2] *Depredation.* This seems to be a repetition, in somewhat altered phraseology, of the depredation recorded a few lines before.

[3] *They proceeded.* Ro ġaḃrat (ro gabhsat); lit. "they took."

[4] *They;* i.e. the northern marauders.

[5] *Droichet-Martra.* This name, which signifies either the "bridge of relics," or the "bridge of martyrdom," seems partly preserved in that of Belladrehid, in Irish bél an droichid, "the mouth of the bridge," a hamlet on a small stream a mile to the north of Ballysadare, on the road to Sligo.

[6] *Battle.* Ruaca; gen. of ruaic,

Tech-Baeithin, in Airtech ;[1] and they committed a great depredation[2] on the people of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and slew many men of his people. A dispute arose afterwards between Cathal Crobhderg and the chieftains of the North. The cause of this dispute was *as follows*, viz. :—what Cathal Crobhderg wished was to go against Cathal Carrach and William Burk; and the other party said that they would not go towards the Foreigners, because they had been informed, when they left their homes, that there were no Foreigners in the army of Cathal Carrach. On this account they separated one from the other, and Cathal Crobhderg went into the west of Connacht, and the other party went towards their own country; and the way they proceeded[3] was to Sliabh-Lugha, and into Corann. This fact was told to Cathal Carrach, and to William Burk. The resolution they adopted was to go after the Northern party ; and they came up with them *as they*[4] *were* crossing the bridge of Es-dara, and followed *them* to Droichet-Martra.[5] The Northern party turned to give them battle ;[6] but battle was not accepted from them. The Connachtmen afterwards returned, and caught O'hEighnigh, king of Fcara-Manach, and he was slain ; and not because he did not act bravely,[7] but because he was outnumbered. O'Neill turned back in his path, in subjection,[8] and he was not allowed to leave the church of Es-Dara until he gave hostages and peace to Cathal Carrach. Great numbers of them[9] were slain, moreover, from thence to Druim-cliabh, and to

A.D. [1201.]

which, although interpreted by O'Reilly altogether in the sense of defeat, means properly an attack, or onset.

[7] *Bravely.* The words ocuſ .ní heiſium nach oeſna maiṫ, literally translated, would read "and it was not he that performed not good."

[8] *In subjection.* ſa laim; lit. "under [the] hand." The meaning is that O'Neill voluntarily returned as a prisoner to Es-Dara, or Ballysadare. The word ſṙiṫiŋg, translated path, signifies literally the way by which a person has come, being comp. of ſṙiṫ, against, and iŋg or eŋg, a track or footstep.

[9] *Of them;* i.e. of the northern party.

ocus co Dún .h. nAirṁeḋaiġ, ocus co Sáil mBeinne. Tomaltach mac Oeḋa mic Toirrdhealbaiġ hI Conchobair, comḟorba Patraic, ocus príṁaitt na hErenn, ocus erpuc Sil Muiredhaiġ, in Christo quieuit; im maiġ Mura na hecloirce uitam finiuit, ac dul co hArd Maca. Oeḋ mac Taiclig I Duḃda, ri .h. nAmalgaid, occisus est.

Mórṁuaigeḋ la hEoin na Cuirti ocus la hUga og mac Uga de Láci, co rocraide moir do ġallaib na Miḋe lair, marbaid re Cathal croibdeirg, a Connachtaiḃ, do cornum riġe re Cathal carrach; ocus isi rligi [ro gaḃrat] dErr Ruaid ocus a Cairrdi Droma cliaḃ, a Corann, a gCorrsliaḃ na Seġsa, a mag Luirg an Daġḋa, a maġ Nói, a maigiḃ Finna, do ḃún Leoḋa, a Moenṁaġ, a tir Fiacrać Aiġne, co rancatar Cill mic Duać; ocus is aire ro innroigsed an rad sin roḋer, andeġaid ḃó ocus muintire fer Connacht ocus Cathail Carraiġ, ar na mbreiṫ lair do Cathal Carrach a Tuaḃiṁuṁuin, ocus a Cenél Oeḋa na hEchtġe, etir ḃoeiniḃ ocus innliḃ; ocus ro ḃói péin lin a rocraide tarsin a ṁuintiri. Ro hinnised, imorro, dona rluaġaiḃ sin in coill sor a roiḃe sorlongport Cathail Carraiġ ocus Connacht; ocus isi comairle do ronsat an sorlongport dinnroigeḋ; ocus o rancottar in coilleḋ ro reiḋiġsed hi, ocus do ronsat rligeḋ móir remra co rancotar in longport; ocus is amlaid ruaradar an longport solam, ar na ráġbáil do Cathal

[1] *Magh-Mura-na-hechloisce.* "The plain of Mura of the Spring (or Pool)." The situation of this plain has not been discovered. In the Annals of Boyle, and also in the Dublin Annals of Inisfallen, Tomaltach (who is incorrectly called Thomas in the latter chronicle), is stated to have been buried in the abbey of Mellifont, county of Louth, from which it would seem probable that Magh-Mura was somewhere to the south of Armagh, and on the way from Elphin thereto. The word eclois (echloisc) means a spring, or pool, and was anciently applied as a name to many places in Ireland. Tomaltach O'Conor's name is not found in the usual lists of the bishops of Sil-Muiredhaigh, or Elphin; and this entry leaves it uncertain whether he became bishop of Elphin before he occupied the see of Armagh, or after he resigned it.

[2] *Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa.* The Curlieu hills, in the county of Roscommon.

[3] *Magh-Luirg-in-Daghda*; i.e. "the

Dun-Ui-Airmhedhaigh, and to Sáil-Beinne. Tomaltach, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, comarb of Patrick, and primate of Erinn, and bishop of Síl-Muiredhaigh, in Christo quievit. In Magh-Mura-na-hechloisce[1] vitam finivit, whilst going to Ard-Macha. Aedh, son of Taichlech O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, occisus est. A.D. [1201.]

A great hosting to Connacht by John de Curci and Hugo the younger, son of Hugo de Laci, accompanied by a great number of the Foreigners of Midhe, together with Cathal Crobhderg, to contest the sovereignty with Cathal Carrach; and the way [they went] was to Es-Ruaidh, and into Cairpre-Droma-cliabh, into Corann, into Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa,[2] into Magh-Luirg-in-Daghda,[3] into Magh-Nai, into Maighe-Finna, to Dun-Leodha, into Maenmhagh, into Tir-Fiachrach-Aighne, until they reached Cill-Mic-Duach. And the reason they proceeded so far southwards was in pursuit of the cows and people of the Connachtmen, and of Cathal Carrach, which had been carried off by Cathal Carrach to Tuadh-Mumha and to Cenel-Aedha of Echtghe, both men and cattle; and he himself was behind his people, with all his forces. These hosts were informed of the wood in which was the camp of Cathal Carrach and *the men of* Connacht; and the resolution they adopted[4] was to move towards the camp. And when they reached the wood they cut it down, and made a great road before them until they arrived at the camp, which they found empty,[5] after having been abandoned

---

plain of the Daghda's track," so called, according to an ancient legend, from the Daghda, one of the principal personages of the Tuatha-De-Danaans. This plain, the name of which is usually anglicised Moylurg, comprised the plains of the present barony of Boyle, south of the river Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[4] *The resolution they adopted.* The expression ıṙṙí comaıṁle do ṙonṙaċ, which occurs so frequently in this chronicle, and is usually translated as above, literally rendered would read "it is the counsel they made."

[5] *Which they found empty.* The clause "ocuṙ ıṙ amlaıd ṙuaṙaḋaṙ an longṗoıṫ ṙoɫam" literally means "and the condition in which they found the camp was—empty."

čarrach gairid reimi sin, ar na innisin dó an sluag sin do beit čuici; ocus ro bói a nionaḃ eli isin coillid, gairid ón longport, agá breiteam sum. Isí comairle do ronsat Goill, o rancodar an longport, dul ar cend a ngilla, ocus a nech, ro fágsat alla muig don čoillid, ocus an méide ro fágsat da sluaig. Do čonnairc Cathal carrach ocus Connachtaig sin, .i. iadsum ag imrúḃ amač dorisi, ro éirigset na ndegḃaid, ocus rucsad forra isin reiḃech do ronsat buḃéin. O ro cumaisc cač ar a čéli díb ro meabad re Cathal gcarrach ocus re Connachtaiḃ, ocus ro marbad .lx. uel amplius do maičiḃ muintire Eogain na Cuirri ann, .i. do maičiḃ Gall moige Line ocus Ulad airčena, da mbarunuiḃ ocus dá ridirib, ocus ro buailed Eogan fein do čloič gur čuit dá eč. O rangadar amač ar an coillid docum a muintire do scuir an ruaic díb, ocus isi comairle do ronsat impuḃ ina brisiḃing, ocus lotar an aghaid sin co hArd Ratuin; ar na bárach co Tuaim da gualann; ocus ised do ráiḃset órr airo gurab a Túaim no beidís an oiḃče sin; ocus ni heḃ do ronsat, acht imčecht ó čanic inn aghaid co rancodar Cill Dáčonne a cind tóčair Monad Coinneḃa, ocus do bádar annsin no co tánic in maiden. O čanic an maiden do imḃigeḃar, ocus do čuadar in lá sin co Ros Comáin; ar na barach co Rinn dúin ar Loč Rí; ocus do badar rechtmuin ac imluchtad ant sluaig, ocus a nech ocus a neallaḃ, tar Loč Rí rois; ocus ní čuala Cathal carrach na Connachtaig sin co tanic la deigenach in immluchtaig. O ro cualadar Cathal carrach ocus Connachtaig sin, ro lensat iat co Rinn

---

[1] *The attack ceased.* do scuir an ruaic díb (do scuir an ruaic dhíbh). Lit. "the attack ceased off them." The particle do is written twice, viz.:—at the end of one page and beginning of the next. The word ruaic here also signifies a conflict, or attack, and not a retreat,

by Cathal Carrach a short time previously, when he was informed that this host was approaching him. And he was in another place in the wood, a short distance from the camp, awaiting them. The resolution the Foreigners adopted, when they reached the camp, was to go towards their horse-boys and horses, whom they had left outside the wood, and those of their host whom they had left behind. When Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen saw this, viz.:—the others turning out again, they went after them, and overtook them in the clearing which they (*the Foreigners*) had themselves made. When they mingled, one with the other, the battle was won by Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen, and sixty, vel amplius, of the nobles of John de Curci's people were slain there, i.e. of the nobles of the Foreigners of Magh-Line, and of all Uladh, of their barons and knights; and John himself was struck with a stone, so that he fell from his horse. As soon as they came out of the wood to their people the attack ceased,[1] and the resolution they adopted was to turn back in their track; and they proceeded that night to Ard-rathain. On the morrow they went to Tuaim-da-ghualann; and what they said publicly was, that they would remain[2] in Tuaim that night; but they did not do so, for they departed as soon as the night came, *and marched* until they arrived at Cill-Dachonne, at the head of Tochar-mona-Coinnedha, where they remained until the morning came. When the morning came they departed, and they went that day to Ros-Comain. On the morrow they proceeded to Rinn-dúin on Loch-Rí, and they were a week transporting the army, and their horses, and their property, eastwards across Loch-Rí. And neither Cathal Carrach nor the Connachtmen heard of this until the last day of the transportation. When Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen heard of it, they

A.D. [1201.]

as O'Reilly explains it. See note [6], p. 216.

[2] *They would remain.* no beiöíp (no bheidís); lit. "they would be."

dúin, cur marbrat an méid ar a fucrat, ocur ro baidid an méid ar nach fucrat ac teicheo; ocur ro báidid imad doeinib ar a nimluchtaib re heó na reachtmuine reme sin. O rancotar Gaill isin Mide ro gabrat Cathal Crobdeirg a ngell re tuarusdal, ocus fucaib Eoain co hAth cliath no gur fágaib braigdi air fein re rein ri Saxan. Conchobar na glaisfeine, mac Cathail I Ruairc, do dáthad. Gaill dfuarlucad do Cathal croibdeirg. Conchobar bec mec Lachlainn do marbad la Cenel Conaill. Oedh .h. Neill datrigad lá Cenel nEogain isin mbliadain sin. Niall .h. Flainn do marbad do gallaib, a meabail. Magnus mac Diarmada mec Lachlainn do marbad do Muircertach .h. Néill. Muircertach .h. Néill fein do marbad ann.

Kt. Enair .iii. f.; l. iiii.; da bliadain ar dá ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Felix O Duibláin episc Osraige, mortuus est. Int episc .h. Mellaig mortuus est. Cathal croibdeirg do dul isin Mumain, iar bfuarlucad de air a cuibrigid, docum Uilliam Búrc. Iohannes presbiter cardinalis de Monte Celio, qui et legatus apostolice fedis erat, in Hiberniam uenit. Slóigeð

---

[1] *Those whom they did not overtake;* i.e. the parties who were on the western side of Loch-Ri, on the coming up of Cathal Carrach and the Connachtmen, but whom the pursuers did not succeed in catching.

[2] *John.* Eoain. Interlined in original hand. As the text stood before this emendation, it would represent Cathal Crobhderg as the person who had been conveyed to Ath-cliath, or Dublin; and such seems to have been Roderick O'Flaherty's opinion, for he has added the marginal note, "John de Coarcy after his fateege att Lanesborow takes Cahal Crobhderg prisoner, for his army's pay; O'Connor gives him hostages in Dublin to give him y^e k[ing] of England's saying." The Dublin Annals of Inisfallen represent the transaction as follows:— "Seagan de Courci ocus Baltes de Laci go brenaid Mide do teacht a Connachta, a cúingnam le Cathal croibdeirg. Maidm mor isin iar sein ocus Cathal carrach, ocus muinter Uilliam de Búrc ag Cill mic Duach, áit ar bruiread do Seagan de Courci, gur bud héigion do dol tar loch siar [recte sair], áit ar gabad le clann hUgo de Laci é, do comairle rig Saxran, gur béigin bráigde maide srágail ar." "John de Curci and Walter de Laci, with the men of Midhe, went to

followed them to Rinn-dúin, and killed as many as they overtook, and those whom they did not overtake[1] were drowned while escaping; and a great many men were drowned whilst being conveyed across during the preceding week. As soon as the Foreigners arrived in Midhe they arrested Cathal Crobhderg as a pledge for *the payment of* wages; and John[2] was taken to Ath-cliath until he gave pledges from himself that he would obey the king of the Saxons. Conchobhar-na-Glaisfheine, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, was drowned.[3] The Foreigners released Cathal Crobhderg. Conchobhar Bec Mac Lachlainn was slain by the Cenel-Conaill. Aedh O'Neill was dethroned by the Cenel-Eoghain in this year. Niall O'Floinn was slain by the Foreigners, in treachery. Maghnus, son of Diarmaid Mac Lachlainn, was killed by Muirchertach O'Neill. Muirchertach O'Neill was himself slain there. A.D. [1201.]

The kalends of January on the 3rd feria, the 4th of the moon; the age of the Lord two years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Felix O'Dubhláin, bishop of Osraighe, mortuus est. The bishop O'Mellaigh[4] mortuus est. Cathal Crobhderg went into Mumha, to William Burk, after being released from his bonds. Johannes, Presbyter Cardinalis de Monte Celio, qui et legatus Apostolicæ sedis erat, in Hiberniam venit. A hosting by [1202.]

Connacht to assist Cathal Crobhderg. A great breach between themselves and Cathal Carrach and the people of William de Burk, at Cill-Mic-Duach, where John de Curci was defeated, so that he was forced to go across the lake [Loch Ree] westwards, [*recte* eastwards], where he was taken prisoner by the sons of Hugo de Laci, by the advice of the king of England, and good pledges had to be obtained from him." The expression in the text "no ɡur ꝑáɡuıb bṗaıʒoı aṗṗ ꝑeın," "until he gave pledges from himself," evidently refers to De Curci.

[3] *Drowned.* The Four Masters, who give this event at the year 1200, state that Conor-na-Glaisfheine O'Ruairc was drowned on the occasion of a defeat which he and the Ui-Briuin suffered at the hands of O'Donnell, near Ballyshannon.

[4] *O'Mellaigh;* i.e. Conn O'Mellaigh (or O'Melly), bishop of Ꞓanach ꝺúın, or Annaghdown, in the county of Galway.

la Cathal ocus la hUilliam Burc, ocus la clainn Domnail hi Briain, [.i.] Muirchertach ocus Conchobar ruad, ocus la Finghin mac meg Carthaigh, a Connachtuib, co rancatar mainistir Atha da larac for Buill, conad inti do ronrat a brorlongphuirt, ocus ro badar tri trath innte, cur elnedar ocus cur falcodar in mainistir uile; ocus robé méd in elnid, co rabatar na mna ag ferfrenchaib ant slúaig a tigh galair na manach, ocus a tigid in claidhrea, ocus in gach ionad airdena irin mainistir uile. Nir facbad, dono, dentа irin mainistir cin brisfed ocus cen losgad, acht creta na tigedh namá; ocus cid iat sin, ro brisfit ocus ro loiscit morán did. Nir leiced ní dhoirchenem na mainistrech uile dona manchaib ocus dona braithribh, acht codailtech na manach namá, ocus tech na nouici. Caisel do dinnsena la hUilliam Búrc don tursur sin im tech cloichi mór na náidedh, ocus orair dá lá do dabairt ar a docailt. Cathal carrach, mac Conchobair Moenmaide, rí Connacht, do marbad le Gallaibh ir in tres la tocaltа in cairil. Tairmescar, imdhorro, in cairel iar marbadh Cathail Charraich. Ro marbait dono aroen firin fíg, .i. Diarmait, mac Gillacrist, mic Diarmata, mic Taidc hi Maelruanaid, ocus Tomaltach mac Taichlig .h. Dubda, et alii multi. Ro fagsat in mainistir iarsin, ocus ar na facbáil dóib do leic Uilliam Burc imdechtt do clainn hi Briain, ocus do mac Meg Carthaigh, cona fochraide. Isin comairle, imdhorro, do sinne Cathal croibdeirc ocus Uilliam Burc,

---

[1] *Cathal.* Cathal Crobhderg.

[2] *Roofs.* creta. The word cret (pl. creta) properly means a frame formed of hurdles, and is probably borrowed from the Latin *crates*, or English *crate*. O'Reilly (*Irish Dictionary*) has the word creit, which he translates "a ridge."

[3] *Killed.* The Four Masters (at the year 1201), as translated by Dr. O'Donovan, state that Cathal Carrach "went forth to view a contest [be-

Cathal[1] and William Burk, and by the sons of Domhnall O'Briain, [i.e.] Muirchertach and Conchobhar Ruadh, and by Finghin, son of Mac Carthaigh, into Connacht, until they reached the monastery of Ath-da-larag, on the Buill, in which they fixed their residence; and they were three days in it, so that they polluted and defiled the entire monastery; and such was the extent of the defilement that the mercenaries of the army had the women in the hospital of the monks, and in the houses of the cloister, and in every place in the entire monastery besides. No structure in the monastery was left without breaking and burning, except the roofs[2] of the houses alone; and even of these a great portion was broken and burned. No part of the buildings of the entire monastery was allowed to the monks and brothers, excepting only the dormitory of the monks, and the house of the novices. A stone wall was commenced by William Burk, on this occasion, round the great stone house of the guests, and two days' work was devoted to its erection. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, king of Connacht, was killed[3] by the Foreigners on the third day of the building of the stone wall. *The erection of* the stone wall, moreover, was interrupted after the killing of Cathal Carrach. There were *others* also slain along with the king, viz.:—Diarmaid, son of Gillachrist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, and Tomaltach, son of Taichlech O'Dubhda, et alii multi. They subsequently left the monastery; and after they had left it William Burk permitted the sons of O'Briain, and the son of Mac Carthaigh, to depart with their forces. The resolution that Cathal Crobhderg and William Burk adopted,

A.D. [1202.]

---

tween his own army and the forces of Cathal Crobhderg and William de Burgo]; but a body of his own people being violently driven towards him, he became involved in the crowd, and was killed."

.i. a ferfenaiġ do fgoeilet fo Connachtaiḃ, do tabach a tuarufdail; et do chúaid Uilliam Burc cona raiḃ maille fiu, ocus Cathal croibdeirg, co Cunga Feiḋín. Do rala tra fgél miorḃálda iarfin, ocus ni fess in tre ḋuine, no an tre ffiraid Dé a ndelb ḋuine, tanic fin, .i. iffed fo himmfeḋ Uilliam Burc do marbad, conach raiḃ a Connachtuiḃ conáir nach ranic in fcél fin. Iffí comairle do fonfat na hairechta ar gcluinfin in fgeoil fin, amail do netír oen comairle, .i. gach oen do marbad a ċonme; ocus ir amlaid fin do fonaḋ, .i. gach oirechd do ṁarbad a ranic ċuca; ocus iffed in erbud do feíf fgél a ndáineḋ fréin .ix. ced uel amplius. Do ċuala Uilliam Burc a ṁuinnter do ṁarbad, do cagrad .h. Conchobair aige. Ranic in rabaḋ docum .h. Conchobair, ocus fo fagaiḃ an áit ambói Uilliam. Téid Uilliam don Mumain iar fagbail urṁóir a muintire. Sénaḋ cleirech Erenn, eitir ġulla ocus Goeidela, in Aṫ cliaṫ imon Caifdinál, .i. Iohannes Presbiter de Monte Celio. Senaḋ Connacht, Loechaib ċleirċib, ic áṫ Luain imon gcaifdinál cedna, a gcinn coeicidiri. Taḋc .h. Brain, ri Luiġne, do éc. Toirrdhealbach mac Ruaidri mic Toirrdhealbaiġ hi Conchobair do ġaḃáil la Cathal gcroibdeirc, ocus iffiad for gaḃ hé, .i. Donnchad .h. Duḃda, ri .h. nAmalgaid, ocus Conchobar got .h. hEgra, ri Luiġni Connacht, ocus Diarmaid mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair,

[1] *Mercenaries.* ferfenaiġ. Mageoghegan, the translator of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year 1200, renders the word ferfenaigh (pl. of ferfenach) by "souldiers." See note [8], p. 196, *supra.*

[2] *Event.* fgél. Lit. "story."

[3] *The tribes.* na hairechta. The word airecht (airecht) is generally employed in the Brehon Laws to signify an assembly, or court of law. See the MS. H. 3. 18., Trin. Coll. Dublin, pp. 25 and 57 *b.* But it also means a tribe or district; and in this sense it has given name to the barony of Airechd-i-Conchobair, or Iraghticonnor, in the county of Kerry. The territory, as well as the sept, of Ui-Cathain (or O'Kane), in the county of Londonderry, was also called Airechd-i-Cathain. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Four Mast., A.D. 1376, note [d].

[4] *His guest.* a ċonme; i.e. the person quartered on him.

moreover, was to despatch their mercenaries[1] throughout Connacht, to levy their wages; and William Burk, together with all who were with him, and Cathal Crobhderg, went to Cunga-Feichín. After this a miraculous event[2] happened, and it is not known whether it occurred through a man, or through the spirit of God in the shape of a man, viz.:—it was reported that William Burk had been killed; and there was not a road in Connacht by which this report did not come. The resolution adopted by the tribes[3] on hearing this news, was, as if they had taken counsel together, viz.:—each man to kill his guest.[4] And thus it was done, viz.:—each tribe[5] killed all that came to them; and the loss, according to the report of their own people, was nine hundred, vel amplius. When William Burk heard that his people had been slain, he plotted against O'Conchobhair;[6] but timely notice reached O'Conchobhair, and he left the place where William was; and William went to Mumha, after losing the majority of his people. A synod of the clerics of Erinn, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, in Ath-cliath, with the Cardinal, i.e. Johannes Presbyter de Monte Celio. A synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, at Ath-Luain, with the same Cardinal, at the end of a fortnight. Tadhg O'Brain, king of Luighne, died. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crobhderg; and they who arrested him were these, viz.:—Donnchadh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, and Conchobhar Got O'hEghra, king of Luighne of Connacht, and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri

A.D. [1202.]

---

[5] *Tribe.* oiṙechꞇ. Another mode of writing the word aiṙechꞇ. See note [3], last page.

[6] *Plotted against O'Conchobhair.* The expression ꝺo caȝṙaꝺ .h. Conchobaiṙ aiȝe, literally rendered, would read "O'Conchobhair was whispered by him." The word caȝṙaꝺ is the 3rd sg. imperf. pass., and also the infin. pres. of the verb coȝaiṙ, or caȝaiṙ (con-gair), to whisper, or talk together; from the root *gar*; Sanskrit grî. See Stokes's *Goidilica*, p. 15, n. 13. It has made its way into the English slang vocabulary, in the form "cog-gering," vulgarly used to express "whispering," or "plotting."

mac a athar féin, ocus Diarmaid mac Ruaidri mic Maghnusa, .i. mac mic derbhrathar a athar. Moelfinnein mac Colmain, ard ferdin tegaide, in pace quieuit. Domnall carrach .h. Dochartaigh, ri Tíre Conaill Ardda Midhair, do marbad do muinnter Baighill ar nargain Cell nimdha, ocus tuaidi. Domnall .h. Brolchán, priór ocus uasal ferdin tegaide ar cruth, ar ceill, ar míne, ar mordhacht, ar ecna, ar ard crabad, port magnam tribulationem et optimam penitentiam, in quinta Kalendar Mai [quieuit].

Kt. Enáir .iiii. f.; l. xu.; trí bliadna ar dá ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Sluaged la hUilliam Burc, ocus Goill Mhuman ocus Mhidhe lair, a Connachtaibh, conderna cairlén ag Milec a Sil nAnmchadha; ocus irre ionad andernad, iomón tempul mor in Baile, cur linad do cruaidh ocus do clochaib uime go bendaibh; ocus ro millrad iartchar Connacht etir Cill ocus tuaith. Gorta mór i nErinn uile co coitchend ir in bliadain ri, co nidhoir na cleirigh in feoil ir in corgus. Cluain ferta Brénuinn ocus Milec ocus Cluain mic Nóis dargain do Uilliam Burc. Conchobar ruadh .h. Briain do marbad la a derbhrathair fein, .i. Muirchertach mac Domnaill mic Toirrdhealbaigh hi Briain. Toirrdhealbach mac Ruaidri hi Conchobair do éludh arr a geimhil, ocus rith do denum do Cathal croibderg frir, ocus feronn do tabairt dó. Sluaged lar an ngiúrdir, .i. la Maoilfer,

[1] *King-chieftain of Ard-Midhair.* In the Annals of Ulster, (Dublin copy, which has the entry at the year 1203), Domhnall Carrach O'Dochartaigh is called ri Tire Conaill, "king of Tir-Conaill," of which territory Ard-Midhair, or Ardmire, was a sub-district.

[2] *Tribulationem.* tribulacionim, MS.

[3] *Pœnitentiam.* penetinciam, MS.

[4] [*Quievit*]. The Annals of Ulster, in which the death of Domhnall O'Brolchán is given at the year 1203, say "ingressus est viam universæ carnis."

[5] *Meiler.* The compiler of the chronicle, following in the footsteps of many Irish etymologists who endeavoured to give an Irish complexion to words and names of which they did not know the origin, writes this name maoilfer, as if it meant "servant man," from maol, *servant*, and fer, a *man*. Regarding this predilection on the part of Irish writers, Conell Mageoghegan observes, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the

O'Conchobhair, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus, i.e. the grandson of his father's brother. Maelfinnein, Mac Colmain, a high, choice senior, in pace quievit. Domhnall Carrach O'Dochartaigh, king-chieftain of Ard-Midhair,[1] was slain by Muinter-Buighill, after plundering many churches and territories. Domhnall O'Brolchán, a prior, and an illustrious, choice senior for figure, for sense, for gentleness, for dignity, for wisdom, and for great piety, post magnam tribulationem[2] et optimam pœnitentiam,[3] in quinta kalendas Maii [quievit].[4] A.D. [1202.]

The kalends of January on the 4th feria, the 15th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and three years, and a thousand. A hosting by William Burk, accompanied by the Foreigners of Mumha and Midhe, into Connacht, when he erected a castle at Mílec, in Sil-Anmchadha; and the place where the castle was erected was round the great church of the place, which was lined round with earth and stones to the pinnacles; and they devastated the West of Connacht, both church and territory. Great famine in all Erinn generally in this year, so that the clergy used to eat meat in Lent. Cluain-ferta-Brenuinn, and Mílec, and Cluain-mic-Nois were plundered by William Burk. Conchobhar Ruadh O'Briain was slain by his own brother, i.e. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, escaped from his bonds; and Cathal Crobhderg made peace with him, and gave him land. A hosting by the Justice, i.e. by Meiler,[5] [1203.]

year 1182—"There are soe many leaves lost or stolen out of the ould Irish booke which I translate, y^t. I doe not know how to handle it; but to satisfie y^r. request, I will translate such places in the booke as I can read; and yet in the mean time I shall intreat you to hould me excused for not nameing the K^s. Deputies and Englishmen therein contained by theire right names, for I goe by the wordes of the ould booke, and not by my owen invention, which [i.e. the nomenclature of the original] is soe ill-favouredly and confusedly handled that mine author could not gett his penn to name the K^s. of England or other foraigne contryes by theire proper names, but by such Ir. names as he pleased to devise out of his owen head, although he was a great Latinist and scholler."

ocus la Bhalbar de Lací ir in Mumain, do ionnarbad Uilliam Burc. O do čuala Uilliam sin do čuaid in a conne, ocus ro fácuib drem da muintir ir in cairlen remráiti. Do čuaid Moeilser ocus Bhalbar docum Luimnig, ocus ó rancodar co Luimnech do cuir Uilliam teachta ar cenn na frecraide ro fágaib ir in čairlen. Iarsin ro élodar ocus ro facrat in cairrlen folam ar forčongra a tigerna, ocus ar terce bíd, ocus ar egla Connacht. Ro múrrad Connachta in cairlen iarsin. Do fácaib Uilliam Luimnech. Tucaid tri cairléna dó, ocus da braigit dég uaba do maičib a muintire, imo a mac fein, ocus imón ingin. Do fill Moeilser iarsin a Luimnech. Toirrdhealbach mac Ruaidri dionnarbad a Connachtaib do Cathal croibderg, ocus a chur ir in Mide, ocus sič do benum sír a cedóir ar imride na nGall, .i. Máilser ocus Balbar. Sluaged la macaib Goisdelb ocus la Maoilser mbec, maroen re Domnall carrach .h. Moeildoraidh, a tir Conaill, do čabach sige do Domnall carrach; ocus Domnall carrach fein do marbad do čenel Conaill don tusur sin. Tuaim dá gualann dfolimachad, ocus Cunga Feičin do delatrnuchad cen tech cen tempul, ocus cealla Connacht uile dfolmachaib achtmad beg. Doire Colum Cille do losced óca reilic Mártain co tigernaid Adomnáin. Diarmait mac Muirchertaig mec Lačlainn, co nGalloib, do čeacht ar creič a tír Eogain, cusna airgred Scrín Colum Cille, co rucrat orra dream do čenel Eogain, cusna mug ar Galloib, gusna marbad Diarmait mág Lačlainn tre mírbuilib na

---

[1] *Walter.* Balbar, MS.

[2] *The aforesaid castle;* i.e. the castle of Milec, or Meelick, in the barony of Longford, county of Galway, and on the banks of the river Shannon.

[3] *Meiler.* moeilser, MS. See note [5], p. 228.

[4] *Three castles.* In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that "William Burk was banished from Limerick by Meyler, who refused to give him one castle there."

[5] *Relic-Martain.* The cemetery of St. Martin.

and by Walter[1] de Laci, into Mumha, to expel William Burk. When William heard this he went to meet them, and he left a number of his people in the aforesaid castle.[2] Meiler[3] and Walter[1] went towards Luimnech; and when they had arrived at Luimnech, William sent messengers for the forces which he had left in the castle. They afterwards escaped and left the castle empty, at the command of their lord, and through scarcity of food, and through fear of the men of Connacht. The Connachtmen levelled the castle after that. William left Luimnech. Three castles[4] were given to him, and twelve hostages of the nobles of his people were given by him, together with his own son and daughter. Meiler[3] afterwards returned from Luimnech. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, was banished from Connacht by Cathal Crobhderg, and sent into Midhe; and peace was immediately made with him through the intercession of the Foreigners, viz.:—Meiler and Walter. A hosting by the sons of Goisdelbh and by young Meiler, together with Domhnall Carrach O'Maeldoraidh, to Tir-Conaill, to recover the sovereignty for Domhnall Carrach; and Domhnall Carrach himself was slain by the Cenel-Conaill on this expedition. Tuaim-dhaghualann was emptied, and Cunga-Feichín was rased, *so that it was* without a house or church, and the churches of nearly all Connacht were emptied. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, from Relic-Martain[5] to Tiprait-Adhomnain.[6] Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach Mac Lachlainn, accompanied by the Foreigners, went on a predatory expedition to Tir-Eoghain; and they plundered Scrin-Choluim-Chille; but a number of the Cenel-Eoghain came up with them, and the Foreigners were defeated, and Diarmaid Mac Lachlainn was slain, through the miracles

A.D. [1203.]

---

6 *Tiprait-Adhomnain;* i.e. the well of Adomnan. This entry is given under the year 1204 in the Annals of Ulster; but by the Four Masters at the year 1203.

rerine. Sloiged la mac Uga de Lací go nGalloib Mide lair, a nUlltoib, curro díchuirred Seon na Cúirte a hUlltoib.

Kt. Enair .u. f.; l. xxui.; ceithre bliadna ar dá ced, ar mile, aoir in Tigerna; ocus in .uiii. bliadain .x. a nóidécdu. Cairc a fert Kt. mái ir in bliadain ri, ocus minchairc a ramrad. Tigernán mac an abad do éc a Sruthair Bracáin aga ailithri cona manchaib. Muircertach Techtach, mac Conchobair moenmaige, mic Ruaidri hI Conchobair, do marbad do Diarmaid mac Ruaidri ocus doEd mac Ruaidri, .i. dá derbráthar a athar. Maidm la Domnall mac még Carrthaig ocus la Dermumain for Gallaib, ubi cecidерunt .c.lx. uiri uel ampliur. In Glairfhian do marbad la Cathal croibdeirc ocus la Connachtaib, ocus rí na Glairféine, .i. Mant na mulchán .h. Ruairc do gabáil leó, ocus a dallad. Ben do tabairt chuige ocus é anothur a dallta ocus a cenn do at ocus e féin uile, trefan lánfamnus; ocus a éc aigre haithle. Eachmilid mac comorba Finnéin, eppuc Ulad, do ec. Meabal do denum do Connachtaib ar mac hI Ruairc, ocus ar macuib .h. Moeilmiadhaig, ocus a marbad. Cath etir Uga óg mac Uga dé Laci co nGalloib na Mide, ocus Eoan na Cuirte co nGalloib Ulad. Eoan na Cúirte do

---

[1] *The shrine;* i.e. a shrine preserved in the church called from it Scrin-Choluim-Chille, "the Shrine of Colum-Cille;" the name of which is still preserved in that of the parish of Ballynascreen, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, where the remains of an old church still exist. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 282.

[2] *The 18th.* The MS. incorrectly reads .xuiii. bliadain .x., for .uiii. bliadain .x.

[3] *Of the Nineteen.* .ix.décdu, for noidécdu; i.e. the Decennovenalian cycle, or cycle of 19.

[4] *Little Easter.* Low Sunday. The 25th of April was therefore Easter Sunday, and the 2nd of May Low Sunday.

[5] *Tephtach;* i.e. the Tephian, or Teffian; so called, probably, from

of the shrine.[1] A hosting by the son of Hugo de Laci, with the Foreigners of Midhe, to Ulidia; and they banished John de Curci from Ulidia. A.D. [1203.]

The kalends of January on the 5th feria, the 26th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and four years, and a thousand; and the eighteenth[2] year of the Nineteen.[3] Easter on the seventh of the kalends of May in this year, and Little Easter[4] in summer. Tighernan Mac-an-abaidh died at Sruthair-Bracain, on his pilgrimage with his monks. Muirchertach Tephtach,[5] son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, his father's two brothers. A victory by Domhnall, son of Mac Carthaigh, and *the men of* Des-Mumha, over the Foreigners, ubi ceciderunt clx.uiri, vel amplius.[6] The Glasrhian[7] were slain by Cathal Crobhderg and the Connachtmen and the king of the Glasfhian, i.e. Mant-na-mulchán O'Ruairc, was captured by them, and blinded. A woman[8] was brought to him whilst he lay suffering from the operation, and shared his company; and he died soon after. Echmhilidh, son of the comarb of Finnen, bishop of Uladh, died. Treachery was practised by the Connachtmen against the son of O'Ruairc and the sons of O'Maelmhiadhaigh, who were slain. A battle between young Hugo, son of Hugo de Laci, with the Foreigners of Midhe, and John de Curci with the Foreigners of Uladh. John de Curci was taken prisoner, [1204.]

---

having been fostered in Teffia. His death is given by the Four Masters at the year 1203.

[6] *Amplius.* ampliuꝰ, MS.

[7] *Glasfhian.* This seems to have been the name of some sept of foreign descent. The word *Glasfine* is explained as signifying "a foreign tribe," by Dr. O'Donovan; who adds that "the son of an Irish girl by an Albanach, or Scotchman, would be so called." See *Supplement to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary*, in voce.

[8] *Woman.* The liberty has been taken of using some licence in the translation of this sentence, as the sense of the original passage, if literally interpreted, would scarcely be fit for publication.

Gabáil, ocus a lecud arr iar na crorrad dó dul co Hierusalem. Dá mac Duinnsleibe do marbad do Uib Echach a meabuil. Sitsheac O Sróibéin, airchinnech na Congmála, quieuit.

Kt. Enair .uii. f.; l. uii.; u. bliadna ar dá ced, ar mile, aoir in Tigerna. Uilliam Burc, milidgeoir Erenn uile duarle ocus do cendus fedna, mortuus est. Loclainn, mac Domnaill mic Fergail hi Ruairc, do marbad do muintir Feodachain. Sic mór ocus fnechta ó Kt. Enair co féil Patraic ir in mbliadain si. Gilla Crist. h. Moeilmiadhaig, túrrech muintire hEolusi, do marbad do Connachtuib. Longus la hEodan na Cuirte a hInnsib Gall, do chornum Ulad re macaib Uga dé Laci, ocus re Gallaib na Mide; acht chena nír fárr tarba don longas sin acht in tír do millead ocus dascuin; ocus imdechd dóib iarsin gan nert do gabáil. Do rone Eodan a chorad ocus a muinntir re .h. Neill ocus re Cenel Eogain.

Kt. Enair for domnach, ocus ochtmad .x. fuisse.; ui.bliadna ar dá ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Iheru Christi secundum Dionisium, m̄.cc.ui.; secundum autem Bedam, m̄.c.xcix.; ab Incarnatione secundum Ebreos, m̄.cccc.lix.; ab initio mundi secundum Ebreos ū.cccc.x.; ab initio mundi secundum .lxx. Interpretes, ū.dc.lui. Muirgess .h. hEnna, airdescop Muman, ocus légaid comarba Petair fri re foda, quieuit. Murchad .h. hOeda, escop Corcaige, quieuit. Domnall mac még Carthaig,

---

[1] *Crossed.* The expression iar na crorrad dó dul co Hierusalem has been translated "having been prohibited from going to Jerusalem" by Dr. O'Donovan (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1204, note [n]). But as the name of John de Curci does not appear in any of the Irish Annals after the year 1205, the interpretation above given seems to be the correct one.

[2] *O'Sroithen.* The name is written O'Sruithen in the Ann. Four Mast., which have his death at the year 1204, and in the Annals of Ulster, in which the obit is entered under 1205.

and released after having been crossed[1] to go to Jerusalem. Two sons of Donnsleibhe were slain by the Ui-Echach, in treachery. Sitric O'Sroithen,[2] airchinnech of the Congbhail,[3] quievit. A.D. [1204]

The kalends of January on the 7th feria, the 7th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and five years, and a thousand. William Burk, destroyer of all Erinn, of nobility and chieftainship, mortuus est. Lochlainn, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, was slain by Muinter-Pheodhachâin. Great frost and snow from the kalends of January to the festival of Patrick in this year. Gillachrist O'Maelmhiadhaigh, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was slain by the Connachtmen. A fleet *was brought* by John de Curci from Innsi-Gall, to contest Uladh with the sons of Hugo de Laci and the Foreigners of Midhe. No good resulted from this expedition, however; but the country was destroyed and plundered; and they[4] afterwards departed without obtaining power. John made[5] his covenant and amity with O'Neill and the Cenel-Eoghain. [1205]

The kalends of January on Sunday, the 18th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and six years, and a thousand. Ab Incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi, secundum Dionysium, m̄.cc.vi; secundum autem Bedam, m̄.c.xcix: ab Incarnatione[6] secundum Ebræos, m̄.cccc.lix; ab initio[7] mundi secundum Ebræos, v̄.cccc.x.; ab initio mundi secundum lxx. Interpretes, v̄.dc.luii. Muirghes O'hEnna, archbishop of Mumha, and legate of the comarb of Peter during a long time, quievit. Murchadh O'hAedha, bishop of Corcach, quievit. Domhnall, son [1206.]

[2] Of the *Congbhail.* na Congṁala, MS.; but na Congbala in Ann. Ult. and the Four Mast. At the year 1196, *supra*, the name of Faughan-vale, in the co. of Londonderry, is written na hua Congbala, which is corrupt. The place here referred to is Conwal, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, county of Donegal.

[4] *They;* i.e. the fleet.

[5] *Made.* do ro ē, for do rone, MS.

[6] *Incarnatione.* ācarnatiōe, MS.

[7] *Initio.* inicio, MS.

ri Deṁuman, mortuus est. Andiles mág Finnbairr mortuus est. Donat .h. Becca, episcopus .h. nAmalgaid, quiescit. Maelpetair .h. Calmáin, comarba Cainnig, tuir crabaid ocus einig thuaiscirt Erenn, in pace quiescit. Díth mór ar thaoiniph ocus ar innilith ir in mbliadain ri. Comarba Patraic do thul co tech ri Saxan do throchrad cheall Erenn, ocus do chorgaid ar gallaib.

Kt. Enair for Luan, iii.f.; l. xx.; feacht mbliadna ar tha ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Tomaltach na cairrge, mac Conchobair, mic Diarmada, mic Taidg hi Maelruanaid, ri muige Luirg, mortuus est. Ruaidri .h. Gadra, ri Fleibe Lugha, mortuus est. Cathal, mac Diarmada, mic Taidc hi Mailruanaid, do gabail rige ṁuige Luirg ir in bliadain ri. Creach la hEicneachán .h. nDoṁnaill a breathaib Manach; ocus rucrat fir Manach forra lin thuth aithle ináit réin, ocus ro marbad .h. Doṁnaill, ri tire Conaill, ann, tuir engnuma, ocus einig, ocus calmatair tuaiscirt Erenn go rin; ocus do thuit ann thream tá deg thaoiniph thuthéin maille frir, .i. an gilla riabach mac Ceallaig hi Baoigill, Mathgaṁain mac Doṁnaill ṁithig hi Concobair, Donnchad Conallach mac Conchobair Moenmuighe hi Concobair, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles cum eis occisi sunt. Mac még Mathgaṁna, ocus fir Manach, ocus Airgialla uictores fuerunt. Amlaib .h. Fergail, ri thuirrech muinntire hAngaile, quiescit. Cairlén Atha an urchair do gabail do Baldar de Lací ocus tá bratair, .i. do Uga de Lací.

[1] *Ui-Amhalghadha.* By the title "bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha" is meant "bishop of Killala."

[2] *Comarb of Cainnech.* He was probably abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenaght, co. of Londonderry, founded by St. Cainnech, or Canice.

[3] *Of the Rock;* i.e. of the Rock of Loch-Cé, or Mac Dermot's Rock, the principal residence of Mac Dermot, chieftain of Moylurg. See page 167, *supra.*

[4] *Them;* i.e. the forces of Eignechán O'Domhnaill.

[5] *Chieftains.* da dheagh dhaoinibh); lit. "of his good men."

of Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. Andiles Mac Finnbhairr mortuus est. Donat Ua Becdha, bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha,[1] quievit. Maelpetair O'Calmáin, comarb of Cainnech,[2] pillar of the piety and honour of the North of Erinn, in pace quievit. A great destruction of men and cattle in this year. The comarb of Patrick went to the house of the king of the Saxons, on behalf of the churches of Erinn, and to complain of the Foreigners. A.D. [1206.]

The kalends of January on Monday, the 3rd feria, the 20th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and seven years, and a thousand. Tomaltach of the Rock,[3] son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg in this year. A depredation was committed by Eignechán O'Domhnaill in Feara-Manach; but the Feara-Manach, in greater force than they were, overtook them,[4] and O'Domhnaill, king of Tír-Conaill, till then the tower of valour, and honour, and strength of the North of Erinn, was slain there; and a number of his own chieftains[5] fell along with him, viz.: the Gilla-riabhach,[6] son of Ceallach O'Baighill; Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Midhech[7] O'Conchobhair; Donnchadh Conallach, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe O'Conchobhair; et alii[8] multi nobiles et ignobiles[9] cum eis occisi[10] sunt. The son of Mac Mathghamhna and the Feara-Manach, and the Airghialla, victores fuerunt. Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, king-chieftain of Muinter-Anghaile, quievit. The castle of Ath-an-urchair was captured by Walter de Laci and his brother, i.e. Hugo de Laci. [1207.]

[6] *The Gilla-riabhach;* i.e. "the brown fellow."

[7] *Domhnall Midhech;* or Daniel the Meathian; so called, apparently, from having been fostered in Meath.

[8] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[9] *Ignobiles.* ignobilis (ignobilis), MS.

[10] *Occisi.* occissi (occissi), MS.

Kt. Gnair for mairt, l. x. Ocht mbliadna ar da ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Cathal mac Diarmada mic Taidg hi Maoilruanaid, ri muige Luirc, do gabail la Cathal Croibdearc, dar farusad na nerruc do badar a flánoigeacht etorra, .i. Arogal .h. Conchobair, ocus Muiredhach .h. Dubthaig, ocus Cleirech .h. Sniadhaig. Fuarlucad de a cinn fealait dé flánoigecht na nerruc sin, gan giall gan eidire. Dul dó ar in tír amach iarsin, ocus creach mór do denam dó, ocus a breith leis co ránic Loch mic Nén. Toigeacht dó dorigir a cinn feachtmuine ar creich a tír nOiliolla, ocus a breith lais ir in gCoirpri, ocus dar Corpri a mag Luirc. Socraide mór do breith fair annsin, .i. Diarmaid, mac Magnusa, mic Toirrdelbaig hi Conchobair, ocus Magnus, mac Muirchertaig, mic Toirrdelbaig hi Conchobair, ocus Cormac mac Tomaltaig na cairrci, ocus Muiredach mac Tomaltaig na cairrci, ocus Donnsléibe mac Ruaidri hi Gadra, ri Fleibe Luga, ocus Flaithbertach .h. Flannacán, tuirrech cloinne Cathail, ocus gilla na nech .h. Mannachain, ri .h. mBriuin na Sinna. Or connacatar na ferrenaig Breifrneca int rocraide ro mór ar mbreith forra, ó rancatar dar Leic nDaimhge anonn ro heichret. Or nach raibe, imorro, acht a muinnter féin a brathad mic Diarmada, ro linged fair ocus ro marbad a mac, .i. Muirgis, ocus ro marbait daoine eli da muinntir, ocus ro gabad é féin fa deoig. Iar fcoeiled na focraide moire sin irri comairle do ronrat clann Tomaltaig na cairrce mac Diarmada do dallad. Ro dallad, imorro, aca hé, ocus ro maidmigsed a muinntir. Cogad mór etir Gallaib Erenn ir in mbliadain ri, .i. etir macaib Uga de Laci, ocus Moeilsech, ocus Segsnad Marér.

---

[1] *District.* tír, lit. country,= Lat. terra.

[2] *Tomaltach of the Rock;* i.e. Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot. See note [3], page 236. This entry is given by the Four Masters, but rather imperfectly, under the year 1207.

[3] *Gilla-na-nech;* lit. "the boy (gillie) of the horses."

[4] *Mercenaries.* férrenaig. This

A.D. [1208.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the 10th of the moon; the age of the Lord two hundred and eight years, and a thousand. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, was taken prisoner by Cathal Crobhderg, in violation of the bishops who were guarantees between them, viz.:—Ardghal O'Conchobhair, and Muireadhach O'Dubhthaigh, and Clement O'Sniadhaigh. He was released after some time, through the guarantee of those bishops, without pledge or hostage. He departed out of the district[1] afterwards, and took a great prey, which he carried with him until he reached Loch-mic-Nén. At the end of a week he came again on a predatory expedition to Tir-Oiliolla, and he carried the prey into the Corr-sliabh, and over Corr-sliabh into Magh-Luirg. A great force overtook him there, viz.:—Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair; and Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair; and Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock;[2] and Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach of the Rock;[2] and Donnsleibhe, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha; and Flaithbhertach O'Flannacain, chief of Clann-Cathail; and Gilla-na-nech[3] O'Mannachain, king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna. When the Breifnian mercenaries[4] perceived that they had been overtaken by this immense force, as soon as they had passed over Lec-Damhaighe they fled. When only his own people, therefore, were with Mac Diarmada, he was rushed upon, and his son, i.e. Muirghes, was slain; and other men of his people were slain, and he himself was ultimately captured. After the dispersion of this great force the counsel which the sons of Tomaltach of the Rock[2] adopted was to blind Mac Diarmada. He was blinded by them, truly, and his people were routed. A great war between the Foreigners of Erinn this year, i.e. between the sons of Hugo de Laci, and Meyler, and Geoffroi Mareis. A great predatory

word properly means hirelings, or mercenaries; but in some cases it is used to signify "archers." See note [8], p. 196, and note [1], p. 226, *supra*.

Creaċ ṡluaiġeḋ mór la hOeḋh .h. Néill a nInis Eoġain; ocus ruc .h. Doṁnaill, .i. Doṁnall mór rorra, co tucaḋ maiṫm etorra in ro marbaḋ ár díairṁiṫe doeini ar gach leṫ; uair in ro fagbaḋ Doṁnall mac Murchaiḋ, co nár aḋḋal dEoġanchaiḃ maille fris, ocus Ferġal .h. Bóiġill, ocus Cormac .h. Doṁnaill, ocus Daḃid O Doċartaiġ, ocus dream do ṁaiṫiḃ Cenel Conaill maille riu. Caṫ tucrat mic Raġnaill ṁic Soṁairle for Feraiḃ Sciaḋ, du in ro marbaḋ ár díairṁiṫe.

Kt. Enáir for Cedaoin, l. xxi. Naoi mbliadna ar ḋá ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Ri Saxan do ḋoiġeċt a nErinn co loingerr naḋḋal lair. Gilla Crist .h. Cernaiġ, comarba Condere, in bona penitentia quieuit. Dauid, erruc Loċa Garman, do marbaḋ dU Foelán na nDéisi Muman. Caṫ etir Conallaiḃ ocus Eoġanċaiḃ, ubi interfecti sunt multi de utroque exercitu. Finġin, mac Diarmada, mic Cormaic ṁeg Carrthaiġ, ri Des Muman, interfectus est a suis. Malġarc .h. Ruairc do aṫrígaḋ, ocus Art mac Doṁnaill mic Fergail hI Ruairc do rigaḋ na ionaḋ.

Kt. Enair for ḋardaoin; l. ii.; x. mbliadna ar ḋá ced ar mile air in Tigerna. Art mac Doṁnaill mic Fergail I Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbaḋ tria ṁeaḃuil la Cormac mac Airt hI Maoilreċlainn. Céle .h. Dubthaiġ, erruc Moiġe hEó, quieuit. Flaiṫbertaċ .h. Floinn, comarba Daċonna Erra mic nEirc, in Crist quieuit.

Iohanner mac mic na Fepeiri, ri Sacsan, do ṫeaċt

---

[1] *Multitude.* ár; lit. "slaughter," or "havoc."

[2] *In which fell.* uair in ro fagbaḋ; lit. "where was (or were) left." The word uair is negligently written for bair, "a place," which is the root of baile, or "bally," a word entering into the composition of many typographical names in Ireland.

[3] *Came.* This is an error. The second visit of King John to Ireland is correctly entered under the next year. The Four Masters have the record at the year 1209.

[4] *Comarb of Condere;* i.e. bishop of Condere, or Connor.

[5] *Loch-Garman.* This is the Irish name of Wexford, which never was a bishop's see. Probably David was

hosting by Aedh O'Neill into Inis-Eoghain, and O'Domhnaill, i.e. Domhnall Mór, overtook them, when a battle was fought between them, in which a countless multitude[1] of people were slain on either side; in which fell[2] Domhnall, son of Murchadh, with an enormous slaughter of the *Cenel*-Eoghain along with him, and Ferghal O'Baighill, and Cormac O'Domhnaill, and David O'Dochartaigh, and a number of the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill along with them. A battle was gained by the son of Raghnall, son of Somhairle, over the men of Sciadh, in which a countless multitude were slain. A.D. [1208.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, the 21st of the moon; the age of the Lord nine years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The king of the Saxons came[3] to Erinn, accompanied by an immense fleet. Gillachrist O'Cernaigh, comarb of Condere,[4] in bona pœnitentia quievit. David, bishop of Loch-Garman,[5] was killed by O'Faelan of the Deisi-Mumhan. A battle between the *Cenel*-Conaill and the *Cenel*-Eoghain, ubi interfecti sunt multi de utroque exercitu.[6] Finghin, son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, interfectus est a suis.[7] Ualgharg O'Ruairc was dethroned, and Art, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, was made king in his place. [1209.]

The kalends of January on Thursday,[8] the 2nd of the moon; the age of the Lord ten years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Art, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghal O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain through treachery by Cormac, son of Art O'Maelsechlainn. Céle O'Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-hEó, quievit. Flaithbhertach O'Floinn, comarb of Dachonna of Es-mic-Eirc, in Christo quievit. [1210.]

Johannes, grandson of the Empress,[9] king of the Saxons,

---

bishop of Ferns. His name is not mentioned by the Four Masters.

[6] *Exercitu.* exc̄c̄ıtu, for excepcıtu, MS.

[7] *A suis.* áɣɣuıꝛ, MS.

[8] *Thursday.* The feriæ for the years 1209 and 1210 should be Thursday and Friday, respectively; the Dominical Letter for 1209 being D, and for 1210 C.

[9] *Of the Empress.* na ꝓeꝛeıꝛı, MS. Better na hImpeꝛeıꝛı, as under the year 1189, *supra*.

co hÉrinn, coblach mór, ir in mbliadain ri. Iar torrachtain dó ro fógair rloiged mór for feraib Erenn i nUlltaib, do gabail Uga dé Lací, nó da díchur a hÉrinn, ocus do gabail cairce Fergusa. Ro fágaib Uga Erinn, ocus in lucht ro bádar ac coiméd na cairrce ro fagaibret hí, ocus tancodar dinnroiged in rí; ocus do cuir in rí doeine dá muinntir féin innti. Do cuir iarrin coblach da muinntir a Manainn, gur aircret, ocus ro marbrat a daine.

Cathal croibdeirc .h. Conchobair, rí Connacht, ocus Connachta ar an rluaigeb rin. Ar torrachtain dóib atuaid adubairt rí Saxan re rí Connacht dul a gcinn doeicthire dá innroiged. Adubairtrium co pachad, ocus gombered a mac Iair, .i. Oedh mac Cathail croibdeirc; ocus ní he in rí do boi ag á iarrad. Tabair, ar an rí, no co brága cairt ar trian Connacht. O ranic .h. Conchobair ina ionad rém, irrí comairle do roine rém ocus a ben ocus a muinntir, gan an mac do bred a gcenn an rí, ger bí rin comairle ba merra. Act cena, ó ranic .h. Conchobair docum rí Saxan, ocus nach ruc a mac leis, ro gabad le rí Saxan Diarmaid mac Conchobair mic Diarmada, rí Muige Luirg, ocus Conchobar .h. hEgra, rí Luigne Connacht, ocus Rind .h. Cairmacan, fer grádha dU Conchobair, ocus Toirdelbach mac Gall goeidil, reachtaire do reachtairib hi Conchobair. Do cuaid rí Saxan tairis iarrin, ocus ruc lair na maithi rin a Saxanaib. Ro fágaib cendus Erenn ag an ngaill errus, ocus adubairt frisin trí

---

[1] *The Carraic;* i.e. Carrick-Fergusa ("the rock of Fergus"), now Carrick-fergus.

[2] *Who requested this.* do bói ag á iarrad; lit. "who was asking him."

[3] *For.* ar; lit. "on."

[4] *Adopted.* do roine; lit. "made."

[5] *Son of a Gall-Gaeidhel;* i.e. "son of a foreign Gaeidhel." The Four Mast. (1209) say mac ri Gall gaoidheal, "son of the king of Gall-Gaeidhel;" but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise (1208) he is called "Mac Gall-goyle." Of the people called Gall-Gaeidhel Roderick O'Flaherty writes as follows:— "Gall-gaidelios vero existimo Gaidelios insulas Britanniæ adjacentes tum incolentes. Nam Donaldum filium Tha-

came to Erinn, with a great fleet, in this year. After arriving he commanded a great hosting of the men of Erinn to Ulidia, to apprehend Hugo de Laci, or to expel him from Erinn, and to capture Carraic-Fergusa. Hugo left Erinn, and the persons who were defending the Carraic[1] abandoned it, and came to the king; and the king put men of his own company into it. He afterwards sent a fleet of his people to Manainn, and they plundered it, and killed its people. A.D. [1210.]

Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and the Connachtmen *were* on this hosting. On their return from the north the king of the Saxons told the king of Connacht to come to meet him at the end of a fortnight. He promised that he would, and that he would bring his son with him, i.e. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; (and it was not the king who requested this).[2] "Bring *him*," said the king, "that he may receive a charter for[3] the third part of Connacht." When O'Conchobhair arrived at his own place, the counsel which he, and his wife, and his people adopted[4] was, not to take the son to the king, although this was the worst counsel. However, when O'Conchobhair went to the king of the Saxons, and did not take his son with him, Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Conchobhar O'hEghra, king of Luighne of Connacht, and Find O'Carmacan, a man of trust to O'Conchobhair, and Toirberd, son of a Gall-Gaeidhel,[5] one of O'Conchobhair's stewards, were apprehended by the king of the Saxons. The king of the Saxons went across afterwards, and took these chieftains with him to Saxon-land. He left the government of Erinn with the Foreign Bishop,[6] and ordered

dæi O Brian, quem Anno Christi 1075 Manniæ, ac Insularum proceres regni sui Protectorem acceperunt, Inse-gall, et Gallgædelu regem Hibernicè dictum reperio. Hebrides vero sunt, quas nostri Inse-gall dixerunt." *Oggygia*, p. 360. But see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 306, note [i], and p. 390, note [b].

[6] *The Foreign Bishop*; i.e. John de Gray, bishop of Norwich. See Gilbert's *Viceroys of Ireland*; Dublin, 1865; p. 76.

cairléin do denam a Connachtaib. Ro orduig an Gaill erpuc fluaigeb dinnroigeo Connacht, .i. fé fein ocup focraidi na Mide ocup Laigen, co háth Luain, condernad droicet tar áth Luain lair, ocup cairlén a nionad cairléin i Conchobair.

Donnchad Cairpprech .h. Briain cona fochraidi, ocup Seffraid Mairesr cona fochraitti do gallaib Muman, ocup Oeb mac Ruaidri i Conchobair ocup mac hi Flaithbertaig mar oen frú, i Connachtaib co rancodar Tuaim dá gualann, ocup do ronrat creca mora arrin co loch na nairne i Ciarraige, ocup do ronrad creca mora annsin; ocup do badar coeicid, no ficid oidche acht bec, i Ciarraige, ocup Connacta re nagaid. Do ronrat fríth iarsin, .i. .h. Conchobair ocup Donnchad Cairpprech ocup Seffraid Máresr. Isri fríth do ronrat, .i. fligi do lecud doibrium co hAth Luain dinnroigeo an gaill erpuic, ocup riadrum do denam fída etir .h. Conchobair ocup in Gaill erpuc. Do rónrat fríth etorra; ocup isri frith do ronrat, .i. Toirrdelbach mac Cathail croibdeirc, ocup mac deg duine eli do Connachtaib, do tabairt i laimh in gaill erpuic.

Kt. Enair [for fathain], l. xiii.; en bliadain déc ar dá cet ar mile air in Tigerna. Toirrdelbach mac Ruaidri do denum creichi a mag Luirc, co ruc ir in Segsair hi tocum Diarmada, .i. a brathair; ocup do len Oeb mác Cathail hé condechaid ir in tuaiscert ar a teichet. h. Dobailén, erpuc Cenannra, quieuit. Galo mac Manchain, airdd ecnaid Erenn uile, occisus est. Ricord de Duid do marbad do cloich i nAth

---

1 *The Foreign Bishop.* John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, Lord Justice of Ireland.

2 *The conditions were.* isri fríth do ronrat; lit. "it is the peace they made."

3 *They;* i.e. Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Brien and Geoffroi Mareis.

4 *Delivered;* i.e. as hostages.

5 *Son of Ruaidhri;* i.e. the son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor, king of Connacht.

6 *Occisus est.* occisrur erat, MS.

him to erect three castles in Connacht. The Foreign Bishop[1] commanded a hosting towards Connacht, viz.:—himself and the forces of Midhe and Laighen, as far as Ath-Luain, when a bridge was constructed by him across Ath-Luain, and a castle instead of O'Conchobhair's castle. A.D. [1210.]

Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, with his army, and Geoffroi Mareis, with his army of the Foreigners of Mumha, and Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and the son of O'Flaithbhertaigh along with them, *proceeded* into Connacht, until they reached Tuaim-da-ghualann, and committed great depredations from thence to Loch-na-nairne, in Ciarraighe, where they committed great depredations; and they were a fortnight, or nearly twenty nights, in Ciarraighe, and the Connachtmen before them. They made peace afterwards, i.e. O'Conchobhair, and Donnchadh Cairbrech, and Geoffroi Mareis. The conditions were,[2] i.e. that they[3] should be allowed a passage to Ath-Luain, to meet the Foreign Bishop,[1] and should make peace between O'Conchobhair and the Foreign Bishop. They made peace between them; and the conditions were that Toirdhelbhach, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and the son of another noble, should be delivered[4] into the hand of the Foreign Bishop.

The kalends of January [on Saturday], the 13th of the moon; the age of the Lord eleven years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri,[5] took a prey in Magh-Luirg, and carried it into the Seghais, to Diarmaid, i.e. his brother; and Aedh, son of Cathal, pursued him until he (*Toirdhelbhach*) went into the North, to escape from him. O'Dobhailen, bishop of Cenannus, quievit. Galo Mac Manchain, chief sage of all Erinn, occisus est.[6] Richard de Tuit was killed by a stone[7] [1211.]

.7 *By a stone.* The Four Masters, who record the accident under the year 1210, state that the stones of the castle of Athlone fell on Richard Tuit, and killed him on the spot, together with his priest and some of his people.

Luain. Braighde Connacht do toighecht i nEirinn, .i. Diarmait mac Conchobair mhic Diarmada, ri Muighe Luirg, ocus Conchobar .h. hEghra, ri Luighni, ocus Finn .h. Carmacán, ocus Toirdelbh mac Gall ghaidheil. Airechtach mac Duinnchathaigh occisus est. Tomar mac Uchtraigh, co macuibh Raghnaill mhic Somairlidh, do toighiecht co Doiri Coluim Cille co fecht longa feachtmhodat, ocus in baile do milled doibh co mór. h. Domhnaill ocus iardéin do dul aroen a ninis Eogain, ocus an tír do mhilleadh co huilidhe.

Kt. Enair for domnach; da bliadain deg ar dha cedh, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Sluaighedh la Connachta tré dhoghairm in ghaill erruic ocus Gillibert mic Goirdelb, co hErr Ruaidh, condernad cairrlen Cháil urce leó. Sluaighedh eli la Gallaibh Erenn ocus lar an ngaill erruc cedna, do gabáil tuaiscirt Erenn, condernrat cairrlén Cluana hEoir; ocus tucrad fir Manach ocus mac meg Mathghamhna ár mór forra don leith atuaidh do Cluain Eoir. Maidm mór ar Eoan de Ghrei, .i. iúdóir na hErenn, la mac Airt hi Maoilsechlainn, cur fágaibh a innmhur uile ann. Imar .h. Ferghail, dux muintire hAngaile, occisus est a fratre suo. Gillacrist mac Diarmada do mharbad la Murchadh carrach .h. bFerghail. Creach do denam don ghilla fiaclach .h. Boighill, ocus do dreim do chenel Conaill, for Cenel Eogain, ocus iad ar comairce hi Taircert. Ruc O Taircert forra, ocus feraibh deabaidh frú. Marbtar, umorro, in gilla fiadhach O Taircert, .i. ri Toirrech cloinni Snedhghile ocus

---

[1] *The hostages of Connacht.* Who had been taken to England by King John in the preceding year.

[2] *Occisus.* occisus, MS.

[3] *Foreign Bishop*; i.e. John de Grey, Lord Justice of Ireland.

[4] *Son of Art.* His name was Cormac O'Maelsechlainn, or O'Melachlin. Under the next year this Cormac is stated to have obtained another victory over the Foreigners.

[5] *The Gilla-fiaclach.* This sobriquet signifies "the fellow of the teeth."

[6] *A battle.* The word deabaidh, translated "battle" here and elsewhere, although used in this sense generally by the Irish annalists,

in Ath-Luain. The hostages of Connacht[1] arrived in Erinn, viz.:—Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Conchobhar O'hEghra, king of Luighne, and Find O'Carmacan, and Toirbherd son of a Gall-Gaeidhel. Airechtach Mac Duinncathaigh occisus[2] est. Thomas Mac Uchtraigh and the sons of Raghnall, son of Somhairle, came to Doire-Choluim-Chille with seventy-seven ships, and the town was greatly injured by them. O'Domhnaill and they went together to Inis Eoghain, and they completely destroyed the country. A.D. [1211.]

The kalends of January on Sunday; the age of the Lord twelve years, and two hundred, and a thousand. A hosting by the Connachtmen, at the command of the Foreign Bishop[3] and Gillibert Mac Goisdelbh, to Es-Ruaidh, when the castle of Cael-uisce was erected by them. Another hosting by the Foreigners of Erinn and the same Foreign Bishop, to take possession of the North of Erinn, when they erected the castle of Cluain-Eois; and the Feara-Manach, and the son of Mac Mathghamhna, inflicted a great slaughter on them on the northern side of Cluain-Eois. A great victory was gained over John de Grey, i.e. the Justice of Erinn, by the son of Art[4] O'Maelsechlainn, in which he lost all his treasure. Imhar O'Ferghail, dux of Muinter-Anghaile, occisus est a fratre suo. Gillachrist Mac Diarmada was slain by Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail. A depredation was committed by the Gilla-fiaclach[5] O'Baighill and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, on the Cenel-Eoghain, who were under the guarantee of O'Tairchert. O'Tairchert overtook them, and fought a battle[6] against them. The Gilla-riabhach[7] O'Tairchert, i.e. the king-chieftain of [1212.]

originally meant "disceptatio," as appears from the *Book of Armagh*, in which (fol. 178, a. 2) the verb, in the form *nu debthi*[*tis*], is glossed "disceptabant." See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, p. 166.

[7] *The Gilla-riabhach*; i.e. "the swarthy fellow."

cloinne Finghin, ic cornum a oinigh. Druim Coein cona templuib do lorcad do Cenel Eogain, can cead dUa Neill. Fergal .h. Cathain, .i. ri Ciannachta, ocus fer na Craoibhe, do mharbadh do gallaibh. Domhnall O Dáimhín do marbad do mac mhég Lachlainn a ndorus reclesa Colaim Cille.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, l. u. Trí bliadna deg ar da ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Cairlén Cluana Eoir do milled la .h. Neill. Gillibert mac Goisdelb do marbad a cairrlen Coeil urce, ocus in cairrlen fein do lorcad. Donnchadh .h. Eidin do dallad la hOedh mac Cathail croibdeirc. Maidm Coille na gcrann la Cormac mac Airt hi Maoilsechlainn for gallaibh, du a torchair rochaide mór do gallaibh imó Feirrsir Merrát, ocus imó Ualdar Dunél. Domnall mac Domnaill Brecaig hi Maoilsechlainn do marbad do gallaibh. Tomar mac Uchtraigh ocus Ruaidri mac Raghnaill do arcain Doire Colaim Cille, ocus do bhreth fédh muinntire Doire ocus tuaiscert Erenn dó[ib] airchéna, do lár tempail moir in reclesa amach. h. Cathan ocus fir na Craibi do techt co Doire do gabáil tighe ar macaibh mhég Lachlainn, gu ro mharbrat ceallóir mhór reclésa Doire etorra. Do roine Dia ocus Colum Cille, tra, mirbuil mhór annsin, .i. fear tinóil in toicestuil sin, Madgamain mag Aithne, do marbad é a noinech Colaim Cille a ndorus dhuibh reclésa Colaim Cille fein. Cairlén Cula rathain do denum do Tomarr

---

[1] *Without licence.* An idiomatic mode of expression signifying "in despite of."

[2] *Recles-Choluim-Chille;* i.e. the Recles (or abbey-church) of Colum-Cille, at Derry.

[3] *Coill-na-gcrann;* i.e. "the wood of the [great] trees;" now Kilmore, or the great wood, in the parish of Killoughy, barony of Ballyboy, King's county. This victory is perhaps a repetition of the victory recorded under the last year, as having been gained over the Foreigners by (Cormac) the son of Art O'Maelsechlainn.

[4] *Perris Messat.* The Four Masters call him Piarus Masan, or Piers Mason; but in Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the name is written "Ferrus Mersey." He is called "Petrus Meset, Baro Delvinii," in Grace's Annals.

Clann-Sneidhghile and Clann-Finghin, was slain, moreover, defending his honour. Druim-chaein, with its churches, was burned by the Cenel-Eoghain, without licence[1] from O'Neill. Ferghal O'Cathain, i.e. king of Cianachta and Feara-na-Craeibhe, was killed by the Foreigners. Domhnall O'Daimhin was slain by the son of Mac Lachlainn in the doorway of Recles-Choluim-Chille.[2] A.D. [1212.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the 5th of the moon; the age of the Lord thirteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The castle of Cluain-Eois was destroyed by O'Neill. Gillibert Mac Goisdelbh was killed in the castle of Cael-uisce, and the castle itself was burned. Donnchadh O'hEidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. The victory of Coill-na-gcrann[3] *was gained* by Cormac, son of Art O'Maelsechlainn, over the Foreigners, in which a great multitude of the Foreigners were slain, along with Perris Messat[4] and Walter Dunel. Domhnall, son of Domhnall Bregach[5] O'Maelsechlainn, was slain by the Foreigners. Thomas Mac Uchtraigh and Ruaidhri Mac Raghnaill plundered Doire-Choluim-Chille, and carried off the precious things of the community of Doire, and of the North of Erinn besides, from the middle of the great church of the Recles.[6] O'Cathain and Feara-na-Craeibhe came to Doire, to capture a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, when they killed the great butler[7] of the Recles[6] of Doire between them. God and Colum-Cille, however, performed a great miracle there, viz.:—the man who had assembled this muster, Mathghamhain Mac Aithne, was killed in vindication of Colum-Cille, in the very doorway of the Dubh-Recles[8] of Colum-Cille. The castle of Cul-rathain was erected by Thomas [1213.]

[5] *Domhnall Bregach;* i.e. Domhnall (Daniel) "the deceitful," or "the false."

[6] *Recles;* i.e. the Recles of Colum-Cille. See note [2], last page.

[7] *Butler.* ceallοιp (cealloir). This word is explained "superior of a cell, or monastrey" in O'Brien's *Irish Dictionary;* and Dr. O'Donovan translates it "great prior," (Four Mast., 1213); but it means "butler," or *cellarius.* See Reeves's *Adamnan*, pp. 46, 367.

[8] *Dubh-Recles.* "Black Recles," or Black Abbey-church.

mac Uċtraiġ, ocus le Gallaiḃ Ulad; ocus ro ṡáilset reilge ocus clocana ocus cumdaiġe in baile uile, cénmotá in tempall iṁáin, docum in cairlein sin. Ri Alban do éc, .i. Uilliam Garm. Oeḋ O Neill do tabairt ṁaḋma for ġallaiḃ, ocus derc ár Gall do chur ann, ocus an Carrlongport do lorcad is in ló cédna, etir ḋainiḃ ocus innile.

Kt. Enair for Cédain; xui. ruisse. Cairlen Cluana mic Nóis ocus cairlen Durṁaiġe do denum do ġallaiḃ. Diċur mic Airt a Dealḃna do ġallaiḃ ocus do ġoidealaiḃ Erenn uile. Cormac mac Airt do ḋul a nDelḃna arís, ocus ruadach bó do breith da ṁuinntir ó Cairrlen Chluana, ocus maiḋm do ṫabairt doib ar ġallaiḃ in Cairrléin. Iṁar mac Garrġaiṁna do marbad do Gallaib Maoilir. Mac Airt do ḋul co cairrlen áṫa Buiḋe a feraiḃ Ceall, ocus a bóḋun do lorcad, ocus ochtar da ḋoeniḃ do ṁarbad, ocus innile iomḋa do ḃreiṫ leis. Ualġarc .h. Ruairc, rí Breifne, do dul ar creic a feronn Filip mic Goisdelḃ, ocus ba imḋa do ṫaḃairt do lais, ocus a toiġeacht slán. Cormac mac Airt do ṫeacht aris a nDealḃna, ocus creaċ ḋíġla do ḋenum ḋó ar Moelsechlainn mbec .h. Moelsechlainn, ocus a arġuin uile, ocus a ċur a Delḃna; ocus mac Uilliam Muilind do marbad; ocus Moelsechluinn óg do ḋul ass a torad a feṫa. Cormac mac Airt do ḋul co cairrlén mBirra, ocus a bodun do lorcad, ocus in ċeall uile do lorcad, ocus a biaḋ do breiṫ erte co léir, ar daiġ na fuiġsiu Goill in cairléin biaḋ inti.

[1] *Clochans.* Small stone buildings.

[2] *The Carlongphort.* Carlingford.

[3] *The son of Art;* i.e. Cormac, the son of Art O'Maelsechlainn, or O'Melachlin.

[4] *Delbhna.* There were several districts in Ireland anciently called Delbhna, for an account of which see O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii., cap. 82, and O'Donovan's edition of O'Dubhagain's *Topographical Poem*, App., p. vii. The district here referred to seems to have been Delbhna-Eathra, or Delvin Mac-Coghlan, which was nearly co-extensive with the present barony of Garrycastle, King's county, and in which the castle of Cluain, or Cluain-mic-Nois, was situated.

[5] *Cluain.* Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise. See last note.

Mac Uchtraigh and the Foreigners of Ulidia; and they threw down all the tombs, and clochans[1], and structures of the town, excepting the church alone, in order to *build* this castle. The king of Alba died, i.e. William Garm. Aedh O'Neill inflicted a defeat on the Foreigners, and committed a great slaughter of the Foreigners there; and the Carlongphort[2] was burned on the same day, both people and cattle. A.D. [1213.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, the 16th of the moon. The castle of Cluain-mic-Nois and the castle of Durmhagh were built by Foreigners. Expulsion of the son of Art[3] from Delbhna, by the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of all Erinn. Cormac, son of Art, went into Delbhna[4] again, and his people carried off a prey of cows from the castle of Cluain,[5] and defeated the Foreigners of the castle. Imhar Mac Garghamhna was killed by Meiler's Foreigners. The son of Art went to the castle of Ath-buidhe in Feara-Ceall, and burned its bawn,[6] and slew eight of its inhabitants, and carried off a great number of cattle. Ualgharg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, went on a predatory incursion into the territory of Philip Mac Goisdelbh, and brought away a great number of cows, and returned safely. Cormac, son of Art, came again into Delbhna, and committed a retaliatory depredation on Maelsechlainn Bec O'Maelsechlainn, and plundered him, and expelled him from Delbhna, and killed the son of William Muilinn:[7] and Maelsechlainn the younger[8] escaped by virtue of his running. Cormac, son of Art, went to the castle of Birr, and burned its bawn,[6] and burned the entire church, and took all its food out of it, in order that the Foreigners of the castle should not get [1214.]

---

6 *Bawn.* bóṫun, boɔun. See note 5, p. 213, *supra.*

7 *William Muilinn.* Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast. A.D. 1213) calls him "William of the Mill;" but Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnoise ad eund. an.) says "the knight called William Moylyn."

8 *Maelsechlainn the younger.* Maelſechlainn óg. Called Maelsechlainn Bec, or Melachlin "the Little," two lines before.

Gilla na naem .h. Ruadán, epscop Luigni, in Christo quieuit. O Muircen, epscop Cluana mic Nois, [in Christo quieuit]. Muircertach mac Briain do marbad do gallaib. Is in mbliadain si, umorro, do boi ant Aod breici frisi araitti in cadortach. Creach do denum d'Aod mac Maoilsechlainn méic Lachlainn for comarba Coluim Cille, ocus Oeb féin do marbad do gallaib, is in mbliadain cedna, tria mírbuil Coluim Cille. Benmide ingen hi Eicnig, .i. ben Oeda hi Néill, .i. rí Oilig, in bona penitentia quieuit. Sluaiged la hOedh .h. Neill a nUlltaib, ocus tuc maidm mór ar gallaib. Alaxandair mac Uilliam Garm do fugad for Albain.

Kt. Enáir for Dardain, ocus a feachtmad .xx. fuirre. Coig bliadna dhéc ar dá cet, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Bliadain derid noidecda, ocus si na bliadain contrarda. Arodgal .h. Conchobair, epscop Soil Muiredhaig, in pace quieuit. Int epscop .h. Ceallaig Rathain in Christo quieuit. Comdál epscop na Cristaigecta co Róim a namsir Innocint papa tertii. Is si so uimir na nespuc badar ann, cccc.xu., inter quos fuerunt tam primates quam archiepiscopi .lxxi.; numerus abbatum et priorum, dccc.; a féil Martain do sunnrad. Cuig giurneisi déc da gac leth do trágad do muir Torrian isin mbliadain si. Cathal mac Diarmada mic Taidg hi Maoilruanaid, rí muige Luirg, in Christo quieuit. Trad .h. Moelfabuill, tóisech éineóil Fergusa, co nár

[1] *The false Aedh.* Probably some person who pretended to be one of the many characters mentioned in the so-called prophecies, as destined to deliver Ireland from oppression.

[2] *Of the Nineteen.* xix.da, MS.; i.e. of the cycle of 19, or cycle of the moon.

[3] *Contrary.* contrarda; meaning opposed to a bissextile year.

[4] *Bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh.* That is to say, bishop of Elphin.

[5] *Rathan.* Now Rahan, in the parish of the same name, barony of Ballycowan, King's county. In the Annals of the Four Masters (A.D. 1214) the Bishop O'Cellaigh (O'Kelly) is called "bishop of Ui-Fiachrach," which Dr. O'Donovan understood to mean Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne, a territory co-extensive with the present diocese of Kilmacduagh, county Galway.

food in it. Gilla-na-naemh O'Ruadhan, bishop of Luighne, in Christo quievit. O'Muiricen, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, [in Christo quievit]. Muirchertach, son of Brian, was slain by Foreigners. In this year, moreover, appeared the false Aedh,[1] who was called "the Aider." A depredation was committed by Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn Mac Lachlainn, on the comarb of Colum-Cille; and Aedh himself was slain by the Foreigners in the same year, through a miracle of Colum-Cille. Benmhidhe, daughter of O'hEighnigh, i.e. the wife of Aedh O'Neill, i.e. king of Oilech, in bona pœnitentia quievit. A hosting by Aedh O'Neill into Ulidia, and he inflicted a great defeat on the Foreigners. Alexander, son of William Garm, was made king over Alba. A.D. [1214.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, the 27th of the moon; the age of the Lord fifteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand; the last year of the Nineteen;[2] and it was a contrary[3] year. Ardghal O'Conchobhair, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh,[4] in pace quievit. The bishop O'Cellaigh of Rathan[5] in Christo quievit. A congress of the bishops of Christendom at Rome, in the time of Pope Innocent the Third.[6] This is the number of the bishops that were there, viz.:—cccc.xv., inter quos fuerunt[7] tam primates quam archiepiscopi lxxi.; numerus abbatum et priorum, d.ccc. On the festival of Martin, in particular, *the congress met.* Fifteen giurneisi[8] on each side of Muir-Torrian[9] became dry in this year. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, in Christo quievit. Trad O'Maelfhabhuill, chieftain [1215.]

---

6 *Third.* ᴛeɾꞅíí, for ᴛeɾᴛii, MS.

7 *Fuerunt.* ꝓuaeɾuᵭᴛ(fuaerunt),MS.

8 *Giurneisi.* The Editor is unable to say what measure is intended to be expressed by the word *giurneisi*, which is not properly Irish, unless it may be that signified by *jorneus*, or *jornetum*, Fr. *journèe*. (See Du Cange, sub voce *jornale*). But this is properly not a measure of *length*. The event is not recorded in any other authority accessible to the Editor; nor is it easy to say where the chronicler obtained his information, unless from some of the Irish ecclesiastics who attended the council held at Rome in the year 1215.

9 *Muir-Torrian.* The Adriatic sea is apparently meant.

mór dia bratrib maille fri, do marbad do Muiredhach mac morṁair Lemna. Donnchad O Duibdirma, tóisech na Bréfca, do héc a nduib fecléir Coluim Cille i nDoire. Murchad mac Cathṁáil, ri Toirech Cenel bFeradhaig, dhéc tre mirbail Coluim Cille. Ruaidri .h. Flainn, ri Durlus, dhéc.

Kt. Enair for Oeine, ocus .ix. uathad fuisse. Bliadain torrach noidecda, ocus ri na bliadain sin. Sé bliadna dhéc ar dá cet, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Gillacrist .h. Mannachain dhég ir in Roim in bliadain ri. Senad cleirech in domuin uile ir in Roim in bliadain ri, icc Laterum imon papa Innocentius, ocus a haithle int fenaid frin Innocentius papa quieuit in Crist. Seoan, ri Saxran, ar na aithrighad do fhaxranchaib ir in bliadain ri, ocus a hég do reachd. Mac rig Franc do gabáil rige Saxran, ocus dfagail a bragat. Gillacroicefraich mac Carrgaiṁna dhég, ocus in racart .h. Celli mortuus est, ar na crogrod aroen, ocus ar ná cinned doib dul dond fruth. Int ar .h. Lotan, fói crabad ocus leigind, in pace quieuit. Grigair mac Gilla na nangeal, ap manach Erenn, in pace quieuit ir in domun doir, ar na innorbad do ṁanchaib Droicid acha, ar thúth ocus formad. Primáith Erenn, .i. Mac Gillauidir, do éc ir in Roim iar fenaid clerech Erenn dó, ocus do nítar ferta friadnacha trid irin Roim. Int airderbuc .h. Ruanada do gabáil do Connachtaib ocus do Moeilira .h. Conchobair co docrad, ocus co forcraid, ocus a cur a nglasuib, in ní nad cualamar riaṁ roime, .i. airderbuc do geiṁlechad. Annad .h. Muiregain,

---

[1] *Lemhain.* The name of a district in Scotland co-extensive with Dumbartonshire, and deriving its name from the river Leamhain, or Leven; now Lennox.

[2] *Of the Nineteen.* .ix. ecda, for noidecda, MS. The year 1216 was the first year of the cycle of 19, or Lunar cycle.

[3] *Synod.* This is apparently a repetition of the entry under the preceding year.

[4] *Innocentius.* innocenciur, MS.

[5] *Innocentius.* innocentur, MS.

[6] *Of a fit.* do reachd (which seems written for do rachd), MS. In Mageoghegan's version of the An-

of Cenel-Ferghusa, with a great slaughter of his brethren along with him, was killed by Muiredhach, son of the Great Steward of Lemhain.[1] Donnchadh O'Duibhdirma, chieftain of the Bredach, died in the Dubh-recles of Colum-Cille, in Doire. Murchadh Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through a miracle of Colum-Cille. Ruaidhri O'Floinn, king of Durlus, died. A.D. [1215.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the 9th of the moon; the first year of the Nineteen,[2] and a bissextile year; the age of the Lord sixteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Gillachrist O'Mannachain died in Rome this year. A synod[3] of the clerics of the whole world in Rome this year, at the Lateran, with the Pope Innocentius ;[4] and soon after this synod Innocentius[5] papa quievit in Christo. John, king of the Saxons, was deposed by the Saxons in this year; and he died of a fit.[6] The son of the king of France assumed the sovereignty of the Saxons, and obtained their pledges. Gilla-Croichefraich Mac Carghamhna died, and the priest O'Celli mortuus est; after they had both crossed themselves,[7] and determined to go to the river.[8] The abbot O'Lotan, a paragon of piety and learning, in pace quievit. Gregory, son of Gilla-na-naingel, abbot of the monks of Erinn, in pace quievit, in the eastern world, after having been expelled by the monks of Droiched-atha, through envy and jealousy. The primate of Erinn, i.e. Mac Gillauidhir, died in Rome, after holding a synod of the clerics of Erinn; and manifest miracles are performed through him in Rome. The archbishop O'Ruanadha was cruelly and violently taken prisoner by the Connachtmen and Maelisa O'Conchobhair, and put in chains; a thing that we never heard of before, viz.:—an archbishop being manacled. Annadh O'Muiredhaigh, [1216.]

nals of Clonmacnoise, King John is stated to have died from "drinking of a cup of ale wherein there was a toad pricked with a broach." The Annals of Bermondsey say that he died "ut quidam ferunt, venenatus cum cerusis per quendam monachum nigrum Wigorniæ." See also *Chronica Monasterii de Melsa*, ad an. 1216.

[7] *Crossed themselves*; i.e. assumed the sign of the cross, or became Crusaders.

[8] *The river*; i.e. the river Jordan.

eppuc Ardachaid, quieuit. Patricius, eppuc Cnuic Muaide, quieuit. Maelgamain .h. Laitbertaig, ri Clainni Donnaill, dhég.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, l. xx; bliadain bissech. Seacht mbliadna deg ar da ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Oissin, ap cananach Mainistrech derc, quieuit. Scaelánaig Erenn uile o purt Lairce inesp, ocus o loch Carman, co Doire Colaim Cille fothúaid, do dul co Manainn do iarcaireet. Ecen do denum doib inti, ocus a marbad uli a nic a neicin a Manuind. Airi Erenn uile do dul taisiu fois ar an cairitil coitchinn ir in mbliadain si, ocus a ngille do dígcailed, ocus a forcla do marbad a Saxanuib, ocus a arddaine do buain do araid Droichid átha ar an cairitil sin. A lán torad for cach crann dár dú mesc fair isin mbliadain si. Crechsluaigeð do gallaib Ulad do dul go hArd Macha, ocus a harcain uile doib, ocus .h. Fochuelán ro soiusartar iad, uair ro geallartar do muinntir Arda Macha nach airgsidís Goill iad an gcein do biadrum ag Gallaib. A cinn seachtmuine iarsin tanic .h. Néill ruad ocus mac meg Maelgamna, ocus do ronrat creich mór ar Gallaib .i. dá ced ocus mile bó. Tancatar Goill ocus .h. Fothuelán na ndiaid. Ro impadar Eoganaig sriu, ocus ro marbsat ceithri Goill .x. sa raibe luisecha, im cónrádla n'Dealgan, ocus ro marbad .h. Fochuelán a nenech Fadraic. Gillatigernaig mac Gillaronáin, eppuc Airgíall ocus cenn cananach Erenn, in bona penitentia quieuit.

---

[1] *Bissextile.* bissech. This is of course a mistake, as the preceding year (1216) was a bissextile.

[2] *Mainistir-derg.* "Red Abbey;" now Abbeyderg, in the parish of Taghsheenod, barony of Moydow, and county of Longford.

[3] *The general chapter.* This was apparently a chapter of the Cistercian order, as Mellifont Abbey, referred to in the entry under the name of Droichet-atha, or Drogheda, was the chief Cistercian house in Ireland.

[4] *Eoghanachs*; i.e. the Cenel-Eoghain, or "descendants of Eoghan," son of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. Patricius, bishop of Cnoc-Muaidhe, quievit. Mathghamhain O'Laithbhertaigh, king of Clann-Domhnaill, died. A.D. [1216.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, the 20th of the moon; a bissextile[1] year; the age of the Lord seventeen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Oissin, abbot of the canons of Mainister-derg,[2] quievit. All the fishermen of Erinn from Port-Lairge, from the south, and from Loch-Carman northwards to Doire-Choluim-Chille, went to Manainn to fish. They committed violence in it, and were all slain in punishment for their violence in Manainn. All the abbots of Erinn went across eastwards, to the general chapter,[3] in this year; and their attendants were dispersed, and the choice of them were slain, by Saxons; and the abbot of Droichet-atha was deprived of his abbacy in this chapter. Every tree the nature of which it was to bear fruit had its full crop in this year. A predatory host of the Foreigners of Uladh went to Ard-Macha, which was all plundered by them; and O'Fothuelan *was the person* who guided them; for he had promised to the community of Ard-Macha that the Foreigners would not plunder them whilst he would be with the Foreigners. At the end of a week afterwards O'Neill Ruadh and the son of Mac Mathghamhna came and took a great prey from the Foreigners, viz.:—one thousand and two hundred cows. The Foreigners and O'Fothuelan went after them. The Eoghanachs[4] turned against them, and killed fourteen Foreigners who were clad in coats of mail, including the constable of Dealgan;[5] and O'Fothuelan was slain in revenge of Patrick. Gilla-Tighernaigh Mac Gilla-Ronain, bishop of Airghiall,[6] and head of the canons of Erinn, in bona pœnitentia[7] quievit. [1217.]

---

[5] *Dealgan*; otherwise written Dun-Dealgan; now Dundalk, in the county of Louth.

[6] *Bishop of Airghiall*; that is to say, bishop of Clogher.

[7] *Pœnitentia.* penncıá, MS.

Kt. Enair for Luan ; l. 1 ; bliadain tanaise fuir[re]. Ocht mbliadna dég ar dá céd, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Gillaernáin .h. Martain, ollam Erenn, ocus fer ildánachta, iar cinneḋ a ḋeḋa ag na manchaiḃ, in pace quieuit. In ferdána .h. Máilríoc, fer a dána fein o hIb Dalaig fíor, mortuus est. Taḋc .h. Ferġail, dux muinntire hAngaile, do marbad do Murchad carrach .h. Ferġail. Diarmait, mac Conċoḃair mic Diarmada, rí ṅoiġe Luirc, dhég ar in bliadain si, ocus Cormac mac Tomaltaiġ [na Cairrge], mic Conċoḃair, do ġaḃáil riġe deir Diarmada. Donnchad .h. Maoilḃrenainn do ég in hoc anno. Mor, inġen Domnaill hi Briain, ben Cathail Croiḃdeirc hi Conċoḃair, oen riġan Connacht, do ec in bliadain si. Sradḃaile áṫa Luain do lorcad do leiṫ na Miḋi. h. Nioc, ab ċille Becan, do ég iar mbuaiḋ manċine ocus gerabaḋ. Domnall .h. Gaḋra mortuus est. Muircertaċ .h. Floinn, ri .h. Tuirtri, do marbad do ġallaiḃ. Conġalaċ .h. Cuinn, coinnmil ġaisceḋ ocus engnuma ṫuaiscirt Erenn, riṫoireċ Muiḋe Lugdach ocus tríol Caṫuraiġ ule, do ṅarbad isin lá céna. Mailisa .h. Daiġri, airċinneċ Doire Colum Cille, in bono fine quieuit in pace.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, ocus ali.x. fuirre, ocus in tres bliadain fuirri ; erat pluuia per totum annum paucis diebus exceptis. Noi mbliadna .x. ar dá ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Comarba Feiċin Fobair

[1] *After a bissextile.* The MS. has merely fuir[re] (fuirre), lit. "on it;" the usual form of expression in Irish MSS., to indicate the moon's age, but in this case the number of the year after a bissextile.

[2] *The Ferdána;* lit. "the man of song."

[3] *Chief professor.* The word foi (soi) is variously understood as signifying a chief professor, sage, paragon, or eminent person. It is a word of obscure origin, as Mr. Whitley Stokes observes; *Irish Glosses*, p. 37.

[4] *From the O'Dalaighs down;* i.e. the best poet after the O'Dalaighs, or O'Dalys, a family much celebrated for the proficiency of several members in poetry. See O'Donovan's historical sketch of the family of O'Daly; *Tribes of Ireland;* Dublin, John O'Daly, 1852.

[5] *Queen.* oen riġan (oen righan); lit. "the one queen," or sole queen.

[6] *Town.* Sradḃaile (Sradhbaile). This word properly signifies a village, or town, consisting of one street, not

The kalends of January on Monday, the 1st of the moon; the second year after a bissextile;[1] the age of the Lord eighteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Gilla-Ernain O'Martain, *chief* poet of Erinn, and professor of many arts, after spending his life with the monks, in pace quievit. The Ferdana[2] O'Maelrioc, the chief professor[3] of his own art from the O'Dalaighs down,[4] mortuus est. Tadhg O'Ferghail, dux of Muinter-Anghaile, was killed by Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail. Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died in this year; and Cormac, son of Tomaltach [of the Rock], son of Conchobhar, assumed sovereignty after Diarmaid. Donnchadh O'Maelbhrenuinn died in hoc anno. Mor, daughter of Domhnall O'Briain, wife of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, queen[5] of Connacht, died this year. The town[6] of Ath-Luain was burned on the Midhe side.[7] O'Nioc, abbot of Cill-Becan, died after the triumph of diligence and devotion. Domhnall O'Gadhra mortuus est. Muirchertach O'Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Foreigners. Conghalach O'Cuinn, torch[8] of valour and bravery of the North of Erinn, king-chieftain of Magh-Lughach and all Sil-Chathusaigh, was slain on the same day. Maelisa O'Daighri, airchinnech of Doire-Choluim-Chille, in bono fine quievit in pace. A.D. [1218.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the 12th of the moon;[9] and the third year after a bissextile;[10] erat pluvia per totum annum paucis diebus exceptis. The age of the Lord nineteen years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The comarb of Feichin of Fobhar mortuus est. Murchadh [1219.]

---

defended by a castle; and is comp. of *srad*=street, and *baile*, a village or town. It sometimes becomes a proper name, in the form "Stradbally."

[7] *Midhe side.* That is to say, the portion of the town of Ath-Luain, or Athlone, which lay on the Meath side of the river Shannon.

[8] *Torch.* coinnmh; lit. "candle;" a loan from the Lat. *candela.*

[9] *Moon.* The words ali .x. fuirre (ali dec fuirre) signify lit. "twelve on it." See note [1], last page.

[10] *After a bissextile.* fuirthi, another form of fuirre. See note [1], last page.

mortuus est. Murchad carrać .h. Fergail do ṡúl ar creić a Connachtuiḃ, ocus a neirge ṡó, ocus rochaid do Connachtaiḃ do marbad ann; ocus maiṫm ar Murchad carrach, ocus dream mór ḋá muinntir do ṁarbad ann, ocus a ṫeacht fein ar eicin arr. Cluain Corpṫi do lorcad, cona tiġiḃ ocus cona tempall, ir in bliadain si, ocus Droċet Aṫa do ṡúl re sruṫ. Clemens, episcopus Luigni, in Christo quieuit. Fonaċdan .h. Brónan, comorba Coluim Cille, in pace quieuit. Flann .h. Broiċan do oirdned ina ionaḋ.

Kt. Enair for Ceḋáin, ocus dreaṁ .xx. fuirre; ocus bliadain bisexta hí, ocus in coiced bliadain don naiecṫa, ocus tairci in .lxx. inḋár piċe bliadan ar da ċét, ar mile, air in Tigerna. Dubdara mac Muiredaiġ hi Mailli do marbad a congair lá Cathal Croiḃdeirc ina longport fein, dar ráruġad Connaċt uile; ocus ba druaġ an gniom sin, giḋ iad a ṁíġnimrada fein táinic srib. Coisecrad ṫempuil mainistreċ na Builli a Connaċtaiḃ in bliadain si. Oed .h. Maoileoin, episcopus Cluana, do ṫabad. Moelsechlainn, mac Concoḃair Maenṁuiġe, mortuus est. Gillacrist ṁác Gormán, ragart mór tíġe Sinchi, in penoit ir mo deirc ocus crábad ocus egna, leiġind ocus screpṫinn, ocus tacṫair gach neiċ rancur a ler do ṫoeimiḃ ocus do leaḃraiḃ irin eclais, iar mbuaiḋ gcrabad ocus ailitri, in nemeḋ Innsi Cloṫrann quieuit in Christo. Ualdra dé Lagi do ṫeacht i nErinn, ocus sluaiġed mór do ṫenuṁ ṫó docum crandoige .h. Raiġilliġ. A dul

[1] *Rose up against him.* a neirge ṫo; lit. "their rising up to him."

[2] *Droichet-atha;* i.e. the bridge over the Boyne, called Droichet-átha, or "the bridge of the ford," from which the name of Drogheda is derived.

[3] *Was carried away.* do ṡúl re sruṫ; lit. "went with the stream."

[4] *Bishop of Luighne;* i.e. bishop of Achonry.

[5] *Of the Nineteen.* The cycle of 19, or Lunar Cycle. The statement which follows in the text seems unintelligible, probably owing to the omission of some words.

[6] *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise.

[7] *Mac.* ṁá for ṁác, MS.

[8] *Crannog.* A crannog (so called from being constructed of *crann*, trees) means a stockaded island in a lake, of the nature of the Swiss pfahlbauten.

Carrach O'Ferghail went on a predatory expedition into Connacht, and they rose up against him;[1] but a multitude of the Connachtmen were slain; and Murchadh Carrach was defeated, and a great number of his people were slain there; and he himself escaped with difficulty. Cluain-Coirpthe was burned, with its houses, and with its church, in this year; and Droichet-atha[2] was carried away[3] by the flood. Clemens, bishop of Luighne,[4] in Christo quievit. Fonachdan O'Brónan, comarb of Colum-Cille, in pace quievit. Flann O'Brolchan was ordained in his place. A.D. [1219.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the 23rd of the moon; and it was a bissextile year, and the fifth year of the Nineteen[5]; and the Seventy are earlier than the age of the Lord twenty years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Dubhdara, son of Muiredhach O'Maille, was killed in a dispute by Cathal Crobhderg, in his own camp, in violation of all Connacht; and this was a grievous act, although it was his own misdeeds that recoiled on him. Consecration of the church of the monastery of Buill, in Connacht, in this year. Aedh O'Maeleoin, bishop of Cluain,[6] was drowned. Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, mortuus est. Gillachrist Mac[7] Gormain, great priest of Tech-Sinche, the senior of greatest charity, and devotion, and knowledge of reading and writing; and the promoter of everything necessary to men and books in the church, after the triumph of devotion and pilgrimage, in the sanctuary of Inis-Clothrann quievit in Christo. Walter de Laci came to Erinn, and performed a great hosting to the crannog[8] of O'Raighilligh. He went upon it, and [1220.]

The site of the one here referred to has not been previously pointed out, but it appears to have been situated in Lough Oughter, county of Cavan, where the old castle of Cloch-Uachtair (or Cloch-Oughter) now stands. In a letter from Guy de Chatillon to Henry III., dated July, 1224, Grennoch Oraely, as the name is written, is stated to have been captured from William de Lascy by Oraely, Walter de Riddelsford, and Richard Tuit, on the same day on which the castle of Kilmore [co. Cavan] was taken, from which it appears to have been in the neighbourhood. See *Royal and other Historical Letters, illustrative of the reign of Henry III.*, ed. Shirley, London, 1862; vol. i., p. 499.

uirre, ocus braigde do gabail dó, ocus neart mór. Creac ńór do denum do Murchad Carrach .h. Fergail ar muintir Geradain, ocus Tadc do .h. Conaid do marbad; ocus Magnus mac Toirrdelbaig .h. Conchobair, ocus Ioan Mairrín do denum creach sluaiged docum Murchaid ina diaid. Moelmichíl .h. Tomaid, airt airdinnech tige Sinde, ocus Gilla in Coimded mac Fergomuin, quieuerunt in Crist. Lúcarr de Letreuille do teacht i nErinn, ocus primáitecht Erenn uile do tabairt do lair; ocus is hé sin ced gall ro gab primáitecht Erenn ar tús.

Ict. Enair for Aine, ocus cetramad uathad fuirre. Bliadain ar fichit ar dá ced, ar mile, air in Tigerna. In Cairnec riabach ńáz Flannchaid do ńarbad dOed, mac Domnaill, mic Fergail .h. Ruairc. Gilla na noeń mac Conmeda, dux muinntire Laodacáin, do marbad den urchur gaigde do macaib .h. Flannacán doirrter Therra, ac teacht ón caislén núa. Moelrechluinn óc O Moelrechluinn do bádad, ocus mac Conmeda, .i. mac Uchtlóid mec Conmeda. Caislen Atha liag do suabairt do denum do Ualdra de Lací ocus do sluag na Mide uile. Od cualadar imorro Connachta sin, tancodar tairis i níar co rancodar tri lár muinntire hAingole, ocus a Mag mBreagmuide, gur loiscedar daingen hI Cuinn, ocus gondecadar tremit siar is in calaid, cus racbad bóid in caislen ar écin, ocus tre cóir sida.

Iacób Penciail do teacht i nErinn mar legáid ó Róim, do rédugad ocus dordugad dál eglardacda, ocus eiredga

---

[1] *De Letreville.* A mistake for De Netterville.

[2] *The first.* The clause "ocus is hé sin céd gall ro gab primáitecht Erenn ar tús," signifies literally "and he is the first foreigner who obtained the primacy of Erinn at first."

[3] *The Cairnech Riabhach;* lit. "the swarthy priest." The word cairnech is explained sagart (sagart = sacerdos), in O'Clery's Glossary.

[4] *The Caislén-núa;* i.e. "the new castle." Newcastle, in the parish of Forgney, barony of Shrule, county of Longford, is probably the place re-

obtained hostages and great power. A great depredation was committed by Murchad Carrach O'Ferghail on Muinter-Geradhain, and Tadhg O'Conaith was slain; and Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and John Maissin led a predatory force afterwards against Murchadh. Maelmichil O'Tomaidh, high airchinnech of Tech-Sinche, and Gilla-in-Choimdedh Mac Ferdomhuin, quieverunt in Christo. Lucas de Letreville[1] came to Erinn, and brought with him the primacy of all Erinn; and he was the first[2] Foreigner who obtained the primacy of Erinn. A.D. [1220.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the fourth of the moon; the age of the Lord twenty-one years, and two hundred, and a thousand. The Cairnech Riabhach[3] Mac Flannchaidh was slain by Aedh, son of Domhnall, son of Ferghail O'Ruairc. Gilla-na-naemh Mac Conmedha, dux of Muinter-Laodhacháin, was killed with one cast of an arrow by the sons of O'Flannagan of Eastern Teffa, whilst coming from the Caislén-núa.[4] Maelsechlainn O'Maelsechlainn, the younger, was drowned, and Mac Conmedha, i.e. the son of Ugholoid Mac Conmedha. The castle of Ath-Liag was attempted to be made by Walter de Laci and all the forces of Midhe. When the Connachtmen heard this, however, they came across from the west, and proceeded through the middle of Muinter-Anghaile, and into Magh-Breghmhuidhe, when they burned Daingen-Ui-Chuinn, and went through it westwards into the Caladh; and the castle was abandoned to them, through force, and on conditions of peace. [1221.]

Jacobus Penciail came to Erinn[5] as Legate from Rome, to settle and arrange ecclesiastical affairs; and he collected

---

ferred to, as the district in which it is situated was known as Eastern Teffia.

[5] *Came to Erinn.* The arrival of this Legate is entered under the year 1220 by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois, and also by the Four Masters; but they are silent as to the simony attributed to him in this chronicle.

na nech dór ocus dairgeb do timthuġaḋ dó ó cleirċiḃ Erenn tre fímóntacht, ocus imḋeacht dó a hErinn ir in mbliadain cédna. Diarmaid, mac Ruaiḋri, mic Thoirrḋealḃaiġ móir hi Conċoḃair, do marbad do Tomárr macc Uchtraiḋ ag teacht a hInnsiḃ Gall, ocus é ag tinol cablaiġ do ġabail fiġe Connacht; ocus ba mór in fcél sin, .i. aḋḃar fiġ Erenn do ḋuitim amlaid sin ar belaiḃ a inmhe. Maolruanaiḋ .h. Duḃda, rí .h. nAmalgaiḋ, do badhad ac tinól in cablaiġ cedna. Diarmaid .h. Culecháin, fói fenchusa ocus fcribinn, do éc ir in bliadain sin, .i. fer fa mó fgreaptra ocus eolus tanic na aimsir fein; ocus isse ro fgnoḃ leabar oirdnn in ċnuic, ocus leaḃar oirdnn eli a ḋingṁála do Diarmaid mac Oireachtaiġ, dá oide, ocus do Ghillapatraic da comḋalta, do comarbuiḃ Achaḃ Fabair diaiḃ a ndiaiḃ. Mac Uga de Laci do ḋoiḋecht i nErinn do nemḋoil rí Saxan, co tanic co hOeth .h. Neill, co tancadar aroen i nagaiḃ ġall Erenn, ocus gur millset morán a Miḋe, ocus a Laiġniḃ, ocus a nUlltaiḃ; gusrugsat cairlén Cula rathain, ocus co ro tinoilset Goill Eirend co Dealgain ceḋri catha .xx., gu tainic Aod O Neill ocus mac Uga de Laci ceḋri catha na nagaiḃ, go tugsad Gaill a breṫ fein dia Neill annsiḋe.

Ktt. Enair for fatarn, ocus cuicedh .x. fuirre; M.cc.xxii. Int ab Mac Suala in pace quieuit. Gillamoċoinne .h. Catail, ri Ceneoil Aoda tiar ocus toir, do marḃaḋ do Shecnasach mac Gilla na naom .h. Shecnasaiġ, iar na brath da muinntir fein. Gaoth mor, trér ar milled dénta, ocus cumdaige, ocus longa in bliadain sin. Mor, inġion hi Baoiḋill, ben Amlaoiḃ hi Beollain, mortua est. Niall O Neill do farugad

[1] *Pity.* fcél; lit. "story."

[2] *Without the consent.* The words do nemḋoil signify lit. "by non-consent."

[3] *Cenel-Aedha.* There were many territories in Ireland called Cenel-Aedha; but the one here referred to was Cenel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, or Kinelea, a district in the barony of Kiltarton, co. Galway, the patrimony of the O'Shaughnessys. See the map prefixed to O'Donovan's *Hy-Many.*

horseloads of gold and silver from the clerics of Erinn, through simony, and departed from Erinn in the same year. Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, was slain by Thomas Mac Uchtraigh as he was coming from Insi-Gall, whilst collecting a fleet for the purpose of acquiring the sovereignty of Connacht; and this was a great pity,[1] viz.:—the materies of a king of Erinn to fall so before his time. Maelruanaidh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh, was drowned whilst assembling the same fleet. Diarmaid O'Culechain, a professor of history and writing, died in this year, i.e. a man who had more writings and knowledge than any one that came in his own time; and it was he that wrote the Mass book of Cnoc, and another Mass book the equal of it for Diarmaid Mac Oirechtaigh, his tutor, and for Gillapatraic, his foster-brother—the comarbs of Achadh-Fabhair in succession. The son of Hugo de Laci came to Erinn without the consent[2] of the king of the Saxons, and proceeded to Aedh O'Neill; and they both went against the Foreigners of Erinn, and committed great injuries in Midhe, and in Laighen, and in Ulidia, and demolished the castle of Cul-rathain; and the Foreigners of Erinn collected twenty-four battalions to Delgan; but Aedh O'Neill and the son of Hugo de Laci came with four battalions against them, and the Foreigners gave his own award to O'Neill there. A.D. [1221.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the 15th of the moon; M.CC.XXII. The abbot Mac Suala in pace quievit. Gillamochoinne O'Cathail, king of Cenel-Aedha[3] east and west, was slain by Sechnasach, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Sechnasaigh, after having been betrayed by his own people. Great wind, through which structures, and buildings, and ships were destroyed in this year. Mor, daughter of O'Baighill, wife of Amhlaibh O'Beollain, mortua est. Niall O'Neill profaned Doire [1222.]

Doipe im ingen hI Chatáin, ocup táinic do mipbuilaiḃ Dé ocup Coluim Cille gup bo gearpfaoglaċ Niall iappin. Taḋg O Baoiḋill, ponup ocup paiḋḃpeap tuaipcipt Eipenn, pep pcaoilte péo ocup maoine do luchт gaċa ceipde, mopтuup ept.

Ict. Enáip pop Domnaċ, ocup .uı.xx. puippe. M.cc.xxiii. Alpín .h. Maolmuaiḋ, eapboġ Pepna, in Cpipto quieuit. Int eappoġ Mag Gealain, eppoġ Cille daipa, eodem anno [quieuit]. Clúain mic Noip do lopcuḋ, ocup peóid imḋa, map aen pe da tempoll, in bliadain pin. Uilliam de Laci do ṫeċt i nEipinn, ocup cpannoġ Innpi Laodaċain do ḋénum dó; ocup Connaċtaiġ do teċt uippe ap eigin, ocup na daine do bi innte do legaḋ amaċ ap bpeiṫip. Se traiġḋe .xx. do cup ap tempul tiġe Sinċe do fagaipt in baile, .i. Mael mag Gopmain. Gaoṫ mop ip in lo iap bpeil Maṫa, gupbo poipiptaip coipce Epenn uile do neoċ tapruiḋ ap lár ḋe. Murchad capрach .h. Pepgul do marbad ḋén uрchup roiġde ac gabáil greipi ap Aoḋ mac Amlaiḃ i Pepgul. Seċnupaċ mac Gilla na naom .h. Sheċnuraiġ do marbad do cloinn Cuilein, ocup parachad na bacla mope Mic Duaċ imme, ocup a mac cleipeċ do marbad. Maolíru mac Toippdhealḃaiġ .h. Concuḃair do éc a nInip meḋóin. Duḃḋaċ .h. Dubthaiġ, ab Cunga, [quieuit] in hoc anno. Finn .h. Carmacain, pep peoma ocup peprannuip moip do riġ Connaċt, mopitup.

---

[1] *On account of.* im. The meaning is that Niall O'Neill acted towards the daughter of O'Cathain, or O'Cane, in such a way as to profane the right of asylum pertaining to the church of Derry, or to violate some compact entered into by him in the presence of the reliquaries or community of Derry.

[2] *Crannog.* By a crannog is meant a stockaded island. See note [8], p. 260, and next note; and also *The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*, ed. by the Rev. Dr. Todd; Introduction, p. clx, note [1].

[3] *Inis-Laodhachain*; i.e. "the island of Laodhachan." In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1222, De Laci is said to have "founded a *castle* at Logh-Loygeachan." The statement in the text, which represents the Connachtmen as having "entered forcibly upon it," [i.e. the structure erected by De Laci,] points rather to a crannog than a castle. The names

on account of[1] the daughter of O'Cathain; and it happened, through a miracle of God and Colum-Cille, that Niall was afterwards short-lived. Tadhg O'Baighill, the happiness and opulence of the North of Erinn, the distributor of jewels and riches to men of every profession, mortuus est. A.D. [1222.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 26th of the moon; M.cc.xxiii. Alpin O'Maelmhuaidh, bishop of Ferna, in Christo quievit. The bishop Mac Gelain, bishop of Cill-dara, eodem anno [quievit]. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, and many jewels, together with two churches, in this year. William de Laci came to Erinn, and constructed the crannog[2] of Inis-Laodhachain;[3] and the Connachtmen entered forcibly upon it, and let out on parole the people who were in it. Twenty-six feet *in height* was added to the church of Tech-Sinche, by the priest of the place, i.e. Mael Mac Gormain. Great wind on the day after the festival of Matthew, which injured all the oats of Erinn that it found standing. Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail was killed by the discharge of an arrow, whilst making an attack on Aedh, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail. Sechnasach, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Sechnasaigh, was slain by the Clann-Cuilein, and the great bachal[4] of Mac Duach was profaned[4] regarding him, and its cleric[5] was slain. Maelisa, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, died in Inis-medhóin. Dubhthach O'Dubhthaigh, abbot of Cunga, [quievit] in hoc anno. Finn O'Carmacain, agent and great landholder to the king of Connacht, moritur. [1223.]

Inis-Laodhachain and Loch-Laodhachain are now obsolete. They were probably applied to a lake and island in the county of Westmeath, or county of Cavan.

[4] *Bachal . . . profaned.* The sense of the passage is that O'Sechnasaigh, or O'Shaughnessy, was slain in violation of some oath or pledge taken on the great bachal (baculus) of Mac Duach, patron of Kilmacduagh, county Galway, which was thereby profaned. The bachal in question is preserved in the museum of the late Dr. Petrie.

[5] *Its cleric.* a mac cleirech; i.e. the cleric who had charge of the bachal.

Kll. Enáir for Luan, ocus .uii. uathad fuirri. M.cc.xxiii. Cid ro fergadair a nindsuidh a gConnachtuib, .i. a tír Maine, ocus a Soġain, ocus a nUib Diarmada, ocus a clainn Taidg, dar fár teidm mor ar búaib iar gcaitheṁ feoir ocus duilleḃair, ocus na daoine do caiteḃ allacht ocus a breoil do níḃ gallra examla ḃoiḃ. Cathal Croibdeirc .h. Concobair, rí Connacht, ocus rí Goiḋel Eirenn iar todachd, dragáil bair a maintir Cnuic Muaidhe, a cuicceadh callainn lúin; ant oen ġaeidel ar ferr tanaic o Brian Boraime anuas, ar uairli ocus ar onoir; toccbalach threraġmar totachtaċ na tuaṫ; robartan raidḃer roineṁail na riġcana; doiġ ir ré reiṁior do gabaḃ deċmaḃ ar tus a miaṫ Eirenn; colaṁuin connail craiḃdeċ creidiṁe ocus Crirtaiġeachta; certtoiġḋeoir na cintaċ ocus na coiḃdenaċ; muḋaiġteoir na merleċ ocus na maloirtaċ; coiṁeutaid coittcenn catḃuaḋaċ an reachta rioġ, da tucc Dia deġ onoir a talmain, ocus an flaiṫeas nemda ṫall, ar neucc a naibid ṁanaiġ dó, ar mbreiṫ buaḋa o doman ocus o deaman do. Aod O Concobair, a mac fein, do gabail rige Connacht le a ṡén ocus le a ṡolaid dar a éis; uair ba ri ar todachd re laiṁ a aṫar reiṁe; ocus do badar braiġde Connacht na uriáiṁ; ocus ir e Dia ro ṫeadaiġ in ríġe dorum amluid rin, uair ni dernad duic a gConnachtuib re raoḃar gabala rige doruṁ achtmaḃ aon ṡlad ar sligeḃ na Cruaiṫe, ocus ro benuid a láṁa ocus a ṫora don tí do roine, ocus aon ben do ṡáradad do mac hI Mannachain; ocus rodallad

---

[1] *The best.* ant oen : . . ar fearr; lit. "the one . . . that is best."

[2] *Beyond.* The MS. has tallo, which is a mistake for tall.

[3] *His luck.* a ṡén; i.e. the luck of Cathal Crobhderg, Aedh's father.

[4] The words re laiṁ a aṫar, translated "near his father," signify literally "by the hand of his father," but conventionally "by the side of his father."

[5] *Speedy.* It is not easy to render into appropriate English the expression in the text, re raoḃar gaḃala rige dorum, which actually means "with the edge of the taking of sovereignty by him." The sense of the clause is that such was the severity

The kalends of January on Monday, and the 7th of the moon; M.cc.xxiiii. A shower fell in places in Connacht, viz.:—in Tir-Maine, and in Soghan, and in Ui-Diarmada, and in Clann-Taidhg, from which grew a great distemper among cows after eating grass and foliage; and their milk and flesh produced various diseases in the persons who partook of them. Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and king of the Gaeidhel of Erinn according to merit, died in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe on the 5th of the kalends of June; the best[1] Gaeidhel for nobility and honour that came from *the time of* Brian Borumha down; the battle-prosperous, puissant upholder of the people; the rich, excellent maintainer of peace; (for it was in his time that tithes were first received in the land of Erinn); the meek, devout pillar of faith and Christianity; the corrector of the culprits and transgressors; the destroyer of the robbers and evil-doers; the general battle-victorious defender of the royal law, to whom God gave good honour on earth, and the heavenly kingdom beyond,[2] after dying in the habit of a monk, after triumphing over the world and the devil. Aedh O'Conchobhair, his own son, assumed the government of Connacht, with his luck[3] and happiness, after him; for he was a king in dignity near[4] his father previously, and the hostages of Connacht were at his command; and it was God who granted the sovereignty to him thus, for no crime was committed in Connacht through the speedy[5] assumption of sovereignty by him, but one act of plunder on the road to Cruach,[6] and his hands and feet were cut off the person who committed it; and one woman was violated by the son of O'Mannachain, who was blinded for his

A.D. [1224.]

with which Aedh O'Conchobhair exercised the law at the time of his assuming the sovereignty, that acts of violence and rapine were prevented; and it appeared, therefore, that the sovereignty had been destined to him by God.

[6] *Cruach;* i.e. Cruach-Patraic, or Croagh-Patrick, a mountain in the county of Mayo.

na cinuiḋ é. Muirgeṙ canánaċ, mac Ruaiḋṙi .h. [Conċoḃair], duine iṙ comdeiṙi taimic do Gaoidealaiḃ riam illeigend ocuṙ i cantairechd, ocuṙ hi uerṙ déṁuiḋechd, do ég iṙ in bliadain ṙi, ocuṙ a aḋlucaḋ a Cungha Feichin iaṙ mbuaiḋ ongha ocuṙ aitriġe. Domnall O Cellaiġ, ṙí .h. Maine, do ég in hoc anno. Cúcenann .h. Concenuinn do ég in bliadain ṙin. Matgamuin .h. Ceiṙín, ṙí Ciaṙraiġe Loċa na naiṙne, do ég. Maeliṙu mac in eṙpuic i Maeilḟagmaiṙ, peṙṙún .h. Riaċṙach ocuṙ .h. nAṁalgaiḋ, ocuṙ adbaṙ eṙpuic, do maṙbad do mac Donnchada i Dubda, aṙ gcaiṫeṁ a biḋ ocuṙ a ṫeimḋ na ṫigh fein. Aeḋ mac Concubaiṙ Moenṁuiġe do ég ag toigect ont ṙruṫ ocuṙ o Ierusalem in bliadain ṙi. Mac in Uga do teachtt a nEiṙinn daindeoin riġ Saxan, ocuṙ poṙbuiṙe cocaiḋ ocuṙ eṙrain do ḟáṙ ettoṙṙai ocuṙ Goill Eiṙenn, no gur eiṙgedaṙ Goill Eiṙenn ina aġuiḋ, ocuṙ gur hindaṙbuid i nuċt Aoda i Neill, riġ Ailiġ, ocuṙ gur tinoilesdaṙ Gaill ocuṙ Gaoidel Eiṙenn da ninnṙaigiu, .i. Aod mac Cahail croiḃdeṙg, ṙi Connacht, ocuṙ Donnchad Cairṙṙech .h. Briain, ṙí Muman, ocuṙ Diaṙmaid cluaṙach Mag Carthaiġ, ṙi Deaṙmuman, ocuṙ maiṫe Eṙenn aṙċena cenmoṫa Cenel Conuill ocuṙ Eoġain, co ṙiachtadaṙ Muiṫemne ocuṙ Dun Delgan, ocuṙ gurab aṙ ro iaṙṙad gialla ocuṙ etiṙe o macuib in Uga ocuṙ o Aoḋ .h. Neill. Iṙ annṙin taimic .h. Neill cona ġallaiḃ ocuṙ cona Gaoiḋeluiḃ, co ro roinnṙit iad aṙ sliġthiḃ Slebe Fuaid, ocuṙ aṙ doiṙṙiḃ Eṁna, ocuṙ aṙ Fiḋ Conaille, gur greannuigṙim Gullu ra a indraigeḋ iṙ na matuiḃ ṙin. Ciḋ trachd, od connacadaṙ Goill Eiṙenn gur urḃalta in imdeagail ṙin draġbáil

[1] *His*; i.e. O'Dubhda's.

[2] *The river*. The river Jordan.

[3] *Hugo*. The MS. reads mac in Uga; lit. "the son of the Hugo."

[4] *Cluasach*. A sobriquet, signifying "of the ears," from *cluas*, an ear.

[5] *The doors of Emhain*. Doiṙṙiḃ Eṁna, i.e. the approaches to Emhain, now the Navan fort, near Armagh, the ancient residence of the kings of Ulster. There are five townlands called "Dorsy," in the barony of Fews Upper, co. of Armagh, which

offence. Muirghes Cananach, son of Ruaidhri O'[Conchobhair], the most expert man that ever came of the Gaeidhel in reading, and in psalm-singing, and in verse-making, died in this year, and was interred in Cunga-Feichin, after the triumph of unction and penitence. Domhnall O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died in hoc anno. Cucennainn O'Concennainn died in this year. Mathghamhain O'Ceirín, king of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairne, died. Maelisu, son of the bishop O'Maelfhaghmhair, parson of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalghaidh, and materies of a bishop, was killed by the son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, after enjoying his[1] food and his fire in his[1] own house. Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, died while coming from the river,[2] and from Jerusalem, this year. The son of Hugo[3] came to Erinn against the will of the king of the Saxons, and causes of war and contention grew up between him and the Foreigners of Erinn, until the Foreigners of Erinn rose up against him, and he was banished to Aedh O'Neill, king of Ailech; and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn, viz.:—Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, and Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, king of Mumha, and Diarmaid Cluasach[4] Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, and the chieftains of Erinn besides, excepting the Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain, assembled to proceed against them, until they reached Muirthemhne and Dun-Delgan; and from thence they demanded pledges and hostages from the sons of Hugo,[3] and from Aedh O'Neill. It was then that O'Neill came with his Foreigners and Gaeidhel, whom he distributed on the passes of Sliabh-Fuaid and the doors of Emhain,[5] and on Fidh-Conaille, when he challenged the Foreigners to attack him in those places. However, when the Foreigners of Erinn saw that this protection[6] was assured to them,

A.D. [1224.]

Dr. Reeves thinks may represent the ꝺoıꝓꝓı Ꮎṁna of the text.

6 *This protection;* i.e. the protection from attack secured to O'Neill by the skilful distribution of his forces in the passes leading from Dun-Delgan, or Dundalk, across the Fews, into the neighbourhood of Armagh.

doiḃ ir i comairle do ronrat riḋ do denum re clandaiḃ in Uga, ocur breṫ riġ Saxan rir na ríḋuiḃ rin; ocur ro rcaoilredar Goill Eirenn gan cír gan coṁa o Aoḋ O Neill.

Sluaiġeḋ mór le hOeḋ mac Cathail croiḃdeirg co cairlen Airo abla i crich Bréfne, condeċatar ar an gcairlen, cur loirceadar, ocur gur marbadar caċ oen fuarutar ann do Gallaib ocur do Gaoiḋealaiḃ. Duarcan O hEḋra, ri Luiġne, mortuus est. Morṡluaiġeḋ do ḋénum do Aoḋ Ua Neill a gConnaċta, la macca Ruaidri hi Concuḃair, ocur le togairm tri Muiredaiġ uile acht mac Diarmata aṁáin, i. Cormac mac Tomaltaiġ, condeaċaid ar rud Connacht buḋ ḋer co Feḋuiḃ Aṫa Lúain, co raibe da oiḋce ag Muillib Uanaċ, ocur gur airgret Loċ Nen, ocur co ttuġ reoit hi Conchoḃair ar leir. Táinic na diaiḋ co Carn Fraoiċ, ocus do airgertair Toirrdhealḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri ann, ocur do chuaid na luaṫcéim da tiġ ar gcloistin trlóiġ moir do Galloiḃ ocur do Muimnechaiḃ, rá Donnchad Cairbreċ .h. mBriain, ocur fra Séfrinḋ Mairein, ag Aod .h. Concoḃair ocur ag mac Diarmata cuige; ocur o nac rucratar ar O Neill ro lenrat meic Ruaiḋri, gur tairnedar a nuchd i Neill iad arír. Ro marbradar Muiṁniġ don turur rin Echmarcaċ mac Branain, taoiseċ Corca Baṫlann, ag Cill Cellaiġ, ar noíċur cloinne Ruaiḋri a Cunnachta amaċ. Goill ocur Muiṁniġ do dol fa Tesmann Caoilrinn, ocur do cuiredh ár na nGall tré fertuiḃ Cailḟind. Ar mor ar daoiniḃ an bliadain rin. Ant arḃar ga buain a

---

1 *Request.* The Four Masters (1225) say that O'Neill led a great force into Connacht, at the request of Donn Og Mac Airechtaigh, who wanted to be revenged of Aedh O'Conor, for having deprived him (Donn) of his lands.

2 *Fedha-Atha-Luain;* i.e. the woods of Ath-Luain, a district in the barony of Athlone, county of Roscommon, the patrimony of the sept of O'Nechtain, or O'Naghten.

3 *Plundered.* do airgertair. Thus also in the Annals of Ulster. The Four Masters have "riogṫar Toirrdhealḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri annsin," "Toirdhelbhach, son of

the resolution they adopted was to make peace with the sons of Hugo, and to leave the conditions to the award of the king of the Saxons; and the Foreigners of Erinn separated, without *obtaining* tribute or conditions from Aedh O'Neill. A.D. [1224.]

A great hosting by Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, to the castle of Ard-abhla in the territory of Breifne, when they entered the castle, and burned it, and killed every one whom they found in it, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Duarcan O'hEghra, king of Luighne, mortuus est. A great hosting to Connacht was performed by Aedh O'Neill, with the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and at the request[1] of all the Sil-Muiredhaigh, excepting only Mac Diarmada, i.e. Cormac, son of Tomaltach; and he (*Aedh O'Neill*) proceeded along Connacht, southwards, to Fedha-Atha-Luain,[2] and remained two nights at Muille-Uanach, and pillaged Loch-Nen, and carried off thence the treasures of O'Conchobhair. He came afterwards to Carn-Fraich, where he plundered[3] Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri; and he proceeded at a quick pace to his house on hearing that a large army of Foreigners and Momonians, under Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain and Geoffroi Mareis, was coming against him, led by Aedh O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada. And as they did not overtake O'Neill they pursued the sons of Ruaidhri, whom they banished again to O'Neill. The Momonians killed Echmarcach Mac Branain,[4] king of Corca-Achlann, at Cill-Cellaigh, on this expedition, after driving the sons of Ruaidhri out of Connacht. The Foreigners and Momonians attacked Termann-Caelfhinn; and a slaughter of the Foreigners was committed through the miracles o Caelfhinn. A great mortality of people this year. The

Ruaidhri, was made king there," which appears the more correct, inasmuch as the object of Aedh O'Neill's journey was to support the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair. The text should probably read "ꝓo ꝓıgeꝛ-ꝺaıꝛ," "he made . . . . king."

[4] *Mac Branain.* The killing of this chieftain is entered under the next year also.

haiṫle na fele Brigde, ocus an treabaḋ da denum an áineċt. Taḋg O hEḋra do ég in bliadain sin.

Kll. Enair [.iiii.f.], ocus .u. bliadna .xx. ar da céd, ar mile, aoir in Tigerna. Felim O Concubair do gabail tige ar Domnall O Flaiṫbertuig, gur marb ocus gur loirc e fein ocus a bratair. Aed mac hI Flaiṫbertuig do gabail do Aoḋ .h. Conċubair, ocus a ṫabairt a láim Gall. Tigernan mac Caṫuil I Concubair do mharbaḋ le Donnchad Ua nDubda. Cairlén Cille moire do bruiseḋ le Caṫal O Raigillig. Muirger mac Diarmada do marbad. Amlaoiḃ O Beollain, airchinneċ Droma cliaḃ, rái einig ocus tige aidhed Erenn, do ég an bliadain sin. h.Maoilbrénuinn, ab mainistreċ Buille, do ég do cuslinn. Comerge cocha ḋéirge ir in bliadain si la Toirrdelbaċ mac Ruaiḋri mic Toirrdelbaig moir, ocus le hAeḋ mac Ruaiḋri, ri [Connacht], ocus le hAoḋ O Neill, do cornum cuicid Connaċt re hAed mac Caṫuil croibdeirg, tre forcongra Duinn oig meg Oirseaṫtaig, rig ṫáoiseaḋ Sil Muiredaig, a noigiul a feruinn ocus a aiciḋeaċta do buain de; ocus o ro imra rum ro imradar Connachtaig, .i. Sil Muiredhaig, ocus iartar Connaċt um Aoḋ O Flaiṫbertuig, ri iartair Connacht. Cid dia aċt, tainic Aoḋ O Neill leo go lár sil Muiredhaig, ocus ro sígedar anmain Toirrdelbaċ mac Rúaiḋri, ocus do imtig Aeḋ .h. Neill dia ṫig, uair ro ba tairiri le macaib Ruaiḋri a nairiċt fein ar na gcuiseḋ ḋo gaċ oen fo leiṫ diḃ, aċtmaḋ Cormac mac Tomaltaig na Cairrge mic Diarmada, ocus Dáuid Ua Floinn, ocus aer gráḋa arċena. Dala, imorro, Aoḋa mic Caṫail croibdeirg, do ṫuaiḋ a nuċt Gall, ocus do

[1] *At the same time;* i.e. when the corn was in process of being reaped.

[2] *Year.* At the end of this entry the scribe who copied this portion of the MS. has added the note "Mise Dubthach qui scripsit (sic)," "I am Dubhthach qui scripsit." See Introduction.

[3] *King.* Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor, son of Ruaidhri, was not at this time king of Connacht; the sovereignty having been first assumed by him in the year 1228, "by the election of the Justiciary and chiefs of Connacht, in preference to Turlough, his elder brother," as the Four Masters observe.

corn was reaped immediately after the festival of Brigid; and the ploughing was going on at the same time.[1] Tadhg O'hEghra died this year.[2] A.D. [1224.]

The kalends of January [on the 4th feria], and the age of the Lord twenty-five years, and two hundred, and a thousand. Felim O'Conchobhair captured a house against Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh, and killed and burned himself and his brother. Aedh, son of O'Flaithbhertaigh, was apprehended by Aedh O'Conchobhair, and delivered into the hands of the Foreigners. Tighernan, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, was killed by Donnchadh O'Dubhda. The castle of Cill-mór was broken down by Cathal O'Raighilligh. Muirghes Mac Diarmada was slain. Amhlaibh O'Beollain, airchinnech of Druim-cliabh, principal upholder of the hospitality and guest-houses of Erinn, died in this year. O'Maelbhrenuinn, abbot of the monastery of Buill, died of *the opening of* a vein. A commotion of war was raised in this year by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king[3] [of Connacht], and by Aedh O'Neill, to contest the province of Connacht with Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, through the solicitation of Donn Og Mac Oirechtaigh, king-chieftain of Síl-Muiredhaigh, in retaliation for having been deprived of his land and patrimony; and when he rebelled the Connachtmen rebelled, viz.:— the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and *the men of* the West of Connacht, with Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht. However, Aedh O'Neill came with them to the middle of Sil-Muiredhaigh; and they then made Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, king; and Aedh O'Neill went home, because the sons of Ruaidhri preferred their own assemblies, which had been summoned by them respectively, with the exception of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada of the Rock, and David O'Floinn, and other men of trust. As regards Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, moreover; he repaired to the Foreigners, [1225.]

rala go rodánaċ dorum, uair ir ann do batar Gaill Eirenn i náċ Luain an tan rin, a gcúirt, ocus ba cara dorum gaċ aon díb dé na aċair ocus dreimnio féin, uair ro ba roacmuingech duarurduil eirim ocus a aċair reime doib. Tucrad leis dia an Giuirtir ocus Gaill Erenn, an méd ro ba lor leis díb, ocus do eirig for leis Donnchad Cairbrech O Briain co na rocruidhe, ocus O Maoileċlúinn co na rocruidhe. Ir annsin do teiċred luċt imoige hAei ocus na Tuaṫa a Luigniḃ ocus a tír nAmulgaiġ, le a mbúaiḃ, ocus ro fagbuit meic Rúaiḋri gan trocraide, gan tinol airechta; ocus ni raibe na brathad achd uathad ríḋamnad ocus daoiriċ, ocus gille ech, ocus gille frieċeolma. Tangadar mic Ruaiḋri rompa gu Cill Celladh, beg slúaġ ocus ríḋamnaḋ maille friu, do beṫ ar cúl a mbo ocus a muinntire. Do imrigh Aeḋ mac Caṫail croibdeirg, co na Gallaiḃ, Toirrdelḃaċ mac Rúaiḋri mar araile co na daoiriċhaiḃ, ocus ni mor gu raibe aċt gille eaċ ocus foslúaġ maille frir, uair de chuaiḃ Aod mac Rúaiḋri, ocus mac Muirċertaiġ, ocus Domnall Ua Flaiṫbertaiġ, ocus Tigernan mac Cathail, ocus mic Toirrdelḃaiġ mic Ruaiḋri, danacal bó ocus muinntire Feargail i Taiḋg tuga comluiġe frin; ocus ir amluid tarla conaḃ é céd Connaċtach ro brir ar a comluiġe re macaiḃ Rúaiḋri é; ocus tugadair mac Cathail co na Gallaiḃ danacal a bó ocus a muinntire leis ina cenn fum. Ir annsin do rala Gaill a cend Toirrdelḃaiġ mic Rúaiḋri. Ro eriġriam ocus a ṫaoiriġ, ocus do ṫuiredar a foslúaġ rompa, ocus tangadar ar go haluinn gan daoine do marbad diḃ; uair tainic Donn og mag Aireċtaiġ ocus Flaiṫbertaċ O Flannagáin, ocus began don rúd Eogánaċ,

---

[1] *Muirchertach.* Called Muirchertach Muimhnech, or Murtough the Momonian, from having been fostered in Munster. He was son to Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Ireland.

[2] *Cathal;* i.e. Cathal Migaran, another son of Turlough Mór O'Conor.

[3] *Oath.* By "pledging a mutual oath" is meant entering into an offensive and defensive treaty.

and it happened fortunately for him, as the Foreigners of Erinn were then at Ath-Luain, holding a court, and every one of them was a friend of his, for his father's sake and his own; for he and his father before him were very liberal of wages to them. He brought with him the Justiciary, and as many of the Foreigners of Erinn as he thought sufficient; and Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, with his army, and O'Maelechlainn, with his army, went also with him. The people of Magh-hAei and the Tuatha fled then into Luighne and Tir-Amhalghaidh, with their cows; and the sons of Ruaidhri were left without an army, without a tribe-assemblage, there being in their company only a few royal heirs, and chieftains, and horse-boys, and attendants. The sons of Rauidhri proceeded to Cill-Cellaigh, accompanied only by a small band and a few royal heirs, to protect their cows and people. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with his Foreigners, advanced towards Toirdhelbhach, son of Rauidhri, where he was with his chieftains; and there were hardly any others than horse-boys and a rabble along with him, for Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and the son of Muirchertach,[1] and Domhnall O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Tighernan, son of Cathal,[2] and the sons of Toirdhelbhach son of Ruaidhri, went to protect the cows and people of Ferghal O'Taidhg, who had pledged a mutual oath[3] with them. And it so happened that he was the first Connachtman who violated his mutual oath with the sons of Ruaidhri; and he brought the son of Cathal, with his Foreigners, to protect his cows and people, in opposition to them. It was then that the Foreigners encountered Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri. . He and his chieftains arose, and they placed their rabble before them, and retreated excellently without any of their men being slain; for Donn Og Mac Airechtaigh, and Flaithbhertach O'Flannagain, and a small number of the Eoghanach band[4]

A.D. [1225.]

[4] *Eoghanach band.* ṗúṫ Ḟoġanaċ; i.e., the rout, band, or company of the Cenel-Eoghain, or people of Tir-Eoghain (Tyrone), descended from Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the fifth century.

tar a néir. Is an lá sin do rala sisedh a ghenn Eachmarcuigh mic Branain, ocus se uathad fochuide ar lar doire choille itir a mucaibh ocus a bú, ocus do roine fuirri engnuma maith ag a marbad, acht imarcaigh do deigh dhaoinibh do bredh fair. Is annsin do len Aodh mac Cathail croibdeirg, cona Gallaibh, mic Rúaidhri in aidhche sin go Miliuc, ocus do bi tri haidhche annsin ag airgiun Luighne ar gach leth imme. Is indoconáigh do rala dhUa Dhéra sin, sídh do dhénamh iar na airgiun, dar cenn an fhegain do fagbadh a Luighnibh. Is ann do badar meic Ruaidhri ocus a noruim re Loch mic Oireduigh a nglinn na Mochaire. Isri comairle do roine mac Cathail croibdeirg, dul ocus Goill a ndiaidh bo na tTuath ocus Sil Muiredhaigh, ocus cloinne Tomaltaigh, slighe nach ar gabh mac Goill roime riamh, .i. a Fidh Gaolaigh, go riachtadar áth tighe in Meraigh, ocus ni fuaradar biadh na bunnraigh is in sligheadh sin. Do airgedar Cul Cernadha, ocus tugadar tilgend ar buaidh ocus ar dáoinibh annsin. Andeachaid dib sin mBac, in meid nach ar baidhid, ro airgid ocus ro marbhaid. Truagh amh sin, gach oen ro gab gu Dub chunga ro báidhid, ocus is amhluid do geibthi na carranna co na cercandaibh ocus a lán do lenbuib ar na mbathad innta. In méid térna ó Gallaibh do imercibh cloinne Tomaltaigh, ocus nach ar báithidh dibh, do chuaid drong dibh a tír Amhalgaidh, ocus do chúaid O Dubda fúthaibh, ocus nír fhagaib en boin aca. Dala, imorro, cloinne Ruaidhri, isri comairle do ronad ag Loch mic Aireduigh, fhaoiledh no go fhaoiltir a Goill o mac Cathail croibdeirg, .i. da mac Rúaidhri, Toirrdelbhach ocus Aodh, ocus mac Magnusa, ocus Donn og, do dul a gcenn hi Fhlathbertaigh a fir

[1] *Mac Branain.* The death of Echmarcach Mac Branain is entered under the previous year also. The words ag a marbad, translated "when they were killing him," actually means "at his killing."

[2] *In front of.* a norum re; lit. "their back to;" MS.

[3] *Foreigner.* mac Goill; lit. "son of a foreigner."

[4] *Donn Og.* Donn Og (Donn the younger) Mac Airechtaigh, or Mageraghty.

followed them. In that day a scouting party encountered Echmarcach Mac Branain,[1] who was with a small force in the middle of an oak wood, amongst his pigs and his cows; and he performed great valour when they were killing him, but a superior number of brave men overtook him. Then Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with his Foreigners, followed the sons of Ruaidhri that night to Milic; and he remained there three nights, plundering Luighne on every side. This thing was unfortunate for O'hEghra, who had to make peace, after being plundered, for the sake of the little that had been left in Luighne. The sons of Ruaidhri were at this time in front of[2] Loch-mic-Oiredhaigh in Glenn-na-Mochart. The resolution adopted by the son of Cathal Crobhderg was to go, along with the Foreigners, after the cows of the Tuatha, and of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of Clann-Tomaltaigh, by a route that no Foreigner[3] ever took before, viz.:—into Fidh-Gadhlaigh, until they reached Ath-tighe-in-Mesaigh; and they received neither arrow nor dart in that route. They plundered Cul-Cernadha, and inflicted vengeance on cows and people there. Of those that went into the Bac, all who were not drowned were plundered and killed. Pity, alas! every one who went towards Dubh-Cunga was drowned; and so the fishing weirs were found with their baskets full of children, after being drowned in them. Of all the droves of Clann-Tomaltaigh that had escaped from the Foreigners, and that had not been drowned, a number went into Tir-Amhalghaidh; and O'Dubhda attacked them, and left not a single cow with them. As regards the sons of Ruaidhri, moreover; the resolution they adopted at Loch-mic-Airedhaigh was, to disperse until his Foreigners should separate from the son of Cathal Crobhderg, viz.:—the two sons of Ruaidhri—Toirdhelbhach and Aedh—and the son of Maghnus, and Donn Og,[4] were to go to meet O'Flaithbhertaigh, their mutual ally; and the sons of

A.D. [1225.]

comluiġe; meic Muirceirtuiġ hi Concubair ocus Tigernan mac Cathail do dul ar cul a mbó ocus a muinntire, ocus fiḃ do denum tar a ceann no go nimtigoir a Gaill ó mac Cathail croiḃdeirg.

Dala, imorro, in leite tear do Connachtuib, nir úaignide do, uair tangadar Gaill Laiġen ocus Donnchad (no Muirceartaċ) Ua Briain fompa. Tangadar Gaill Oermuman ocus ferfiam Corcaiġe fompa mar in gceadna. Do airgfed ocus fo marbrat ceċ oen ar a fuigrat. Ba holc la Oeḋ mac Cathail croiḃdeirg a teċt fin don tír, uair ni he fo ċuir iat, aċt od ċualatar a bruair an Giurdír co na ġallaiḃ déalaiḃ, fo gaḃ tnúċ ocus formad iad. Ba truaġ, dna, ant olc do ceduig Dia don ċúigid ir fearr do bi a nEirinn toir na ċiar, ċer na ċuaiḋ; uair ni caicleḋ in mac óglaeċ a ċele ag creachaḋ nó ag argain acht comad dreir ḋo. Do cuirit mná, ocus leinb, ocus óigdigerin, ocus dreoin ocus ettreoin, re fúacht ocus re gorta don cogaḋ fin. Dala, imorro, Aoḋa mic Cathail croiḃdeirg, táinic feñe go Mag nEo, ocus do ċuatar meic Muirċertuiġ ina ċeaċ ar cumaircid, ocus ar flánaiḃ, dar cenn a mbo ocus a muinntire. Do chúaid ar na ñárać go Cill meḋóin, ocus do coñraicedar na trí fluaġ do Gallaiḃ annsin, ocus ir beg nar lan in trucha uile do na trí fluaġuiḃ fin do ġallaiḃ ocus do Gaoideluiḃ. Ir annsin táinic Aeḋ Ua Flaiṫḃertuiġ ar coruib ocus ar flánaiḃ maiṫeaḋ nGall ocus Donnchaid Cairbriġ i Briain, a carpdera Crist, hi teaċ mic Cathail croiḃdeirg ocus an Giurdír; do finne fíḋ dar cend a bó ocus a muinntire fir, ocus

---

[1] *Muirchertach O'Conchobhar;* i.e. Muirchertach Muimhnech. See note [1], p. 276.

[2] *Cathal.* Cathal Migaran. See note [2], p. 276.

[3] *More quiet.* nir uaignide dó; lit. "it was not more lonely."

[4] *Or Muirchertach.* The alias reading is correct, as appears from the Annals of Ulster, the Four Masters, and Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

[5] *Against them.* fompa; lit. "before them."

[6] *Sheriff.* ferfiam, MS.

[7] *Exposed.* do cuirit; lit. "were

Muirchertach O'Conchobhar,[1] and Tighernan, son of Cathal,[2] to go to protect their cows and people, and to make peace for their sake, until his Foreigners should depart from the son of Cathal Crobhderg. A.D. [1225.]

As regards the southern half of Connacht, also, it was not more quiet,[3] for the Foreigners of Laighen, and Donnchadh (or Muirchertach)[4] O'Briain, came against them.[5] The Foreigners of Des-Mumha and the sheriff[6] of Corcach came also against them.[5] They plundered and killed every one whom they caught. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg disliked their coming into the district, for it was not he who invited them; but when they heard of all the spoils the Justiciary with his Foreigners had obtained, envy and jealousy seized them. Grievous, indeed, was the misfortune God permitted to *fall on* the best province in Erinn, east or west, south or north; for the young man would not spare his companion, in preying or in plundering, provided that he was the stronger. Women and children, and young lords, and the mighty and the weak, were exposed[7] to cold and famine through this war. As to Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however; he advanced to Magh-nEó, and the sons of Muirchertach[1] went into his house,[8] under conditions and guarantees, for the sake of their cows and people. He went on the morrow to Cill-medhoin, and the three armies of Foreigners met there; and the entire cantred was nearly filled with these three armies of Foreigners and Gaeidhel. It was then that Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh came, on the covenants and guarantees of the nobles of the Foreigners, and of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, his gossip,[9] into the house[8] of the son of Cathal Crobhderg and the Justiciary, made peace with him for the sake of his cows and people, and *engaged*

put." The same expression is incorrectly translated "perished" by Dr. O'Donovan, in his ed. of the Four Mast., ad eund. an.

[8] *House.* The expression "going into one's house" is used to signify making "submission."

[9] *Gossip.* A person who stands sponsor to the child of another is still called the "gossip" of the child's father.

meic Ruaidri do innarba uaid. Do imtig mac Cathail croibdeirg co na Gallaib gu Tuaim da ġúalann, ocus do leig imtecht do Gallaib Laigen ocus Desmuman uaid, ocus do bí a bál fein do ṡlucad in ġiuirtír tar áth Luain. Do roinerimh comairli aile annsin, .i. imthoḃ doċum [1] Flaiṫbertuiġ ar cula, uair nir ṫairsi leis mar do ráġuiḃ é; uair do badar meic Ruaiḋri alla aniar do loċ aige, ocus a cliamain fein, .i. Donn oġ, maille fris. Is annsin ro ṫeilig meic Magnusa re macuiḃ Ruaiḋri, ocus do ċuatar a tir nAmalgaid ar cenn a mbo ocus a muinntire, ocus fuaradar iat gu roḃánaċ, can iarraḃ can argain, ocus fugrat leo iat a nucht i Ruairc, ocus do ronrat creich moir ar Philip mac Goisdealbh. Donchad Cairbrech, imorro, do cuir maiṫe a muintire, ocus a oera gráḋa, reimhe co nédáluiḃ móra. Do cuaiḃ Oeḃ mac Ruaiḋri ocus Eogan Ua hEiḋin a cinn urtarsna, uathad do deg daoiniḃ, ocus nir hanaḃ annsin ag Muimnechaib re huraḃ meic in aird ríġ, ocus do luidrimh orra, ocus do gaḃ aor gráḋa Donnchada Cairbrich, ocus ba trom na hedala do fagbuit annsin ag Oéḃ mac Rúaiḋri. Is annsin do chuaid Donnchad Cairbrech dá ṫiġ, ocus do rinne ríṫ ocus baitte coinnell re hAoḃ mac Rúaiḋri, ocus do geall gan toiġechd anaghaid mic Rúaiḋri arís, dar cend a oera gráḋa do léigen ar; ocus nír comaillrimh rin, uair tánic ar in fluaiged fa nera a cédoir anaghaid mic Rúaiḋri. Is annsin, sra, tainic mac Cathail croibdeirc ocus in lúirtir gu calaḃ Innsi Creimha, tareis Gall Laigen ocus Muman dimṫechd, ocus dob eigen dU Flaiṫbertuiġ Innsi Creimha ocus Oilen na circe, ocus artraiġe in loċa arís, do tabairt ar cenn a bo ocus a

---

[1] *The lake*; i.e. Loch Corrib.

[2] *Drowning of candles.* Instead of the expression "do rinne ríṫ 7 baitte coinnell," the Four Masters, who give these events under the year 1225, say "go ndearna ríṫ báitte coindel," "made a peace of drowning of candles;" i.e. a peace solemnized by the drowning of candles, or one the violation of

to banish the sons of Ruaidhri from him. The son of Cathal Crobhderg went with his Foreigners to Tuaim-da-ghualann, and permitted the Foreigners of Laighen and Des-Mumha to depart from him; and it was his own duty to escort the Justiciary across Ath-Luain. He adopted another resolution then, viz.:—to turn back towards O'Flaithbhertaigh; for he liked not the way in which he left him, as the sons of Ruaidhri were at the west side of the lake[1] with him, and his own son-in-law, i.e. Donn Og, along with them. Then the sons of Maghnus separated from the sons of Ruaidhri, and went into Tir-Amhalghaidh in quest of their cows and people, and found them there, happily, without being plundered or molested; and they carried them with them under the protection of O'Ruairc; and they committed a great depredation on Philip Mac Goisdelbh. Donnchadh Cairbrech, moreover, sent the nobles of his people, and his men of trust, on before him with great spoils. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and Eoghan O'hEidhin intercepted them with a small band; and the Momonians awaited not the attack of the son of the chief king; but he went after them and captured the men of trust of Donnchadh Cairbrech; and heavy were the spoils left with Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. Then Donnchadh Cairbrech went home, and made peace and "drowning of candles"[2] with Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and he promised that he would not again go against the son of Ruaidhri, in return for the release of his men of trust; but he kept not this, for he came immediately on the next hosting against the son of Ruaidhri. It was then, moreover, that the son of Cathal Crobhderg and the Justiciary came to the port of Inis-cremha, after the Foreigners of Laighen and Mumha had departed; and O'Flaithbhertaigh was obliged to give Inis-cremha, and Oilen-na-circe, and also the boats of the lake, for the sake of his cows and people. Aedh,

A.D. [1225.]

which would involve the terrors of excommunication, of which ceremony the extinguishing of candles formed a part.

muinntire. Tánic Oeḋ mac Cathail croibdeirc arís gu Tuaim da gúalann, ocus do chuaid reime do ṡḋlucad an lúirtír, ocus do fagbad uathad do ṁaithib Gall, ocus feisréanuiġ imḋa aige, uair nir taisiri leis Connachtuiġ, achtmad uathad diḃ. Tugsum annsin maiḋe an aireċta illaiṁ Gall a ngill re ttúarusdul, .i. Flaitbertach .h. Flannagain ocus Fergal .h. Taiḋg, ocus rochaide aile do Connachtuiḃ; ocus is daib fein dob eigen a bruarlugad. Is ann sin do eirigh Ua Flaithbertuiġ arís, ocus mic Muirchertaiġ ocus na riġdamna archena, docum mic Ruaiḋri, taréis a Gall dimteċt o Aoḋ mac Cathuil croibdeirc; ocus do cuir Oét techta ocus fersibenda dinnsaiged Gall, do innisin in athimráiḋ, ocus diarrad tuilleaḋ roċruide. Do frecrad co roinnib eisium, uair ba tuillmech do Gallaib na tusuis sin; do geiḃtís étala, ocus ní fagdais gád na himeragain. Tucad Gaill Laigen ocus Oermuman dorum don tula sin ra Uilliam Crap ocus ra macuib Gisin, rochaide mor; ocus o tangadar dinnsaiged mic Cathail croibdeirg táinic tar tochar anoir, ocus do gaḃ feiṁe súar mar a gúala meic Ruaidri do beiṫ, .i. a nIḃ Diarmata, gan rochaide, gan luchd comluiġe do rochtuin ċuca. Is annsin do ċuir Aod mac Cathail croibdeirg Félim, a brathair, ocus maiḋe da muinnter do Gaill feisréncharb, ar creiċ Eogain 1 Eiḋin a nIḃ Fiacrać Aiḋne, ocus do báter a tiġ longsuirt a nArd ratḃuin ar tí na creiċe moċ trát ar na ṁárać. Do ċuala O Flaithbertuiġ ocus meic Muirchertuiġ, ocus siat ag

---

[1] *Mercenaries.* feisréanuiġ. The Four Masters (1225) employ the term feinnuḋ, "soldiers."

[2] *William Cras.* The form of the name in the Four Mast. is crar, which is the same as Grar, Gras. "Cras, or Gras, was the sobriquet of Raymond le Gros, and afterwards became a family name, which is now always incorrectly written Grace. It is derived from the French *gras*, or *gros*." O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1225, note [m].

[3] *The Tochar;* i.e. the causeway. The full form of the name is Tochar-mona-Coinnedha, "the causeway of the moor (or bog) of Coinnidh." It is situated in the parish of Temple-

son of Cathal Crobhderg, went again to Tuaim-da-ghualann, and proceeded on to escort the Justiciary; and a few of the chiefs of the Foreigners, and many mercenaries,[1] were left with him, for he liked not the Connachtmen with the exception of a few of them. He then delivered the nobles of the community into the hands of the Foreigners, as a pledge for wages, viz.:—Flaithbhertach O'Flannagain, and Ferghal O'Taidhg and many more of the Connachtmen, who were obliged to release themselves. It was then that O'Flaithbhertaigh and the sons of Muirchertach, and the other royal heirs, went again to the son of Ruaidhri, after the Foreigners had departed from Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and Aedh despatched messengers and writings to the Foreigners, announcing the revolt, and requesting additional forces. He was cheerfully responded to; for these expeditions were profitable to the Foreigners, who used to obtain spoils, and used not to encounter danger or conflict. The Foreigners of Laighen and Des-Mumha were furnished to him on this occasion, in great force, under William Cras[2] and the sons of Griffin; and when they came towards the son of Cathal Crobhderg, he came from the east across Tochar,[3] and proceeded on southwards to where he heard the sons of Ruaidhri were, (viz.:—in Ui-Diarmada), without an army, without allies having arrived to them. Then Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, sent his brother Felim and the chiefs of his people, with Foreign mercenaries, to plunder Eoghan O'hEidhin in Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; and they were in a house-camp[4] at Ard-rathain, with a view to committing the depredation early on the morrow. O'Flaithbhertaigh and the sons of Muirchertach, as they

A.D. [1225]

togher ("church of Tochar,") barony of Ballimoe, and county of Galway.

[4] *In a house-camp.* a tig longpuirt. Probably a camp established around some houses. The Four Mast. (1225) say aṫaiġ longpuirt, "a night camp." The word longport, translated camp, is also explained "castrum." See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, Dublin, 1860; p. 24.

innraigeð meic Ruaiðri, Gaill do dul ar creich do cum Eogain 1 Eiðin a fir comluige, ocus a mbeð a nArd rathuin. Is i comairle do rónrat innraigeð Arda rathuin, ocus dul a gcenn Gall isin maitin moch trath ar na mharach, ocus in baile do lorcað ina gceand. Do innraigedar co maitin, gu rabutar moch tráth ar faitče an baile. Is hi comairle do ronrad, Tuathal mac Muircertuig ocus a nGaill do čur ar túr don baile, ocus an neach do ísiredh do Gaoideluib mar aon fris; Ua Flaithbertuig ocus mec Muircertuig um an mbaile amuig. Is laidir, dana, do cór isin mbaile annsin. Is he Gaoideal do fregair maróen re Tuathal .i. Taichleč mac Aoða 1 Dubða; ocus o do cuadar co merðana isin baile do teichedar Goill roir fiar ar in mbaile, ocus in maidm fair ar gallaib. Na Gaill do cuatar fiar a maidm ar in mbaile is iat tug in maidm ar a raibe do Gaoideluib ar cul an baile. Ni raib Gaoidel but beoda ina in lucht ar a tuccad in maidm sin fiar, acht nachar četaig Dia rodán orra. In drong do cuatur fair do len Tuathal ocus Taichlech .h. Dubda iad; do cetloit Tuathal conn[a]upla na nGall, ocus do thoit re la Taichlech. Ba rodan mor do macaib Ruaidri can beð isin maidm sin. Is don maidm sin fiar do marbad Madgamain, mac Oéda, mic Conchobair Maenmaige, ocus mac Gillicrist mic Diarmada, ocus mac mic Amlaib mic Airechtaig, ocus Niall mac Fergail .h. Taidg; ocus ro marbad in ti ro marb é .i. brathair Culen .h. Dimusaig.

Dala meic Ruaidri, ro comsuicedar ar na mharach si

---

[1] *The sons of Ruaidhri;* who were at this time in Ui-Diarmada, as already explained.

[2] *Him;* i.e. Niall, son of Ferghal O'Taidhg.

[3] *O'Dimusaigh.* After this name (which is now commonly written, as pronounced, O'Dempsey, or Dempsey without the O'), the scribe of this portion of the MS. has added the observation, (at the end of fol. 68, b.), "bid sin agat a Dubdaig o Conairi mac Muirir;' i.e. "have that O'Dubhthach, from Conairi, son of Maurice." The Dubhthach addressed was one of the learned family of O'Duigenan of

were marching to the sons of Ruaidhri, heard of the Foreigners having gone on a plundering expedition to Eoghan O'hEidhin, and of their being at Ard-rathain. The resolution they adopted was to march towards Ard-rathain, and to attack the Foreigners early the next morning, and to burn the town against them. They marched until morning, and were early on the green of the town, when they determined to send first to the town Tuathal, son of Muirchertach, and their Foreigners, and whomsoever of the Gaeidhel would desire to go with him—O'Flaithbhertaigh and the *other* sons of Muirchertach remaining outside the town. Bravely, indeed, was the town then entered. The Gaeidhel who offered to go with Tuathal was Taichlech, son of Aedh O'Dubhda. And when they went boldly into the town the Foreigners fled eastwards and westwards out of the town; and the Foreigners were driven in rout eastwards. The Foreigners who fled westwards out of the town inflicted a defeat on those of the Gaeidhel who were in the rear of the town. There were no Gaeidhel more vigorous than the company on whom this defeat westwards was inflicted; but God did not grant that good fortune should attend them. Tuathal and Taichlech O'Dubhda pursued the party that went eastwards; and Tuathal first wounded the constable of the Foreigners, who fell by Taichlech. It was very fortunate for the sons[1] of Ruaidhri that they were not in this defeat. It was in this defeat westwards that Mathghamhain, son of Aedh, son of Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the son of Gillachrist Mac Diarmada, and the grandson of Amhlaibh Mac Airechtaigh, and Niall, son of Ferghal O'Taidhg, were slain; and the person who slew him[2] was killed, viz.:—the brother of Culen O'Dimusaigh.[3]

A.D. [1225.]

As regards the sons of Ruaidhri: they met on the

Kilronan, for some account of whom see the Introduction. "Conairi (or Conaire) son of Maurice," the writer of the note, seems to have been another member of the same industrious family of Irish scholars and historians.

.h. Flaithbertaig ocus re macuib Muircertuig, ocus re Tigernan mac Conchobair, ocus re Donn óg, ocus tangatar fompa aneas go Druim Cenandain. Is annsin tainic Aod mac Cathail croibdeirc cona galloib ina ndegaid. Is hi comairle do rónad aca ceċ neach dib do innsaiged a bó ocus a muintire, ocus meic Ruaidri drágbáil. Tangatar meic Ruaidri ar in tír, uair ni fadutar Gaill na focraite acca a fraithe; ocus do chúaid Donn asin a nuchd Aeda 1 Néill. Ocus nír fár dont fluaigeo sin daibsiu achd an tir is fessi do bi a nEirinn do lot ocus do milleḋ dreampa. Dala, imorro, Aeḋa mic Caṫail croibḋeirc, do innsuig .h. Flaithḃertaig, ocus tuc geill ocus braigde uada don dulaḋ sin. Tainic soime anúas gu Cill meḋoin, ocus gu Mag nEo, andiaiḋ meic Muircertuig ocus Tigernain, ocus do ronsad síṫ dar cenn a mbó ocus a muinntire, ocus do cuatar a tech Oeḋa mic Cathail croibdeirg ar slanaigecht Donnchada Cairbrig ocus maiṫi na nGall. Is cumanaḋ langur a leas sin, uair ni raiḃe ceall na tuaiṫ gan ṁilleḋ in la sin a Connachtuiḃ.

Iar nairgnib, ocus iar marbad bo in tire ocus a daoine, ocus ar cur caiċ uile re súacht ocus re gortu, do ár teidm mor galuir isin tir uile, .i. cenel tearḃa trédra brolṁuigṫe na bailedа gan duine beo dracbail inntiḃ, ocus do ernacír araile don teidm sin, ocus ba úatbad. Flann mac Aṁlaoiḃ 1 Fhallumain, taiseċ clainne hUataċ, do ṁarbaḋ le Felim mac Cathail croibdeirg san ċogad sin. Aṁlaoib mac Fergusa 1 Fhallumain, taoiseċ a dúṫċusa is fessi tainic re haimser imcein, do eg, ocus a mac do marbad an aon ṁí, .i. in Flann remṁráitte. Taḋg O Finnachta, fer graḋa dOeḋ

[1] *With.* sir for si, MS.

[2] *Muirchertach;* i.e. Muirchertach Muimhnech, or Murtough the Momonian, son of Turlough Mór O'Conor. See note [1], p. 276, *supra.*

[3] *Son of Conchobhar.* The Four Mast. say "son of Cathal;" i.e. of Cathal Migaran, a younger brother of Cathal Crobhderg. See note [2], p. 276.

[4] *Went into the house.* By this expression is implied that they submitted to Aedh.

morrow with[1] O'Flaithbhertaigh, and with the sons of Muirchertach,[2] and with Tighernan, son of Conchobhar,[3] and with Donn Og; and they proceeded on from the south to Druim-Cenannain. It was then Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with his Foreigners, went in pursuit of them. The resolution they adopted was—each of them to go towards his cows and his people, and to abandon the sons of Ruaidhri. The sons of Ruaidhri went out of the district, as they had no Foreigners or forces in readiness, and Donn went again under the protection of Aedh O'Neill; and there resulted nothing to them from this hosting but that the best territory in Erinn was injured and destroyed through them. Regarding Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however; he went to O'Flaithbhertaigh, and brought pledges and hostages from him on this occasion. He proceeded downwards to Cill-medhoin, and to Magh-Eo, in pursuit of the sons of Muirchertach,[2] and of Tighernan; and they made peace for the sake of their cows and people, and went into the house[4] of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, under the guarantee of Donnchadh Cairbrech and the chiefs of the Foreigners. This was a necessary tranquility, for there was not a church or territory in Connacht on that day without being destroyed. A.D. [1225.]

After plunderings; and after killing the cows and people of the country, and exposing every one to cold and famine, a great plague prevailed in the whole district, viz.:—a species of fever, by which the towns used to be emptied, without a living man being left in them; and some would recover from this plague, but they were few. Flann, son of Amhlaibh O'Fallamhain, chieftain of Clann-Uatach, was slain by Felim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in that war. Amhlaibh, son of Ferchar O'Fallamhain, the best chieftain of his nation that had come for a long time, died; and his son was slain in the same month, viz.:—the aforesaid Flann. Tadhg O'Finnachta, a man of trust to Aedh, son of

mac Ruaiḋri, do marbad le muinnter mic Aodagain ar fireḃ creiče fin cogad cenna. Muiredaċ .h. Finnachta, táiseach cloinne Finnachta, no Murchada, do ég a nartrach ar loċ Oirbsin, ocus se slán ag dul inte. Moelbrigde .h. Maicin, ar Toruis Patraic, in Christo quieuit; mac oige ocus ecnaiḋ; ocus is leis ro tinnscnaḋ tempoll Toruis Patraic, ocus ro forbaḋ a sanctois ocus a crucedha co mor foeḃraċ, in onoir Patraic, ocus Muire, ocus Eoin aspuil.

M.cc.xx.ui. [Ct. Enais ar ḋardaoin, ocus .ix.xx. fuisse. Domnall mac Ruaidri hi Flaiṫbertuiġ do ṁarbaḋ do macuiḃ Muirceartaiġ hi Flaiṫbertuiġ, ar ngabáil tige fair. Truaġ, dia, in gnim do ronaḋ annsin, aṫbur rig iartharr Connacht do marbaḋ, gan tir gan dúṫċur dragḃáil tar a cend. Tigernan, mac Conchobair, mic Cathail Míġarain .h. Conchobair, do marbad le Donnchad Ua nDuḃda, ocus la a macuiḃ; fírdamna is mo einech ocus engnum táinic do cloinn Conchobair, ocus is mó do roine do neiċiḃ ruaiċinta roḃanaċa. Fergus .h. Taiḋg, dux Lochta tige Cathail croibdeirg ocus a mic na diaiḋ, do ṁarbad le Donnsleibe .h. nGadra; fer ard raiṫ moir, ocus fisi mo do duit da earcaisdiḃ. Aeḋ mac Duinnsléiḃe 1 Shoċlaċain, airchinneaċ Cunga, sai canntairesta ocus crotgleра, maroen re gler do denum do fein naċ dernaḋ reṁe, ocus ba sai in gach ceiss, idir dan ocus gníḋaċt ocus scríḃend, ocus ar gach nealadain do níḋ duine, do ég an bliadain sin. Núalaḋ ingen Ruaiḋri hi Conchobair, banrígan Ulaḋ, do ég a Cungа Pheiċin, ocus a hadlucaḋ

---

[1] *Clann-Murchadha.* This was the tribe name of a branch of the once powerful sept of O'Finaghty, who were seated on the eastern side of the river Suck, in the county of Galway.

[2] M.cc.xvi. The MS. has m.cc.xx.u. (1225), which is so apparent an error that the liberty has been taken of correcting it. The mistake here committed by the scribe has been repeated at the years 1227, 8, and 9.

[3] *Future king.* The words aṫbur rig signify literally "materies regis."

[4] *Son of Conchobhar.* Tighernan is also called "son of Conchobhar" under

Ruaidhri, was killed by the people of Mac Aedhagain, while on a scouting party in the same war. Muiredhach O'Finnachta, chieftain of Clann-Finnachta (or *Clann*-Murchadha),[1] died in a vessel on Loch-Oirbsen; and he was quite well when going into it. Maelbrighde O'Maicin, abbot of Tobur-Patraic, in Christo quievit. *He was* a virgin and sage; and it was by him the church of Tobur-Patraic was begun, and its sanctuary and crosses were diligently finished, in honour of Patrick, and Mary, and the Apostle John. A.D. [1225.]

M.cc.xxvi.[2] The kalends of January on Thursday, and the 29th of the moon. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, was slain by the sons of Muirchertach O'Flaithbhertaigh, after capturing a house against him. Pity, alas! the deed that was there committed—the killing of a future king[3] of the West of Connacht, without obtaining land or patrimony thereby. Tighernan, son of Conchobhar,[4] son of Cathal Migaran O'Conchobhair, the royal heir of greatest honour and bravery that came of the sons of Conchobhar, and who performed the most renowned, successful exploits, was killed by Donnchadh O'Dubhda and his sons. Ferghal O'Taidhg, dux of the household of Cathal Crobhderg, and of that of his son after him—a man of great prosperity, and by whom his enemies fell in greatest numbers—was slain by Donnsleibhe O'Gadhra. Aedh, son of Donnsleibhe O'Sochlachain, airchinnech of Cunga, a professor of singing, and of harp-making—who made, besides, an instrument for himself, the like of which had never been made before, and who was distinguished in every art, both in poetry and engraving, and writing, and in every science that a man could exercise—died in this year. Nualadh, daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, queen of Uladh, died at Cunga-Feichin, and was interred in the Canons' church of [1226.]

the year 1224; but the Four Masters say that he was son of Cathal Migaran, who was the son of Turlough Mór O'Conor, and consequently the brother of king Ruaidhri, and of Cathal Crobhderg.

a tempall canánach Cunga. Aeð .h. Flaiṫbertaiġ do gabáil do Aoð mac Cathail croibdeirg, ocus a tabairt illaim ġall. Muirgeр mac Diarmada do marbaḋ. Cairlen Cille moire do briseḋ le Cathal .h. Raiġilliġ.

M.cc.xx.uii. Ict. Enair for Aeine, ocus deċmad uathad fuirre. Cuirt do denuṁ do Gallaib Aṫa cliaṫ occus Erenn a nAṫ cliaṫ, occus Aoð mac Catail croibdeirg do gairm fuirre, occus fell fair forran cuirt sin, no go tanaic Uilliam Marurscal, a fer cathaḋraiḋ fein, cona foscaitte, ar lar na cúirtte, go rus lair ar éicin erti amaṫ hé, ocus ro iṫlaic iomlan dia tir fein. Dála Aeða mic Cathail croibdeirg, ar a haiṫli sin do rone conne ic Lataiġ ċaeiċ tuaiṫbil re hUilliam Mairéir, mac Serraiḋ, ocus ní decharo siṁ tar Lathach anonn achtmaḋ uathad beg .i. Cormac mac Tomaltaiġ na Cairge mic Diarmuda, ocus Diarmaid mac Maġnusa, ocus Maġnus mac Muirċertaiġ hi Conċobair, ocus Taḋg mac Matgamna hi Cheirín, ocus Ruaiḋri hUa Maoilbrenainn; ocus tanaic Uilliam Marér ochtar marcaċ ar an latair sin, ocus do cuimniġ mac Cathail croibdeirg an feall ocus an meabul do sinsed air i nAṫ cliaṫ, ocus do eiriġ resiu do toirrlingeḋar na Goill, ocus do cuir laiṁ a nUilliam Mairéir, ocus do fresraḋ gu boeḋa feramail ó a muintir é, uair ro gabad Uilliam Mairer ocus maiġistir Sleiṁne ocus Uga Aird, ocus do marbad comtapla Ata Luain; ocus do ċuir na Goill sin a láiṁ tar Lathaiġ súas, ocus tainic siṁ ocus a raibe do Connachtuiḃ na focair, ocus ro airgeḋar an margaḋ, ocus do loiscetar an baile, ocus ba gnim foċair do

[1] *Broken down.* This is probably a repetition of the entry under the year 1225, to the same effect.

[2] M.cc.xxvii. The MS. has m.c.xxui. (1226), which is wrong. See note [2], p. 290.

[3] *Was established.* do denem, for do denuṁ, MS. Lit. "was made."

[4] *Lathach-caech-tuaithbhil.* This name signifies the "northern blind slough," or pool. It was situated immediately to the west of Athlone,

Cunga. Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and delivered into the hands of the Foreigners. Muirghes Mac Diarmada was slain. The castle of Cill-mor was broken down[1] by Cathal O'Raighilligh. A.D. [1226.]

M.cc.xxvii.[2] The kalends of January on Friday, and the 10th of the moon. A court was established[3] by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and Erinn at Ath-cliath ; and Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was summoned before it; and he was betrayed in that court until William Mareschal, his own friend, came with his forces into the midst of the court; and they carried him out of it by force, and conveyed him safely to his own country. As regards Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; he appointed a meeting immediately after at Lathach-caech-tuaithbhil,[4] with William Mareis, son of Geoffroi; and he went across the Lathach with only a very few, viz.:—Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada of the Rock, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, and Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and Tadhg, son of Mathghamhain O'Ceirin, and Ruaidhri O'Maelbhrenainn. And William Mareis came to the place with eight horsemen. And the son of Cathal Crobhderg remembered the deception and treachery practised against him in Ath-cliath, and he advanced before the Foreigners dismounted, and laid a hand on William Mareis. And he was seconded actively and bravely by his people; for William Mareis, and Master Sleimhne, and Hugo Arden were taken prisoners, and the Constable of Ath-Luain was slain; and he (*Aedh*) sent the Foreigners in captivity southwards across Lathach; and he and all the Connachtmen who were with him went and plundered the market, and burned the town. And this was a felicitous act for all the Connachtmen, for they [1227.]

---

and the name is still preserved in that of the village and townland of Bellaugh, or *Beal-lathaich* ("mouth of Lathach"), in the parish of St. Peter, near Athlone.

Connachtuiḃ uile ṗin, uaiṙ ṗuaiṙ ṗiṁ a meic ocuṙ a mingina, ocuṙ braigde Connacht, ocuṙ riṫ do Connachtuiḃ da éiṙ. Donnṙleibe .h. Gádra, ri Sléḃe Luga, do marbad don Gilla rúad, do mac a derbraṫar rein; ocuṙ ro marbad ruṁ ind tre imdeall mic Cathail croiḃdeirg. Logaoiṙ, ri Franc, do éc. Gorta mór in bliadain ri, ocuṙ daoine ag ég di ocuṙ do galruib eaṁluib arċena. Morṙluaiged la mac Uilliam i Connachta, ocuṙ le hAeḋ mac Ruaiḋri mic Toirrdelḃaig moir, gur loircred inir meḋoin, ocuṙ gur airgit in tir uile, ocuṙ gur gabrad braigde. Sluaiged la Serruiḃ Maireir ocuṙ la Toirrdelḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri, hi Mag Nae, condernat cairlén a Rinn dúin, ocuṙ gur gabrad braigde Sil Muiredaig. Aeḋ mac Cathail croiḃdeirg .h. Conchobair do dul hi Tir Conaill, docum hi Domnaill. Impod do atuaiḋ arir, ocuṙ a ḃen do tabairt leir. Meic Toirrdelḃaig do ṫecḃail do, ocuṙ a eiċ ocuṙ a ben do buain de ag teacht iṙin Segair, ocuṙ an ben do ċur illaiṁ Gall. Sluaiged do ḋenum do Toirrdelḃaċ mac Ruaiḋri ocuṙ do gallaib Miḋe, a niarṫar Connacht, condernat creiċ moir ar Aoḋ mac Ruaiḋri i Plaiṫḃertaig. Dul doib ar ṙin a gCera, ocuṙ braigde clainne Muircertaig Muimnig do gabail doiḃ, ocuṙ nuimir ṁart do tabairt do[iḃ] ar gach tricha. Creaċ hSligig do ḋenum leiṙin nGiúrṫir ocuṙ le Brian mac Toirrdelḃaig, gur gabudar mná imda ambroid.

M.cc.xxum. Kl. Enair ar Saṫarn, ocuṙ a haon .xx.ṙuirre; Aeḋ mac Cathail croiḃdeirg i Conchobair do marbad do Gallaiḃ a mebuil gránna, ar na ḋíċur

---

[1] *The Gillaruadh*; lit. "the red fellow."

[2] *Loghais.* Louis VIII.

[3] *The Seghais.* This was the ancient name of the Boyle river, in the county of Roscommon; but it subsequently came to be applied to the adjacent Curlieu hills, which were called in Irish Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa, or the "round hill of the Seghais." In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the place where Aedh was met by his enemies is called Gortincowle-Luachra, "the field of the

obtained their sons and daughters, and the hostages of Connacht, and peace for the Connachtmen afterwards. Donnsleibhe O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was slain by the Gillaruadh,[1] his own brother's son; and he was killed therefor through the device of the son of Cathal Crobhderg. Loghais,[2] king of the Franks, died. A great famine in this year; and people died of it, and of various diseases besides. A great hosting into Connacht by the son of William, and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór; and they burned Inis-medhoin, and plundered the entire country, and took hostages. A hosting by Geoffroi Mareis, and by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, into Magh-Nai, when they erected a castle at Rinn-dúin, and took the hostages of Sil-Muiredhaigh. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, went into Tir-Conaill, to O'Domhnaill. He returned from the north, and brought his wife with him. The sons of Toirdhelbhach met him, and took from him his horses and his wife, as he was coming into the Seghais;[3] and the wife was surrendered to the Foreigners. A hosting was performed by Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, into the West of Connacht, and they committed a great depredation on Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh. They went from thence into Cera, and took the hostages of the sons of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and brought a number of beeves from each cantred. A depredation was committed in Sligech by the Justiciary, and by Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, when they took many women prisoners. A.D. [1227.]

M.cc.xxviii.[4] The kalends of January on Saturday, and the 21st of the moon. Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, was slain[5] by the Foreigners in an ugly [1228.]

rushy corner;" and it is added that he was betrayed by his porter.

[4] M.cc.xxviii. The MS. has m.cc.xxuii (for 1227), which is incorrect. See note [2], p. 290.

[5] *Slain.* The murder of Aedh O'Conchobhair (or Hugh O'Conor), is entered under the year 1228 in the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters.

do Connachtuib úathaib. Giuirtir na hEirenn do gabáil do mac Uilliam Burc. Aed mac Ruaidri do gabail riġe Connacht, ocus a braithreća maroen ris; ocus ro hairgeb tuata ocus cealla Connacht leo, ocus ro dicuireb cleirigh ocus aor ealadan an tire a gcrichaib ciana coimiġtheća. Fergal mac Sitric 1 Ruairc do marbad do macuib Neill mic Congalaiġ 1 Ruairc. Niall mac Congalaiġ 1 Ruairc do marbad do Art mac Airt 1 Ruairc.

Kal. Enáir for Domnach, ocus aile uathad fuirre. M.cc.xxix. Gilla in Coimdeb .h. Duilendain, comarba Feichín, do ec an bliadain sin. Creach Renna dúin do dénum la Felim .h. Conchubair, ocus Concubar buide mac Toirrdhelbaiġ do marbad, ocus Tadg mac Cormaic; et táinic in Giuirtir gu Termann Caoluinn, ocus do loirgeb in baile, ocus do loirceb tempull Imliġ Urchada. Maidm Cluanacha tuġ Felim ar macuib Ruaidri, ocus ar Conchobar mac Cormaic.

Kal. Enair for Mairt; bissex, ocus trer .x. fuirre. M.cc.xxx. Inntób dAeb mac Ruaidri ocus do Connachtuib arcena, ar mac Uilliam .i. Ricard Búrc, ocus ar ġallaib, tre arluch Duinn oig mic Duinncathaig mic Airechtaig, ocus Cormaic mic Tomaltaig na Cairrge mic Diarmada, ocus a dera grada; uair do radatur fide bréithir nach beitir ag an riġ do béradh a tech nGall iat. Do ronrat, tra, crecha mora for Gallaib .i. Aeb mac Ruaidri ocus iartharr Connacht do argain mic oig Uilliam ocus Adam dunb. Donn og, imorro,

[1] *Son of William Burk;* i.e. Richard Burk, or De Burgh, son of William Fitz-Adelm de Burgh, viceroy of Ireland under king Henry II.

[2] M.cc.xxix. The date in the MS. is m.cc.xxxiii (1228); a mistake arising from the error committed by the scribe at the year 1226, and repeated from that year to 1230, inclusive. See note [2], p. 290.

[3] *Cormac;* i.e. Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot. Roderick O'Flaherty has added the marginal note "O'Conor against O'Conor."

[4] *The 13th of the moon.* The MS. has tr .xx., for tres .xx., "23rd," which is wrong, as the 1st of January in 1230 coincided with the 13th day of the moon's age. Instead of the year

treachery, after having been expelled by the Connachtmen. A.D.
The Justiciaryship of Erinn was assumed by the son of [1228.]
William Burk.[1] Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, assumed the sovereignty of Connacht, and his brothers along with him; and the territories and churches of Connacht were plundered by them, and the clerics and men of science of the land were banished to remote, foreign countries. Ferghal, son of Sitrec O'Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc. Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art O'Ruairc.

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 2nd of the [1229.]
moon; M.cc.xxix.[2] Gilla-in-Choimdhedh O'Duilendain, comarb of Feichin, died this year. The plundering of Rinn-dúin was effected by Felim O'Conchobhair; and Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Tadhg, son of Cormac, were slain; and the Justiciary came to Termann-Caeluinn, and the town was burned, and the church of Imlech-Urchadha was burned. Felim gained the victory of Cluain-acha over the sons of Ruaidhri, and over Conchobhar, son of Cormac.[3]

The kalends of January on Tuesday; a bissextile *year*, [1230.]
and the 13th of the moon;[4] M.cc.xxx. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and the Connachtmen also, turned against the son of William, i.e. Richard Burk, and against the Foreigners, through the persuasion of Donn Og, son of Donncathaigh Mac Airechtaigh, and of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada of the Rock, and his favourites; for they had pledged their word that they would not belong to any king who would bring them into the house[5] of the Foreigners. They committed, moreover, great depredations on the Foreigners, viz.:—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and *the men of* the west of Connacht plundered the young son of William, and Adam Dubh;[6] Donn Og,

---

M.cc.xxx. the MS. has M.cc.xxix. See note [2], on last page.

[5] *Bring them into the house;* i.e. make them tender their submission.

[6] *Adam Dubh.* "Adam the Black."

ocus meic Maghnus, ocus Flaithbertach mil Muiredhaigh, do arghuin mic Goisdelbh ocus tire Maine. Cidh tra acht ro tinoil mac Uilliam uirthir Gall Eirenn, ocus Gaoidel imdha, ocus tainic i Connachta, ocus Feilim mac Cathail croibdeirg leis, do tabairt fighe Connacht dó, ocus do innarbad Aodha mic Ruaidhri ocus cach Connachtuigh ro impó fair. Tangadar ar tús fompa co cairlen Dona Gaillimhe, docum Aodha i Fhlaithbertaigh. Is ann sin do chuaid Aodh mac Ruaidhri do foisithin Aodha hi Fhlaithbertaigh, ocus Connachtuigh leis fa macuibh Muirchertaigh i Conchobair, ocus do bádar Connachtuigh alla aniar do Gaillimh ocus Gaill alla anair; ocus deabdha mora etorra cach láoi. Do batar tra Gaill athlaidh sin, ocus ni fuair sídh, na geill, na eitire o Connachtuibh. Isé comairle do rónsat Gaill techt andiaidh na mbó ocus na muinntera ro teichset a fleibhibh ocus a niarghculaibh in tíre, ocus a noilenaibh nára; ocus tangadar in oidhche sin o cairlen Dona Gaillme co Droiced inghine Goillin. Is annsin ro ba maidhen doibh. Is annsin do fiarfaigh mac Uilliam in bfuil flighe etrainn ocus loch atticfaidis cuid do Connachtuibh anuas. Do freagradar na heolaigh é: ata arrís. Do coruighsim marcslúaig fa Cungha fiar ocus fa Cill (no fa Inis) meódoin. Is annsin do fala do threim diaraidhe do Connachtuibh beth ag techt o Cungha moch trath ar ná fhágbadh, ar na gcuir tairis in oidhce remhe sin, na ndeisibh ocus na trisiarnuibh, co hamghlic, anbfaitech; ocus ro marbuid uathad do deg daoinibh fa oir ghrada Muirchertaigh mic Maghnus i Conchobair .i. Diarmaid O hEidhnechain,

[1] *Against him*; i.e. against the son of William, Richard de Burgh.

[2] *Gaillimh.* The Galway river.

[3] *Droiched-inghine-Goillin*; i.e. "the bridge of Goillin's daughter." This name, which is now obsolete, was probably that of some bridge over the Black River, which flows into Lough Corrib, a few miles to the south-east of Cong.

[4] *The lake.* Loch-Oirbshen, or Lough Corrib.

[5] *Cill-(or Inis-)medhoin.* Cill-medhoin, or Kilmaine, is a townland

also, and the sons of Maghnus, and the young soldiers of Sil-Muiredhaigh, plundered Mac Goisdelbh and Tir-Maine. The son of William, however, assembled the greater part of the Foreigners of Erinn, and many Gaeidhel, and came into Connacht, accompanied by Felim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, to give him the sovereignty of Connacht, and to expel Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and every Connachtman who had turned against him.[1] They proceeded at first to the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe, to Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh. Then Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, went to assist Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh; the Connachtmen accompanying him, under the sons of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair; and the Connachtmen were on the west side of Gaillimh,[2] and the Foreigners on the east side; and great conflicts *occurred* between them every day. The Foreigners were in this wise, and they obtained neither peace, nor pledge, nor hostage from the Connachtmen. The resolution the Foreigners adopted was to go after the cows and the people that had fled to the hills and fastnesses of the country, and into the islands of the sea; and they went that night from the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe to Droiched-inghine-Goillin,[3] where it was morning with them. Then the son of William asked "is there a passage between us and the lake,[4] by which some of the Connachtmen could come down?" The guides answered him: "there is," said they. He disposed a party of horse to the west towards Cunga, and towards Cill-(or Inis-)medhoin.[5] It happened then that a countless number of Connachtmen were coming from Cunga early on the morrow, having been unwisely, and unwarily, transported across *the lake* the night before, in parties of two and three; and a few good men were slain together with the men of trust of Muirchertach, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair,

A.D. [1230.]

in the parish of Kilmainemore, barony of Kilmaine, county Mayo, situated about ten miles to the north-east of Cong. Inis-medhoin, or Inishmaine, is an island in Lough Mask, near the eastern shore.

ocus Lochlainn mac Clerain, ocus Tadg mac Gillacrist 1 Mháoilbrenuinn. Dala imorro Gall, tangatar a haitle ant roḃain sin go Mag nEo na Saxanaċ. Tangadar ar na ṁáruċ co Tobur Pátraic, ocus do eirgedar canánaiġ ocus lucht cinnte beċaḋ in baile docum mic Uilliam, ocus do sirredar ar dereirc ar mac Uilliam can beċ aca in oiḋċe sin. Do rataḋ doibriṁ sin, ocus tangatar Gaill rompa sís go Muine Maicin. Ro ba lerc le Gallaiḃ, dia, tect o Maiġ Eo conuige sin, acht naċ fuarutar braigde na oitire o Maġnus mac Muirchertaiġ Muimniġ. O naċ bruarutar braigde tangadar ar na maruċ gu hAchad Fhabair, ocus do gabadar longport isin baile, alla aniar don ċill .i. a Margenana ar brú Locha Crichan. Tainic Maġnus mac Muirchertaiġ ina tech, ocus tug geill doiḃ. Dala imorro Gall, tangadar ar ná ṁáruċ go Muine Maicín arís, ocus do batar adhaig ann. Do cuadar ar na ṁárach go Maġ Sine, ocus argin ina nuiḋeḃuiḃ ar rat Luiġne co Ceis Chorainn. Do cuadar arrein isin Corṁliaḃ, ocus do leigedar na heolaig in gnát slighed uathaib, ocus tangadar isin sliaḃ uile gan toirriṫim. Dala imorro Oeḃa mic Ruaiḋri, ocus Cormaic, mic Tomaltuiġ na Cairrge, mic Conchobair mic Diarmada, ocus Duinn oig ṁéz Oirechtuiġ, ocus sil Muiredhaiġ, do badar ir in coillioḃ; ir i comairle do ronrat can uiḃ gan urán do denum ar Gallaiḃ, o do sriaċtadar a mba ocus a muintera leo a ndaingniḃ muintire hEolusr ocus Slebe in iarainn. Acubairt Donn og nach dingneḋ in comairle sin. Ir i comairle do roine sin, dul leċ aniar do Gallaiḃ co siachr Finnċarnn, ocus a brathair fein, ocus ogbatha sil Muiredhaiġ, ocus a Goill fein, ocus mac Domnaill bregaiġ .h.

[1] *Devout people.* Luchd cinnte beċaḋ; lit. "people of devoted life;" i.e. people who had devoted their lives to religion.

[2] *Went into their house;* i.e. made his submission to the Foreigners.

[3] *Crossed.* The expression tangadar isin sliaḃ uile, which has been rendered "they crossed the entire mountain," literally translated, would read "they came into all the mountain."

viz.:—Diarmaid O'hEidhnechain, and Lochlainn Mac Clesain, and Tadhg, son of Gillachrist O'Maelbhrenainn. As regards the Foreigners: they went after this success to Magh-Eo of the Saxons. They proceeded on the morrow to Tobur-Patraic, where the canons and devout people[1] of the place came to the son of William, and requested the son of William, for charity, not to remain with them that night. This request was granted to them; and the Foreigners proceeded down to Muine-Maicin. The Foreigners were loth, indeed, to go from Magh-Eo thither; but they had not obtained either hostages or pledges from Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech. As they had not obtained hostages they went on the morrow to Achadh-Fabhair, and encamped in the town, to the west of the church, viz.:—at Margenana, on the brink of Loch-Críchan. Maghnus, son of Muirchertach, went into their house,[2] and gave them pledges. As to the Foreigners, moreover; they came again on the morrow to Muine-Maicin, and remained a night there. They proceeded the next day to Magh-Sine, and from thence, by marches, through Luighne to Ceis-Corainn. They went from thence into the Corr-sliabh, and the guides abandoned the usual path; and they crossed[3] the entire mountain without being met. With reference to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and to Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and Donn Og Mac Airechtaigh, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh, who were in the wood—the resolution they adopted was not to bestow attention or regard on the Foreigners, since their cows, and their people with them, had reached the fastnesses of Muinter-Eolais and of Sliabh-an-iarainn. Donn Og said that he would not observe this resolution. The course he decided on was to go to the west side of the Foreigners until he reached Finn-charn, accompanied by his own brother, and the young men of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and by his own Foreigners, and by the son of Domhnall Bregach

A.D. [1230.]

Mháilṡeclainn cona ġalloiḃ, ocur Bṙian mac Toirṙdhelḃaiġ; ocur do ċuir Donn Luchd deaḃḃa ċuca, ocur do ḃí deabaiḋ maiṫ ga coṫachad ar Ġalloib, ocur do biṙiṁ ṙein ag corṫaḋ ar mullaċ an ċairn, ocur a ṙḃéir iṙin deabaiḋ. Is annṙin do cuiṙedar Ġoill ṙlúaiġ timċill imun ġcairn, do ṡerrenchaib ocur do ṁarcachaib diarṁiṫiḃ, ocur níṙ airiġedar iad no ġur ṫimċillred aníar um cairn, ocur do ráġbad Donn a oenar annṙin achtmad beġan da braiṫriḃ, ocur Bṙian mac Toirṙdhelḃaiġ; ocur is ġairid do leiġed an oén inad iad aṁlaid ṙin. Do ṙoġraḋ, dra, ocur do haiṫneḋ Donn óg ann ṙin ocur re a oenar, ocur do luiġedar ṙerrenaiġ imḋa, ocur do cuiredh .u. ḟaiġde annruṁ; ocur ruġ oen marcach dair ṙadeóiḃ, ocur ni raibe dartm aiġe riṁ acht túaġ, ocur nir leiġrim in marcaċ dair; ocur do ċuired in marcaċ in ġa ind ġac núaire. Tangadar na ṙerrénaiġ uile ina timcell rum anoir ocur aníar, ocur do ṫuit leiṡ an anṙorlonn ruc air annṙin. Dala imorro Aoda mic Rúaiḋri, bui don leḃ anoir do Galloiḃ ag a reiṫem; ocur ni tuġ deabaid doiḃ, ocur ni da deóin tuġ Donn; ocur ro riachd in maidm roir ina ċend, ocur ni ḟitir Donn do marbad annṙin; ocur do chuaid Aeḋ allor a laṁa ar ġan doṁaire; ocur eirer diḃ do bi ag luiḋe dair do iompaṁ dir ocur tucc urcor dó don ġai boei ina laim, cor ġaḃ a crand trid, ocur do leicceḃram ar iartain. Ciḃ dra acht o tarla ṙodan do Galloib, ocur o ro marbad Donn ócc, do cuiredar Gaill creċa mora amaċ go riachtadar Sliaḃ an iarainn, ocur ir ṙoċaide do cuiredar re ruachd ocur re ġorrta annṙin, ocur ro marḃaitt mna ocur leinniḃ, ocur ro nochtaid in meid nar marḃaid, ocur tuccadar creċa mora

[1] *Fell.* In the Dublin copy of Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the slaying of Donn Mac Airechtaigh, or Mageraghty, is stated to have occurred "at the mount called Slieu Leysie." But *Leysie* is probably a mistake for Seysie, i.e. Seghais, a name applied to the Curlieu hills in the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

[2] *Sliabh-an-iarainn*, "the hill of the iron," a mountain in the north of the county of Leitrim.

O'Maelsechlainn with his Foreigners, and by Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach; and Donn sent a fighting party to them, and a good conflict was being waged against the Foreigners, and he himself was stationed on the summit of the carn, and his hope in the conflict. Then the Foreigners sent a countless host of mercenaries and cavalry around the carn, and they (*Donn's party*) observed them not until they passed from the west around the carn; and Donn was left alone there, with the exception of a few of his kinsmen, and of Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach; and only for a short time were they allowed to remain thus in one spot. Donn Og, being then alone, was proclaimed and recognised; and many soldiers took aim, and five arrows were lodged in him; and one horseman came up with him afterwards; and though he (*Donn*) had no weapon but an axe, he did not allow the horseman to close with him; and the horseman would drive his lance into him occasionally. The other soldiers surrounded him from the east and west, and he fell[1] by the superior power that overtook him there. Regarding Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, moreover; he was on the east side of the Foreigners, awaiting them; and he did not give them battle, and it was not with his consent that Donn had done so. And the rout extended eastwards towards him; and he knew not then that Donn had been slain; but Aedh escaped uninjured through the strength of his hand; and he turned upon one man of them who was taking aim at him, and cast the lance which was in his hand at him, so that the shaft went through him; and he was afterwards allowed to depart. However, as success attended the Foreigners, and as Donn Og was slain, the Foreigners sent out great predatory bands as far as Sliabh-an-iarainn,[2] and subjected multitudes to cold and hunger on this occasion. And women and children were killed; and all that were not killed were stripped; and they carried off great, fruitful preys

A.D. [1230.]

toiṙčecha leo go longport na nGall. Ar ṙin ro imtiġeḋar Gaill ar na mariač, ocuṙ do ṙagḃaḋar riġe ag Feiḋlimm mac Cathal croibḋeṙg, ocuṙ ro hinnarḃuiḋ Aeḋ mac Ruaiḋṙi a nuchṫ Aeḋa hi Neill. Aoḋ .h. Neill do éc iṙṙin bliaḋain ṙin; ṙí Cenel Eogain ar člu ocuṙ ar maiṫeṙ; ṙí na tucc giall na eiṫṫiṙe do ġall na do Gaeiḋil; ṙi do ṙaḋ maḋmonna ocuṙ marḃṫa moṙa ar ġalloiḃ; ṙi do ba coṫachaḋ do Goeiḋelaiḃ uile neč ro biḋ ar inḋarḃaḋ no ar rečrán; ṙi rob ṙeili ocuṙ rob innoeġduine tanic do ṙeraiḃ Eiṙenn iar cenṁáiṙ. Gilla Iosa Ua Cleiriġ, eṙṙuc Luiġne, quieuit in Cṙiṙto. Ioréḃ mac Teiṫeḋain, eṙṙuc Conmaicne, quieuit in Cṙiṙto. Gilla Caṙṙṫaiġ .h. hElġiṙán, cananach ocuṙ ancaiṙe, quieuit. Donnṙleiḃe .h. hInṁainén, manach naom, ocuṙ aṙo ṁaiġiṙtiṙ ṙaoṙ mainiṙtṙech na bUille, moṙtuuṙ eṙt. Maolmoiṙe. h. Maoileoin, comṙoṙba Ciaráin Cluana mic Noiṙ, quieuit. h.Ceṙḃallain, eṙṙuc Ceneóil Eogain, quieuit in Cṙiṙto. Rool Peiṫíṫ, eṙṙuc na Miḋe, uiṙ religiosuṙ et capitatiuuṙ, et Dei famulus, in Cṙiṙto quieuit. Maolrečlainn mac Phiṙeḋinn, uaṙal ṙacaṙt ocuṙ maiġiṙtiṙ leiġinn, in Cṙiṙto quieuit, ina nobiṫri ṁaiṫiġ a mainiṙtiṙ na bUille. Art mac Airt hi ruairc do ṁarḃaḋ do Raġnall .h. Phinn, per dolum. Macraiṫ mag[S]eiriḋ, eṙṙuc Conmaicne, quieuit in Cṙiṙto. Maoilreclainn.h.Mandacáin do marḃaḋ dá ḃraiṫriḃ fein. Duiḃeṙṙa, ingen Ruaiḋṙi hi Conchobair, ben Chathail mic Diarmada, do héc ina caillec ḋuiḃ. Muireḋhach

[1] *An exile or wanderer.* ar inḋarḃaḋ no ar rečrán; lit. "on exile or on wandering."

[2] *Bishop of Luighne;* i.e. bishop of Achonry. The name of Luighne, the ancient patrimony of the sept of O'Hara, is still preserved in that of the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

[3] *Conmaicne.* By "bishop of Conmaicne" is meant "bishop of Ardagh."

[4] *Carpenters.* ṙaoṙ. The expression aṙo ṁaiġiṙtiṙ ṙaoṙ may mean "chief, noble master," as well as "chief master of the carpenters," the word ṙaoṙ being an adjective ("cheap, free, noble"), and also the nom. sg. and gen. pl. of ṙaoṙ, "a carpenter."

[5] *O'Cerbhallain.* The Four Masters

to the camp of the Foreigners. The Foreigners departed after this, on the morrow, and left the sovereignty with Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, was banished to Aedh O'Neill. Aedh O'Neill died in this year—the king of Cenel-Eoghain through fame and goodness; a king who gave neither pledge nor hostage to Foreigner or Gaeidhel; a king who inflicted great defeats and killings on Foreigners; a king who was a protector to every one of the Gaeidhel who might be an exile or wanderer;[1] who was the most generous king, and the very best man, that had come of the men of Erinn for a long time. Gilla-Isa O'Clerigh, bishop of Luighne,[2] quievit in Christo. Joseph Mac Teichedhain, bishop of Conmaicne,[3] quievit in Christo. Gilla-Carthaigh O'hEilghisan, a canon and anchorite, quievit. Donnsleibhe O'hInmhainén, a holy monk, and chief master of the carpenters[4] of the monastery of Buill, mortuus est. Maelmuire O'Maeleoin, comarb of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit. O'Cerbhallain,[5] bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,[6] quievit in Christo. Rool[7] Petit, bishop of Midhe, vir religiosus et caritativus, et Dei famulus, in Christo quievit. Maelsechlainn Mac Firedinn, a noble priest and master of reading, in Christo quievit in his monastic noviciate in the monastery of Buill. Art, son of Art O'Ruairc, was slain by Raghnall O'Finn, per dolum. Macraith Mac Seirigh,[8] bishop of Conmaicne,[3] quievit in Christo. Maelsechlainn O'Mannachain was killed by his own brethren. Duibhessa, daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, wife of Cathal Mac Diarmada, died a black nun.[9]

A.D. [1230.]

(1230) give his Christian name as Florentius, or Florence.

[6] *Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain;* i.e. bishop of Derry.

[7] *Rool.* Ralph, or Radulphus.

[8] *Mac Seiridh.* mag eirid, MS. The name is written Mag Seirraigh by the Four Masters, and Mac Fearraigh in the Annals of Ulster. The inaccurate form of the name in the text is owing to the omission of the letter f, which, being aspirated and consequently silent in the pronunciation, was left out by the scribe.

[9] *A black nun;* i.e. doubtless, after having assumed the black veil.

O Gormſuiliġ[1] príoir regléṫa Innri mic Néirin, duine ir egnaide ocur ir craiḃḋiġe do ḃi a cuiceḋ Chonnacht, in Christo quieuit. Diarmaid mág Carthaiġ, rí Desmuman, quieuit in Christo.

M.cc.xxx.primo. Kłł. Enair for Cedaoin, ocur cethar richid fuirri, ocur an feired bliadain dhéc don ċicil naoiḋecḋa, ocur in nomad dhec don cicil folair, ocur an cethramad bliadain indictionir hí. Feḋailġe, ingen Conchobair mic Diarmada, ben Muirchertaiġ Muimniġ mic Toirrdhelḃaiġ moir hi Conchobair, do ég irin mbliadain sin .i. ben ir mo ocur ir áille, ocur ir féli, ocur ir innraca, ocur ir ferr clú 'tanic do Leiṫ Cuinn; ocur dob í sin maṫair Maġnusa mic Muirchertaiġ Muimniġ, ocur Conchobair ruaid, ocur Tuathail, ocur Toirrdhelḃaiġ ḟacairt .i. príoir regléṫa Pedair ocur Póil. Duḃċaḃlaiġ, ingen Conchobair mic Diarmada, do ég a mainistir na Búille in hoc anno. Duinnín .h. Maolconaire, ollam ḟíl Muiredhaiġ Muillethain mic Ferġusa, do ég in hoc anno. Flann .h. Connachtaiġ, ferruc .h. mBruin, quieuit. Feḋlim, mac Cathail croiḃdeirc, do ġaḃáil la mac Uilliam a Búirc a Milid, tar slánaiġecht maithi Gall Erenn. Flaiṫbertach .h. Flannagán, dux Clainni Cathail mic Mhuiredhaiġ Muillethain, do éc a noiliṫre, a mainistir na Búille, ocur é ar na crorraḋ. Slóiged moirṫinóil la Domnall .h. nDomnaill, rí tire Conaill, ocur la hAonġus mac Gillaḟinnéin, ar Cathal .h. Raiġilliġ, co rucrad loingeir leo for Loċ Uaġhtair, gur airgeret Eo imir, ocur gur marbrad an troéd geal ir ferr bói

---

[1] *O'Gormshuiligh*; ' pron. O'Gormooly. In the Four Masters he is called Ua Gormġaile, or O'Gormally.

[2] *Kalends.* The letters .c̄e. are added in the margin. The writer probably intended to signify that the Dominical Letter for the year 1231 was E.

[3] *Regles of Peter and Paul.* The "abbey church" of Saints Peter and Paul.

[4] *Race of Muiredhach Muillethan.* Sil Muiredhaiġ muillethain. "Sil-Muiredhaigh," (pron. Sheel-Murray), was the tribe name of the family of O'Conor of Roscommon, and

Muiredhach O'Gormshuiligh,[1] prior of the Regles of Inis-Mic-Neirin, the most learned and devout man that was in the province of Connacht, in Christo quievit. Diarmaid Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, quievit in Christo. A.D. [1230.]

M.cc.xxx. primo. The kalends[2] of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; and it was the sixteenth year of the Decennovenalian cycle, and the nineteenth of the solar cycle, and the fourth year of the Indiction. Fethfailghe, daughter of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, wife of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, died in this year, viz.: the greatest, and most beautiful, and most generous, and most virtuous, and most famous woman that came of Leth-Chuinn; and she was the mother of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and of Conchobhar Ruadh, and of Tuathal, and of the priest Toirdhelbhach, i.e. the prior of the Regles of Peter and Paul.[3] Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, died in the monastery of Buill in hoc anno. Duinnin O'Maelconaire, *chief* poet of the race of Muiredhach Muillethan[4] son of Fergus, died in hoc anno. Flann O'Connachtaigh, bishop of Ui-Briuin,[5] quievit. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was apprehended by the son of William Burk, at Milic, in violation of the guarantee of the principal Foreigners of Erinn. Flaithbhertach O'Flannagain, dux of the descendants of Cathal son of Muiredhach Muillethan, died in pilgrimage in the monastery of Buill, after having been crossed.[6] A great hosting-assemblage *was led* by Domhnall O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and by Aenghus Mac Gillafhinnéin, against Cathal O'Raighilligh; and they brought vessels with them upon Loch-Uachtair, and plundered Eo-inis, and killed the best white steed [1231.]

their correlatives, who were descended from Muiredhach Muillethan (Muredachus Latus-vertex), king of Connacht, who died A.D. 701.

[5] *Bishop of Ui-Briuin;* i.e. bishop of Kilmore.

[6] *Crossed.* That is, having been enrolled amongst the crusaders.

ind Erinn, ocus co rucrat Cacht ingen mec Fhiachrach, ben hI Raigillig leo, ocus co rucrat feoid ocus ionnmus ocus maithes in baile uile leo. Dioinis .h. Morda, escuc Oilerinn, iar cur escocóide de ar déreirc, ocus ar crichnugud a betha in Oilén na Trinóide ar Loch Cé, do Dhía ocus do Chlárus mág Mhaoilín, doirchidechain Oilerinn, ocus don urd canánach an inait cetna, xuiii. Kt. Ianuarii in eadem inrola quieuit in Crirtho. Dubthemrach, ingen hI Chuinn, ben Fhlaithbertaig hI Fhlannacáin, mortua est. Conchobar god .h. hEgra, rí Luigne, mortuus est. Tinnscna baile marccaid do denum la Cormac mac Tomaltaig a Fort na Cairrge. Mac Neill hI Ghairmleghaig, dux cineoil Móain, mortuus est. Donnchad .h. Connchobair do gabáil escucoide Oilerinn taréis Dioinis hI Mhordai. Gilla Ira mág Shamhradain, dux Teallaig Echach, quieuit. Malgarg .h. Ruairc, ri Breffne, do eg ind oilithri ar rliged and frotha.

Kctt. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus cuicedh huathad fuirre, ocus in reachtmad dhec don cicil noidecda hí, ocus an ricetmad bliadain don cicil foluir, ocus an cuiced bliadain indictionis; anno Domini M.cc. xxxii. Aod, mac Amlaib, mic Domnaill, mic Murchada, mic Gilla na naom, mic Bhrain, mic Shenlaich, mic Eochada, mic Fergail, o nabartar hI Fergail, do lorcad ar inis Loca Cúile la cloinn Aoda ciabaig, mic Murchada, mic Gilla na naom hI Fergail, iar caithemh noi mbliadna a toisigecht na hAngaile dó taréis Murchada charraig hI Fhergusil. Gilla na naom .h. Dálaig, fói ndána ocus tige aided ocus chotaige chaich a coitchinne

[1] *Through love.* ar dérérc. These words, which should probably be translated "through charity," (dérerc being apparently compounded of De, gen. of Dia, God, and rerc, love), seem misplaced in the text, and should follow the name Loch Cé in the succeeding line.

[2] *Januarii.* Ienuarii, MS.

[3] *Got.* God, MS. The Four Mast. write the word gott. It is an epithet signifying "stammerer."

[4] *Port-na-Cairge;* lit. "the fortress of the Rock;" i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, the residence of Mac Dermot. The place is now called Rockingham, in the

that was in Erinn; and they carried away with them Cacht, daughter of Mac Fiachrach, wife of O'Raighilligh, and carried away with them the jewels, and treasures, and goods of the entire place. Dionysius O'Mordha, bishop of Oilfinn, after resigning the bishopric with a view to ending his life in Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, through love[1] for God, and for Clarus Mac Mailin, archdeacon of Oilfinn, and for the order of Canons of the same place, xviii. kalendas Januarii[2] in eadem insula quievit in Christo. Dubhthemhrach, daughter of O'Cuinn, wife of Flaithbhertach O'Flannagain, mortua est. Conchobar Got[3] O'hEghra, king of Luighne, mortuus est. The erection of a market town at Port-na-Cairge[4] was commenced by Cormac, son of Tomaltach. The son of Niall O'Gairmleghaigh, dux of Cenel-Moain, mortuus[5] est. Donnchadh O'Conchobhair assumed the bishopric of Oilfinn after Dionysius O'Mordha. Gilla-Isa Mac Shamhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, quievit. Ualgharg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, died in pilgrimage on the way to the river.[6] A.D. [1231.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the fifth of the moon; and it was the seventeenth of the Decennovenalian cycle, and the twentieth year of the solar cycle, and the fifth year of the Indiction. Anno Domini M.cc.xxxii. Aedh, son of Amhlaibh, son of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh, son of Brian, son of Senlaech, son of Eochaidh, son of Ferghal (from whom the O'Ferghails are named), was burned on the island of Loch-Cuile by the sons of Aedh Ciabhach, son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, after having spent nine years in the chieftainship of the Anghaile, in succession to Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail. Gilla-na-naemh O'Dalaigh, a distinguished professor of poetry, and *keeper* of a house [1232.]

---

county of Roscommon, and is the seat of Viscount Lorton. Roderick O'Flaherty has added the marginal note "a market in Carig Mac Dermott."

[5] *Mortuus.* moꝛtuꝰ, MS.

[6] *The river;* aꝛ ꝑlıȝeo anᵭ ꝓꝛoċa; lit. "on the way of the River," i.e. the River Jordan.

itir tṙuaġ ocuṙ tṙén, do éġ in hoc anno. Riġe do ṫabaiṙt dAodh mac Ruaiḋṙi do ṙiḋiṙ, ocuṙ ṙiṫ do ḋenum ḋó ṙe mac Uilliam Burc iaṙ nġábail Feiḋlim mic Cathail croibdeṙg ḋó. Caiṙlen Dona Gaillṁe do ḋenum do Ricaṙd de Burg, ocuṙ caiṙlen ḋúin Imḋain do tinnṙcna la hAdam Sdondún. Concobaṙ mac Aoḋa mic Ruaiḋṙi do élúḋ ó ġalloiḃ, ocuṙ mic ṙiġ Connacht do ṫinól do uime, ocuṙ a ḋul iṙ na Tuathaiḃ aṙ innṙaigid, ocuṙ a maṙbud lár na Tuathaiḃ, ocuṙ Gillacellaiġ O hEiḋin, ocuṙ Gillacṙiṙt mac Donnchada mic Diaṙmada, ocuṙ ṙochaide imḋa maille ṙṙú; ocuṙ iṙṙé an lá ṙin do ġealṙat na Tuaṫa a ṙamṫhaca uile an tan adubṙad [gur] ṙeṙ ṙaṁṫhaiġe gile ṙo ṁaṙḃ mac Aoḋa. Donnchad mac Tomaltaiġ mic Diaṙmada moṙtuuṙ eṙt. Maġnuṙ mac Amláib mic Taiḋg mic Maolṙuanaiḋ, coinnel einiġ ocuṙ engnuma ocuṙ cṙabad, in Cṙiṙto quieuit. Fachtna .h. hAillġaiṫ, comaṙba Dromma Mucaḋa, ocuṙ oiṙṙiṙdel Ua bṙiaṫṙach, ṙeṙ ṫiġe aidhed ocuṙ luḃṙa, ocuṙ leiġinn, ocuṙ leiṙṙuiġṫi tiṙe ocuṙ talman, in hoc anno quieuit. Maoileoin boḋaṙ .h. Maolṫonaiṙe do gaḃáil ṫlúana Bolcáin in hoc anno. Tṙi mic Duinn i Mhannaṫáin do ṁaṙbad do Dhonnchad mac Muiṙcertaiġ, a Teṙmann Chaolain, in hoc anno. Coiṙṙecṙad tempuill Cille moiṙe a Tiṙ Bṙuin na Sinna, do Donnchad .h. Conchobaiṙ, eṙṙuc Oleṙinn, ocuṙ canánaiġ do ḋenum iṙin mbaile ceḋna la Conn.h.bṙhlannacáin, do boi na ṙṙioiṙ ann an tan ṙin.

---

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Again.* Under the year 1230, *supra*, it is stated that the sovereignty of Connacht was given to Aedh's cousin, Fedhlim O'Conor, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and that Aedh was banished to O'Neill.

[3] *Bun-Gaillmhe.* The mouth of the Galway river. The Chron. Scotorum at the year 1120=1124, and the Four Masters, under 1124, record the erection of a castle by the Irish at Dun-Gaillmhe, "the fort of Galway," or Galway town.

[4] *Whitened.* The object of whitening the handles of the battle-axes was to prevent the discovery of the person who had slain Conchobhar, son of Aedh.

[5] *Torch.* coinnel; lit. "candle."

of hospitality and maintenance for all in general, both poor and rich, died in hoc[1] anno. The sovereignty was again[2] given to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, who made peace with the son of William Burk, after he had apprehended Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe[3] was erected by Richard de Burgh, and the castle of Dun-Imdhain was begun by Adam Staunton. Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, escaped from the Foreigners, and assembled the sons of the king of Connacht about him; and he went into the Tuatha on an incursion, when he and Gillacellaigh O'hEidhin, and Gillachrist, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, and a great multitude along with them, were slain by the Tuatha. And it was on that day the *men of the* Tuatha whitened[4] all their axe-handles, when it was said [that] a man with a white axe-handle had slain the son of Aedh. Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. Maghnus, son of Amhlaibh, son of Tadhg Mac Maelruanaidh, torch[5] of honour, and bravery, and piety, in Christo quievit. Fachtna O'hAllghaith, comarb of Druim-mucadha, and official of UiFiachrach; keeper of a house of hospitality for guests and invalids; and the promoter of learning and improver of country and land, in hoc[1] anno quievit. Maeleoin Bodhar[6] O'Maelconaire took possession of Cluain-Bolcain in hoc[1] anno. The three sons of Donn O'Mannachain were slain by Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, at Termon-Caelain, in hoc[1] anno. Consecration of the church of Cill-mor, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna,[7] by Donnchadh O'Conchobhair, bishop of Oilfinn; and Canons were established in the same town by Conn O'Flannagain,

A.D. [1232.]

---

[6] *Bodhar*; i.e. "the deaf."

[7] *In Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna.* This clause (ı Tıṙ Bṙıuın nα Sınnα) is transposed in the orig., being written after the name Oŀeṙınn in the succeeding line. Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna "the country of the Ui-Briuin of the Shannon," was one of the districts called the "three Tuatha," and included the parishes of Aughrim and Kilmore, to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

Feḃlim mac Cathail croibdeirg do leigen amaċ do Gallaib in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair for fadarn, ocus feireḋ dhéc fuirre; int ochtmad bliadain dhec don cicil noiecda hí; xx. primo anno cicli folaiur; sexto anno indictionis; anno Domini m.cc.xxx. tertio. Sluaigeḋ la Feḃlim mac Cathail croibdeirg i Connachta, go tanic Cormac mac Tomaltaiġ, rí Muiġe Luirg, ina ċoinni, go tuc leis a Maġ Luirg, ocus gondernat forlongport ag Druim Sleacraiḃe, .i. h. Conchobair ocus Cormac, ocus Conchobar a mac, ocus na tri Tuaṫa, ocus dá mac Muirceirtaiġ mic Diarmada, .i. Donnchad ocus Muircertach; ocus isé comairle do ronsat diḃlinaiḃ, tocht andiaiḋ Oeḋa mic Ruaiḋri, ri Connacht, ocus clainne Ruaiḋri airchena, co tucsat sraontṁaoiḋm sesranach forra, gur benaḋ riġe ocus cendus Connacht do clainn Ruaiḋri mic Thoirrdelḃaiġ isin ló sin, oir ro marbad Oeḋ mac Ruaiḋri, ri Connacht, ann, ocus Aoḋ Muimnech mac Ruaiḋri, ocus a mac, ocus Donnchad mac Diarmada mic Ruaidri, ocus daoine imda eli maille friu nach airṁiḋter sunn; iar sarugad tiġe Baoiṫin ocus iar ná slat dOeḋ Muimnech mac Ruaiḋri, ocus iar slatt chéall ocus eclus imda eli doiḃ, ro tuitset sein i neinech na ceall ocus noem Connacht do sarugad. Raġallaċ O Flannagáin do marbad isin lo cedna sin, ocus ro marbad Tomar Birir, conṡdála na hErenn, ocus Eoan a brathair, ocus Eoan Sguiér, ocus Goill imda eli ann ḃeos, iar na nercoine, ocus iar mbathad a conniol do ċléirċiḃ Connacht seme sin. Coic

---

[1] *Tertio.* tercio, MS.

[2] *Squier.* Sguier (Sguier), MS. The Four Mast. write the name Guer (Guer).

[3] *Extinguished.* The words iar mbathad a conniol, signify literally "after drowning their candles;" i.e. after they had been excommunicated. See note [2], p. 282, *supra.*

who was prior there at that time. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was set at large by the Foreigners in hoc anno. A.D. [1232.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the 16th of the moon; the eighteenth year of the Decennovenalian cycle; xx. primo anno cycli solaris; sexto anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.CC.XXX. tertio.[1] A hosting into Connacht by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, when Cormac, son of Tomaltach, king of Magh-Luirg, came to meet him, and took him with him into Magh-Luirg; and they established a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe, viz.:—O'Conchobhair, and Cormac, and his son Conchobhar, and the three Tuatha, and the two sons of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada, i.e. Donnchadh and Muirchertach. And the resolution they respectively adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, and the other sons of Ruaidhri, whom they totally defeated and dispersed; and the sons of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, were deprived of the sovereignty and supremacy of Connacht on that day, for Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of Connacht, and Aedh Muimhnech, son of Ruaidhri, and his son, and Donnchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, were slain there, and many other persons along with them who are not enumerated here. After the profanation and pillaging of Tech-Baeithin by Aedh Muimhnech, son of Ruaidhri; and after many other churches and ecclesiastical establishments had been plundered by them, they fell themselves in revenge for having profaned the churches and saints of Connacht. Raghallach O'Flannagain was slain on the same day; and Thomas Biris, constable of Erinn, and his brother John, and John Squier,[2] and many other Foreigners also, were slain there, after they had been cursed, and after their candles had been extinguished,[3] by the clerics of Connacht before that. Five years, moreover, was Aedh, [1233.]

bliadna, i morro, d'Aedh mac Ruaidri a riġe Connacht, amail irbert:—

Aod mac Ruaidri an ruathair nir,
Coig bliadna or cinn an cúigid,
Gur ċuit, erbuid gach imil,
An fer fom la Feidlimid.

Deod flaiṫius ċlainni Ruaidri hi Conchobair, ri Erenn, innsin. Uair tarcaid an Papa cert ar Erinn dó fein ocus dá fiol na ḋiaiḃ go bráṫ, ocus feisser do mnaiḃ fóda, ocus sgur do pecaḋ na mban o sin amaċ; ocus nir ġaḃ Ruaiḋri sin; ocus ó nar ġaḃ do ben Dia riġe ocus flaiṫemnus dá fiol co bráṫ i ndíġoltus pecaiḋ na mban. Ro ġaḃ Feḋlim mac Cathail croiḃdeirc riġe ocus flaiṫemnus for Connachtaiḃ arr a haiṫle, ocus na cairléin do ṡónaḋ le nert ċlainni Ruaiḋri hi Conċobair ocus mic Uilliam Burc, ro fcaoilet la Feiḋlim iad .i. cairlén Dona Gallṁe ocus Cairlén na circe, ocus Cairlén na cailliġi, ocus cairlen Duin Imḋáin. Siṫ ocus imachd ar ceteirnaiḃ, ocus ar macaib mallachtan, do eirġe fo ceḋóir re linn in riġ óig sin in bliadain sin, go raiḃ na tíri na teiġle re reiṁer. Sloiged la hUilliam de Laci .i. mac Uga ocus ingine Ruaiḋri mic Thoirrdhelḃaiġ moir hi Conchobair, ocus la Gallaib na Miḋe maille fris, condechadar focraide ṁor isin mBreifne docum Chathail hi Raiġilliġ, ocus docum Chonconnacht a

[1] *Said.* The stanza which follows is from a poem by a person called (*infra*, at A.D. 1278) Donn Losc O'Maelchonaire (Donn the Lame O'Mulconry), beginning Eirtiġ a eigis Banba, "Listen, ye learned of Banba," copies of which are preserved in several Irish MSS. See MSS. 23, G, 12, R. I. Acad., p. 120; and 23, G, 8, fol. 57 *b*.

[2] *To himself;* i.e. to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor.

[3] *For ever.* co brát for co bráṫ, MS. The expression co bráṫ, conventionally signifying "for ever," literally means "to judgment;" i.e. 'to the day of judgment." The use of p for b is frequently noticeable in the text of this chronicle. The observations "Roger's children extinguished," and "the Pope offers Roger O'Conor six wives," have been added in the margin by Roderick O'Flaherty.

son of Ruaidhri, in the sovereignty of Connacht, as was said:—[1] A.D. [1233.]

Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, of the quick onset
Was five years over the province,
Until fell, a loss to every feast,
This man by Fedhlimidh.

This was the termination of the sovereignty of the descendants of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Erinn: for the Pope had offered right over Erinn to himself[2] and his seed after him for ever, and six married wives, provided that he desisted from the sin of the women from thenceforth; but Ruaidhri did not accept this. And as he did not accept, God took kingship and sovereignty from his seed for ever,[3] in punishment of the sin of the women. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, immediately assumed sovereignty and government over the Connachtmen; and the castles that had been erected through the power of the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and the son of William Burk were demolished by Fedhlim, viz.:—the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe,[4] and Caislen-na-circe,[5] and Caislen-na-caillighe,[6] and the castle of Dun-Imdhain. Peace, and correction over kernes and sons of malediction,[7] grew up immediately in the time of this young king, in this year, so that the districts were orderly during his reign. A hosting by William de Laci, (i.e. the son of Hugo and the daughter of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair), and by the Foreigners of Midhe along with him; when they went in great force into the Breifne, to Cathal O'Raighilligh, and to his brother Cuconnacht,

---

[4] *Bun-Gaillmhe;* i.e. the mouth of the Gaillimh, or Galway river, which gives name to the town of Galway. See note [3], p. 310, *supra.*

[5] *Caislen-na-circe;* (pron. Kashlén-na-Kirké); literally "the Hen's Castle," a name still applied to the ruins which are to be seen on a rocky island in the N.W. of Lough Corrib. See Sir William Wilde's *Lough Corrib*, &c., p. 271.

[6] *Caislen-na-caillighe.* "The Hag's Castle," in Lough Mask, county Mayo.

[7] *Sons of malediction.* Outlaws, or persons who had been excommunicated.

bratharr, conderrgat creċa móra. Drong, imorro, do muinntir hi Raigillig do ṫegṁail Uilliam dé Lací ocus docum maithi ant ṡlóig ar derieḃ na gcreċ, ocus tachus do ṫabairt daroili ḋoiḃ, ocus Uilliam Brit do marbad annsin, ocus Gaill ṁaiṫi eli maille fris, ocus Uilliam de Lací do lot ann, ocus Séarlus mac Cathail Gaill, ocus rochaide eli maraon riú; ocus a nimṗúḃ iarsin gan ġeill gan edirce ar in tír; ocus Uilliam de Lací, acus Searlus mac Cathail Gaill hi Conchobair, ocus Feorus finn mac na Gaill riġna, ocus Diarmaid bernach. h. Maoilsechluinn, do héc ina tiġiḃ fein fo cedóir do na lottaiḃ tucaḃ forra a Mónai ċrandċain. Donncathaiġ, .i. airċindech Achaid Fabair, xuiii. Ict. Ianuarii in Crist quieuit; fer co nairmidin ċelli ocus croċa a tuaiṫ ocus a negluis, duine dob fesi ocus dob feile im croḃ ocus im biuḃ tanic i gcomaimsir sis, díden truaġ ocus trén, airmidin an tíre ocus an talman, roiurraiḃ ocus réḋugaid caċa dála idir a muintir fein ocus caċ a gcoitċinne. Mailíra .h. Maonaiġ, .i. uasal ġasairt do gabad a ġalltaib gach lái acht dia Domnaig namá, in Crist quieuit. Fergal mac Cormaic mortuus est.

Ict. Enair for Donmach, ocus .xxuii. fuirre; bliadain derid noiecda hi; xx°.ii°. anno circli folaris; fertimo anno indictionis; anno Domini m.cc.xxx. quarto. Aod .h. hEġra, ri Luiġne, do ṁarbad do Dhonnchad mac Duarcáin hi Eġrai, ocus tech do lorcad air, ocus a ṁarbad a ndorus an tiġe iar teacht ar dó, a nóiġailt a braitrech ocus coig mac

---

[1] *Brit.* Roderick O'Flaherty writes the name "Brett," in a marg. note.

[2] *Cathal Gall.* "Cathal (or Charles) the Foreigner;" so called from his connexion with the English, or speaking the English language.

[3] *Charles.* Cerlus, MS.; but written Serlus two lines before.

[4] *Feorus Finn.* "Pierce the Fair."

[5] *Foreign Queen;* i.e. Isabella, mother of Henry III.

[6] *Diarmaid Bernach;* "Diarmaid the gapped;" i.e. of the gapped teeth; from berna, "a gap."

[7] *Januarii.* ienuarii, MS.

and committed great depredations. A party of the people of O'Raighilligh, however, encountered William de Laci and the chieftains of the host, who were behind the preys; and they gave each other battle, and William Brit[1] was slain there, and other good Foreigners along with him; and William de Laci was wounded there, and Charles, son of Cathal Gall,[2] and many more along with them; and they (*the Foreigners*) afterwards returned from the district, without pledges or hostages; and William de Laci; and Charles,[3] son of Cathal Gall[2] O'Conchobhair; and Feorus Finn,[4] son of the Foreign Queen;[5] and Diarmaid Bernach[6] O'Maelsechlainn, died in their own houses immediately after from the wounds inflicted on them at Mona-crand-chain. Donncathaigh, i.e. airchinnech of Achadh-Fabhair, xviii. kalendas Januarii[7] in Christo quievit: a man held in high repute for sense and figure, in country and church; the best and most generous man of his contemporaries regarding cattle and food; the protector of the poor and mighty; the object of esteem of the country and land; the guide and settler of every affair between his own people and all in general. Maelisa O'Maenaigh, i.e. a noble priest who was wont to recite his psalter every day excepting Sunday alone, in Christo quievit. Ferghal Mac Cormaic mortuus est. A.D. [1233.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 27th of the moon. It was the last year of the Nineteen; xx°.ii°. anno cycli solaris; septimo anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx. quarto. Aedh O'hEghra, king of Luighne, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Duarcan O'hEghra—(a house was burned over him, and he was killed in the door of the house, after coming out of it)—in revenge for his having first killed his[8] brother[9] and the five sons of [1234.]

[8] *His;* i.e. Donnchad's or Donough's. In the Annals of Boyle it is stated that Donnchadh was the brother of Aedh O'hEghra, or Hugh O'Hara.

[9] *His brother.* a bṙaiṫ$_{ṙ}^{c}$ for a bṙaiṫṙech, MS. The Four Masters say a ḋeaṙḃṙaṫaiṙ, which is the more usual form. The correct gen. sg. of bṙaṫhaiṙ is bṙaṫhaiṙ, not bṙaiṫṙech. See Stokes's *Irish Glosses*, pp. 80, 120.

derbrathar a athar do marbad dóram ar tús, ocus a derbrathar eli do dallad. Ricard mac Uilliam Marurgál do dogbáil cogaid [in agaid] rig Saxan a Sacrab, ocus toiseche do tairis anoir gondechaid a laignib; ocus tinolait Gaill Erenn ina agaid a hucht rig Sacran, .i. mac Muiris, Giuirdir na hErenn mun am sin, ocus iarla Ulad, .i. Uga de Lací, ocus Ualdar dé Lací, .i. tigerna na Mide; ocus tancatar sin uile go Cuirrech Liphe a laignib, gur cuirset cath ricdai forminatta frisin Marargál, gur marbad Ricard mac Uilliam Marurgál ann, ocus gur gabad Ser-fraig Marurcál; ocus ni raibe ag cur an catha sin fadéoid acht eirium a aonar, iar ná threigen da muinter dudein; ocus dona hechtaib ir mó do rónad isin aimsir[sin] int echt sin. Oengus .h. Maoilagáin, eppuc .h. nAmalgaid, quieuit in Cristo. Snechta mor itir da nodluic, ocus sic iarsin, co nimgíoir daoine ocus eic co nerendhaib frith loca ocus aibne Erenn. Aongus mac Gillaphinnén, ri Loca hEirne, do dul do denum creiche ar Domnall .h. nDomnaill, rí Tire Conaill; ocus ruc .h. Domnaill fair, ocus a marbad dont sibal sin. Gilla na naom mac Airt hI Bráin, airchinnech Rossa Comáin, in Cristo quieuit. Mailpetair .h. Cormacán, maigistir Rossa Comáin, in Cristo quieuit. Diarmaid .h. Cuinn, dux muinteri Gillgán, mortuus est. Mailisa mac Dainiel hI Gormgúilig, sruith Innsi mic Néisin ar Loch Cé, mortuus

[1] *His;* i.e. Donnchadh O'hEghra's. See note [8], p. 317.

[2] [*Against*]. [in agaid]. Apparently omitted by the scribe, and supplied from the Annals of Boyle.

[3] *Mac Maurice.* His proper name was Maurice FitzGerald, but as his grandfather's name was Maurice, he may have been called Mac Maurice by way of patronymic. See the *Earls of Kildare*, by the Marquess of Kildare, 1st series, p. 11, *sq.*

[4] *Cuirrech-Liffe.* Now called the Curragh of Kildare.

[5] *Himself alone;* i.e. Richard Maréchal. The Four Masters mention this defection of the forces of Richard Maréchal in nearly the same words, but the clause has been wrongly translated by Dr. O'Donovan, who represents Geoffroi Maréchal (*rectè* De Marisco or De Marreis) as the person abandoned by his own people.

his[1] father's brother, and having blinded his[1] other brother. Richard, son of William Maréchal, raised a war [against][2] the king of the Saxons, in Saxon-land, and came across from the east, and went into Laighen; and the Foreigners of Erinn assembled against him on behalf of the king of the Saxons, viz.:—Mac Maurice,[3] Justiciary of Erinn at that time, and the Earl of Uladh, i.e. Hugo de Laci, and Walter de Laci, i.e. the Lord of Midhe. And all these proceeded to Cuirrech-Liffe[4] in Laighen, and fought a fierce, obstinate battle against the Maréchal; and Richard, son of William Maréchal, was slain there, and Geoffroi Maréchal taken prisoner. And there was no one fighting this battle towards the end but himself alone,[5] after he had been abandoned by his own people. And this deed was one of the greatest deeds committed in [that] time. Aenghus O'Maelaghmhair,[6] bishop of Ui-Amhalghaidh,[7] quievit in Christo. Great snow between the two Christmasses,[8] and frost afterwards, so that men, and horses under burthens, would pass over the principal lakes and rivers of Erinn. Aenghus Mac Gillafinnen, king of Loch-Erne,[9] went to commit a depredation on Domhnall O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill; and O'Domhnaill caught him, and he was slain on this journey. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Art O'Brain, airchinnech of Ros-Comain, in Christo quievit. Maelpetair O'Cormacán, master of Ros-Comain, in Christo quievit. Diarmaid O'Cuinn, dux of Muinter-Gilgan, mortuus est. Maelisa, son of Daniel O'Gormshuiligh,[10] prior of Inis-Mic-Neirin

A.D. [1234.]

---

[6] *O'Maelaghmhair.* Ḣ. Maoilaghmhair. The name is usually written Maoilfaghmhair, but the ḟ and other aspirated consonants are frequently omitted in the text of this chronicle. See note [8], p. 305, *supra*. The name would be pronounced O'Mullover.

[7] *Bishop of Ui-Amhalghaidh*; i.e. of Killala.

[8] *Two Christmasses.* Great Christmas, or the 25th of December, and Little Christmas, or Twelfth Night.

[9] *King of Loch-Erne.* The king of Feara-Manach, or Fermanagh, was also sometimes called king of Loch-Erne, by way of distinction.

[10] *O'Gormshuiligh.* This name, which would be pronounced O'Gormooly, is written O'Gormghaile (O'Gormally) by the Four Masters. See note [1], p. 306.

ert. Gillaira .h. Gibillain, manach, anacorita [1] insole sancte Trinitatis, [2] in Christo quieuit. Domnall mac Aeda hi Néill, ri Cenél Eogain, ocus deg adbur ri Erenn, do marbad do Mág Lachlainn ocus do Cenél Eogain sadeirin.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus ochtmad uathad fuisse; primus annus cicli decennouenalis; [3] xviii. anno cicli solaris; viii. anno indictionis; anno Domini .m.cc. xxx.quinto. [4] Madadhain .h. Madadhain, ri Fil nAnmchadha, mortuus est. Isaac .h. Mailagmhair, airchindech Cille hAlaid, do hec in hoc anno. [5] Lochlainn, mac mic Echtigern .h. Chellaigh, do marbad do macaib an gilla riabaig hi Bhaigill in hoc anno. Taichlech mac Aeda hi Dubda, ri .h. nAmalgaid ocus .h.briacrach, do marbad daon urchur foigde ac edrain a longphuirt Fhedlim mic Cathail croibdeirg, rig Connacht. Sloiged mor la Gallaib Erenn ar na tinól do Ricard mac Uilliam Burc; ocus tancadar tar Ath Luain co Ror Comain, ocus ro loiscead Ror Comáin leo, ocus arrisin co hOilfinn, ocus ro loiscfed tempall mór Oilefinn; ocus tancadar arrisde co mainistir Atha da laarac for Buill; ocus isriad ba hard airig ocus ba hurruntaig dont fluaiged sin, .i. Mac Muiris, .i. Giuistir na hErenn, ocus Uga de Lací iarla Ulad, ocus Ricard mac Uilliam Búrc, ocus Ualdar Ritadard, ard Barún Laigen, co nGalloib Laigen maroen ris, ocus rutadh Erenn uile maraon ris; ocus tancadar asa[id] Domnaig na Trinoide go mainistir

---

[1] *Anacorita.* incorita, MS.

[2] *Trinitatis.* trinetátis, MS. Trinity Island, in Loch-Cé, is the place meant.

[3] *Decennovenalis.* decinoūal, MS.

[4] *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

[5] *O'Maelaghmhair.* h. Mailag-mhair, for h. Mailfagmhair. See note [6], last page.

[6] *In hoc.* an oc, MS.

[7] *Mac Maurice.* Maurice FitzGerald. See note [3], p. 318.

[8] *Walter Ritabard.* Giraldus Cambrensis writes his name Gualterus de Ridenesfordia (*Expugnatio Hibernica,*

on Loch-Cé, mortuus est. Gilla-Isa O'Gibillain, a monk, anacorita[1] insulæ Sanctæ Trinitatis,[2] in Christo quievit. Domhnall, son of Aedh O'Neill, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and the good material of a king of Erinn, was slain by Mac Lachlainn and the Cenel-Eoghain themselves. A.D. [1234.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the eighth of the moon; primus annus cycli Decennovenalis;[3] xxiii. anno cycli solaris; viii. anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx. quinto.[4] Madadhan O'Madadhain, king of Sil-Anmchadha, mortuus est. Isaac O'Maelaghmhair,[5] airchinnech of Cill-Alaidh, died in hoc[6] anno. Lochlainn, grandson of Echtighern O'Cellaigh, was slain by the sons of the Gilla-riabhach O'Baighill in hoc anno. Taichlech, son of Aedh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiachrach, was killed by the discharge of an arrow, whilst interfering (*to quell a dispute*) in the camp of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht. A great hosting by the Foreigners of Erinn, who were assembled by Richard, son of William Burk; and they went across Ath-Luain to Ros-Comain, when Ros-Comain was burned by them; and *they went* from thence to Oilfinn, and burned the great church of Oilfinn; and they proceeded from thence to the monastery of Ath-da-laarc on the Buill. And the persons who were the principal chieftains and the boldest on this hosting were Mac Maurice,[7] i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, and Hugo de Laci, Earl of Uladh, and Richard, son of William Burk, and Walter Ritabhard,[8] high baron of Laighen, with whom were the Foreigners of Laighen; and the routs[9] of all Erinn were along with them; and John Gocan,[10] having the Foreigners of Mumha along with him. And they went on the night of Trinity Sunday to the monas- [1235.]

Lib. II., cap. xxi., ed. Dimock); but the more correct form is De Ridelisford, as Mr. Gilbert has it. *Irish Viceroys*, passim.

[9] *Routs;* i.e. bands, companies, or troops.

[10] *Gocan.* A corrupt way of writing the name of Cogan, apparently begun in Munster, where the name is pretty general at present under the form of Goggan, or Goggin.

na Búille, ocus do čuadar a ferrénaiġ fon mainistir ocus do bristeadar an fersoġta, ocus tucaid a innšus uile, ocus a coiliġ affrinn ocus a édaiġe altora aff; ocus ba grain mór la maithib Gall an ni sin, ocus do cuirit ar cúla gach ní dib dá mbói ar fagail, ocus do hícait na neiche nach brisiť; ocus do čuiredar a sistri ocus a ferrénaiġ ar a barach, ocus rustadh ceitherne, go Creit ocus co Cairši Muilče, ocus affrin co Tor ġlinne Fersa, co tucrad creča mora leo co hAth čarna a coinne an ġiuistóir. Do ronsat Gaill comairle ingnad annsin nar smuain Connachtach na Muimnech do denum doib, dre farlaċ Eogain hi Eiġin, do šíġail a čned ar Muimnechaib ocus ar Donnchad Cairbrech .h. Briain, .i. toiġecht ar cúla isin slighed cedna a Tir Mhaine, ocus a Maonmoiġ, ocus aisneiġ a Tuadhumuin, gan nabad gan ráthugad, co brath Muimniġ gan teiched gan airċill; ocus do rónsad crechai móra diairmidhi forra annsin. Dala Connacht, imorro, ocus Fedlim mic Cathail croibdeirg, tancadar andiaidh Gall ar nélúdh dóib, do comall a mbreitri re Muimnechaib, ocus do tabairt a lá báġa leo, ocus do berte [deadhta] dermhára díthma etsurra gach loi. In lá deiġenach, imorro, do erġedar Connachtaiġ ocus Muimniġ docum na deadhta, ocus tucsat co beodha bithnertmar, ocus co feramail feočair hi. Acht chena, ro luidhed il iomad Gall néidiġthi ocus tromlaiť marcsluaiġ orra, ocus do marbad rochaidedersiuth Muman annsin, dre aimġlicur comairle do rala do Donnchad Cairbreč .h. mBriain; ocus tancadar Connachtaiġ aidhe fo sceith enġnuma ocus forthairi, gan duine suaicenta do thabhad dóib. Isri comairle do roine .h. Briain ar ná barač, sid do

---

[1] [*Contests*]. The word deadhta, omitted in the text, has been supplied from the Four Masters.

[2] *Between them*; i.e. between the Foreigners and Eoghan O'hEidhin (Owen O'Heyne) on the one side, and the Momonians and Conacians on the other.

tery of Buill; and their soldiers attacked the monastery, and broke open the sacristy; and all its valuable things, and its mass-chalices and altar-cloths, were taken out of it. And this was very hateful to the chieftains of the Foreigners, who returned every article of them that was to be found; and they paid for the things that were not found. And on the morrow they sent their scouts and soldiers, and their routs of kernes, to Creit, and to Cairthe-Muilche, and to Tor-Ghlinne-Ferna, when they brought great preys with them to Ard-carna, to meet the Justiciary. The Foreigners then adopted an extraordinary resolution, (which no Conacian or Momonian contemplated that they would adopt), at the request of Eoghan O'hEighin, who wished to revenge his injuries on the Momonians, and on Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, viz.:— to go back in the same path into Tir-Maine, and into Maen-magh; and *they went* from thence to Tuadh-Mumha, without being noticed or observed; and the Momonians were found without having escaped or made preparations; and they then committed great *and* countless depredations on them. As regards the Conacians and Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however, they followed the Foreigners, after they had stolen away, to keep their engagement with the Momonians, and to afford them succour; and vehement, great [contests][1] were fought between them[2] each day. On the last day, moreover, the Conacians and Momonians went to the contest, and fought it actively, strenuously, manfully, and fiercely. Nevertheless, too many mail-clad Foreigners and a great multitude of cavalry pressed upon them, and a large number of the men of Mumha were slain there through indiscretion of counsel on the part of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain. But the Conacians came out of it with the credit of bravery and glory, without any notable man of them having been slain. The resolution O'Briain adopted, on the morrow,

A.D. [1235.]

ḃenum re Gallaiḃ, braiġde ocur cír do ṫabairt doiḃ; ocur ro buḋ rota ḋórum condernad an coiṁairle sin, uair ro srechad ocur ro loiscead uṁṁa a muintiri conice sin. Dala Gall, iarsin, tancatar rempu doċum Connacht, ocur tucadar a naighid ar túr ar Aoḋ .h. bFlaiṫbertaiġ, ocur do roine sriṫ re Gallaiḃ tar cend a ḃo ocur a muintire, dar cenn a tire ocur a ṫalman. Dala Feḃlim mic Cathail croibdeirg, iarsin, isrí comairle do roine in neoċ ruair do ḃuaiḃ a Conmaicne Mara, ocur a Conmaicne na Cúile, ocur do gach neoċ do roine a comairle, ocur mac Maġnuis ocur Conchobar ruaḋ mac Muircertaiġ muiṁniġ, a mbreiṫ leis i nuchd hi Dhomnaill, ocur an tír do leigen do ġalloiḃ diarsna. Iarsin tra tancadar Goill go Dún Moḋorn, ocur do ċuiredar techta docum Maġnusa mic Muircertaiġ Muimnig, diarsna sriṫe ocur braġad rair, ocur ni tuc Maġnus sriṫ ina braigti doiḃ. Do ċuiredar, tra, Goill creċa mór a Dún Muiġḋorn ma macaib Ruaiḋri, co rerrénachaiḃ siáirmiḋi, gur airgedar Eccuill, ocur tucadar tainti mór leo go Druimne a coinne Gall. Dala, iarsin, Aoḋa hi Flaiṫbertaiġ ocur Eogain hi Eḃin, tancadar sloig mór timċell, ocur arstraige iar na tairbert co Lionán cinn ṁara. Tancodar na hastraige cona rochaiḃ, ocur tanic an Giúrdir ina coinne co Druimne, go calad Innsi Aonaiġ. Do ḃói Maġnus ocur a longa ar sruṫ na hinnsi, ocur deaḃṫa mór ocur imruaga ina naiġiḋ imárech. Ro sgiṫaiġit tra Goill in uair sin, ocur isrí coiṁairle do rónrat longport do ġaḃáil, ocur a nastraige do ṫarraing cuca a cúl don traiġ ro

1 *Dun-Modhord—Dun-Mughdhord.* Different forms of the same name. The place is now called Doon, and is situated a little to the east of Westport, co. of Mayo.

2 *Had been brought.* iar na tairbert. The Four Mast. say ar ná tarraing, "having been drawn."

3 *Callow.* calad. This word, the original meaning of which is "hard," "firm," is explained as also signifying "fields on the banks of a river; a holm, or landing place for boats, a ferry," by Dr. O'Donovan. *Supplt. to O'Reilly's Irish Dictionary.*

4 *Sound of the island;* i.e. the sound,

was to make peace with the Foreigners, and, to give them hostages and tribute; and it was too long for him until this resolution was adopted, for the greater part of his people had been plundered and burned up to that time. With regard to the Foreigners, moreover, they proceeded on towards Connacht, and advanced first against Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, who made peace with the Foreigners for the sake of his cows and people, for the sake of his country and land. As to Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, however, the resolution he adopted was to take with him towards O'Domhnaill all the cows that he found in Conmaicne-Mara, and in Conmaicne-na-Cúile, and those belonging to all who had obeyed his counsel—and the son of Maghnus, and Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech—and to leave the country wasted for the Foreigners. After this, truly, the Foreigners came to Dun-Modhord,[1] and sent messengers to Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, to demand peace and hostages from him; and Maghnus gave them neither peace nor hostages. The Foreigners then sent great predatory bands from Dun-Mughdhord,[1] under the sons of Ruaidhri, with innumerable mercenaries; and these plundered Eccuill, and brought great herds with them to Druimne, to meet the Foreigners. As regards Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh and Eoghan O'hEidhin, however, they went round with a large army, and with boats which had been brought[2] to Linan-Chinn-mhara. The boats came with their forces, the Justiciary having gone to meet them to Druimne, to the callow[3] of Inis-aenaigh. Maghnus was at this time, with his vessels, on the sound of the island;[4] and great contests and conflicts were waged by them[5] in turn. The Foreigners were at this time fatigued, and the resolution they adopted was to occupy a camp, and to withdraw their boats to a corner of the

A.D. [1235.]

or stream, between Inis-aenaigh and the shore.

[5] *By them.* By the crews of Maghnus's boats, and his enemies on shore.

mór do bí ann sin. Do connairc Maghnus an ní sin tainic dond sruth fecha soir, ocus do cuaid a hinis Rathain, ocus do thuaidh cuid dá muinnter a hinis aonaigh, ocus rucsat caoirigh airde dí a mbe. Do connacadar [Gaill], imorro, Maghnus cona muinnter, dul doib fein fón oilén ocus dul doib i noilén eli, ocus na raib feichem na forcomus aca ar Gallaib, ocus ant oilén do beith etorra ocus na Goill; an tan ro airigset na Goill sin ro érigset co hathlam imbirsi, ocus co hogul érchaid, ocus do thogbadar a narmtraighe co hobann ar rath na trága, ocus do cuirethar ar muir iad, ocus sos linuid co hathlam do shluaghaib ocus do fernénchaib armtha éidigthi iad; ocus do thuaidh an dá oilén, ocus do marbadar in bruthadar do thaoibh inntib. Do érigh Maghnus ocus in neoch bói da muintir a hinis Raithin, ocus do thuaidh ina longaib; ocus da mad tairise le Maghnus muintir Mhaille do cuirred re a longa a cend na nGall ocus a narmtrach. Cid tra acht, gid ghairid do lá boi ann ind uair sin, ni raibe bó ar oilén sin noithche ar innsib Moth gan chur ar calad, ocus do rachaoir [muinnter na mbo] fein feme muna beith ghabail forra, re hittaigh ocus re gortaigh; ocus ro marbaid trocht thaoine imtha in oithche sin etorra. In Aoine, imorro, ar a tharach do cuadar leo ar oilénaib tuaisceirt Umaill, ocus tucadar maighdeanda na ferrénach smacht gan duine do mharbad in onóir in Chéda. O tainic, tra, do Gallaib slat ocus crechad Umaill do muir ocus do tir, tancadur rompa, ocus a mbú

[1] *Large strand.* "This strand lies to the north of Murresk Lodge, and extends from Bartraw ('strand top') Point to Annagh island, near the foot of Croaghpatrick." O'Donovan, *Four Mast.*, A.D. 1235, note [i].

[2] [*The Foreigners*]. [Goill]. Supplied from the Annals of Connacht, the text of which is almost identical with that of this chronicle; but the phraseology of the present entry is rather loosely given in both authorities. Indeed the version of the sentence in the Annals of Connacht, in which the name of Maghnus (interlined in the original of this text) does not occur, reads "when the Foreigners, moreover, saw that they themselves could go towards the island, and then to the other island," &c., which pro-

large strand[1] which was there. When Maghnus perceived this thing he proceeded from the sound eastwards, and went upon Inis-rathain; and some of his people went upon Inis-aenaigh, and took sheep therefrom to eat. When [the Foreigners][2] observed, moreover, that Maghnus and his people had gone towards the island, and then to another island, and that they had neither watch nor ward over the Foreigners, and that the island was between them and the Foreigners—when the Foreigners perceived this they arose readily, furiously, terribly, and quickly; and they suddenly lifted their boats along the strand, and put them on the sea, and filled them promptly with forces, and with armed, mail-clad soldiers, who went upon the two islands, and killed all the people they found in them. Maghnus, and all of his people who were in Inis-rathain, arose and went into their vessels; and if O'Maille's people had been esteemed[3] by Maghnus, he (*O'Maille*) would have sent his vessels against the Foreigners and their boats. However, though short the period of the day remaining at this hour, there was not a cow on any island of Innsi-Modh[4] that was not transferred to the shore before night; and [the owners of the cows][5] would have themselves previously gone away, through thirst and hunger, if they had not been captured; and many inferior persons were slain between them this night. On Friday, moreover, the day following, they went upon the islands of the North of Umhall, and the masters of the mercenaries, in honour of the Passion, imposed a restriction that no man should be killed. When the Foreigners had succeeded in robbing and plundering Umhall, by sea and land, they proceeded with their cows and preys to

A.D. [1235.]

bably gives the correct sense. The note "the islands of ye Oulles preaed by ye English" has been added in the margin by Roderick O'Flaherty.

[3] *Esteemed.* The MS. has ꝺaıꝛıꝛ for ꝺaıꝛıꝛe (as in the Annals of Connacht), dear, prized, or esteemed.

[4] *Innsi-Modh.* A general name for the islands in Clew bay, county Mayo.

[5] *Cows.* The words within brackets, which seem to have been omitted by an oversight, although they are also wanting in the Annals of Connacht, are supplied from the Four Masters.

ocus a creća leo, co Lúġḃurtán, ocus tiaġaid Goill arrieġ ina nuiġedhaib imḋechta co hEr tara, condernadar creich ar .h. nDoṁnaill ar daigin innarḃḋa Feḋlim mic Cathail croibdeirg ḋuige. Tancatar Goill arriḋéin a Coirpṗliab na Seġra, ocus do ḋuadar go calad puirt na Cairrige ar Loċ Cé, dá gaḃail ar ṁuintir Cormaic mic Tomaltaiġ, ocus ar cuid do ṁuintir Fhéḋlim hI Conċobair bói aġ á coimét. Tucsat Goill Erenn, imorro, ocus an Giusdóir comairce ḋoitḋend, ocus tesmonn tairiri, do Clarus ṁáġ Mhailín, tairḋidechain Oilerin, ocus do ḋanáinchaib na Trinóide ar an oilén, ocus do chúaid an Giusdóir féin ocus maiḋi na nGall oṗéġuin an inaid sin, ocus do denum irnaiġḋi ann, ocus do ḋabairt ḋaḋair dó in onóir na naom Trinóide. Tanic, imorro, loingeas go ngaillebuḃ ocus co pirṗéladuḃ docum an loċa annsiḋé, ocus do tógbad pirṗél a creṗalaḋ ḃeg léo, ocus do diobruiced imorro cloċa imḋa ar in pirṗél sin isin Cairric; ocus o nar ṗétsad ní di forṗan feol sin do ronsat Goill arristaiġe imḋa do tigiḃ Arda Carna, ocus tucsat áḋamna in tíre uile co natuiġioh lasamuin leo; ocus ro cengladar tunnaḋa folṁa atimceall na ṗétheḋ sin dá congṁail eadarḃuar ór uisce; ocus do ġeolsat long ṁor ocus tech clasaḋ oss a cionn do tairsiuġ na reitheḋ docum na Cairrige dia loiscead tréran feolaḋ sin. Do ġaḃ, imorro, egla an luchd do ḃoi innti roim na feoltaiḃ sin, ocus tancadar aisde ar breitiḃ, ocus ar comadhaib, ocus do cuir an Giusdóir luchd a coiméta innti do ġalloib armḋa éidiġḋi, ocus do ċuir a lán do

---

[1] *On account of the banishment;* i.e. on account of the asylum afforded by O'Domhnaill to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, on the retirement of the latter into the North, a short time previously, as stated at p. 325.

[2] *With implements and engines.* co ngaillebuḃ ocus co pirṗéladuḃ. The word gaillebuḃ, abl. pl. of gaillebar, seems to signify "foreign implements," but their exact nature is uncertain; while pirṗéladuḃ is apparently a mistake for pillebaiḃ, abl. pl. of pillebar, a missile, or instrument for discharging missiles.

Lughbhurtan; and the Foreigners went from thence by regular marches to Es-dara, when they committed a depredation on O'Domhnaill, on account of the banishment[1] to him of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. The Foreigners proceeded from thence to Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa, and went to the callow of Port-na-Cairge on Loch-Cé, to take it from the people of Cormac, son of Tomaltach, and from some of the people of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, who were guarding it. The Foreigners of Erinn, however, and the Justiciary afforded a general protection and friendly shelter to Clarus Mac Mailin, archdeacon of Oilfinn, and to the Canons of the Trinity on the Island; and the Justiciary himself, and the chiefs of the Foreigners, went to see that place, and to pray there, and to show respect to it, in honour of the Holy Trinity. A fleet came then, also, with implements and engines[2] to the lake, and an engine[3] was raised by them on a small earthen wall,[4] and many stones were projected, truly, from this engine into the Rock.[5] And as they were not able to accomplish anything against it in this way, the Foreigners made several boats of the houses of Ard-carna, and brought with them the ignitible materials of the district that a flame might be enkindled by them; and they tied empty tuns round this ram[6] to keep it afloat on the water; and they sailed a large vessel surmounted by a house of boards, to tow this ram to the Rock,[5] to burn it by this means. The people who were in it[7] were seized with fear at these stratagems, and they came out of it on parole and conditions; and the Justiciary put therein a garrison of armed, mâil-clad Foreigners, and

A.D. [1235.]

---

[3] *Engine.* ριρρέὶ. See last note.

[4] *Earthen wall.* cṙéṙaṫ for cṙéṙaὶaὸ, MS.; cṙebanach, Annals of Connacht.

[5] *The Rock;* i.e. the fortress of the Rock of Loch Cé.

[6] *Round this ram.* a ṫimceallᵹ na ṙéṫh (ṙéṫheo) ṙin; i.e. the ram or raft made by uniting the boats made of the houses of Ard-carna, a village in the neighbourhood of Loch Cé.

[7] *In it;* i.e. the Rock.

biuḋ ocur do linn inntı́ áirchena. Ro fágḃadar Goill Connacht iarsin gan bíaḋ, gen éduc, gen eallaċ, ocus ní fucadar geill ina eḋuiṙe leo don ċur sin; ocus nir fágḃadar síṫ, ina saime, na sóinmíḋe inntı́, achtmad na Gaoidel féin ag slat ocus ag marbad a ċeli imón bḟuiġeall do fágaiḃṙet Goill inntı́ don dul sin. Dála Feḋlim, imorro, do roine siṫ sirin nGiuirdín, ocus .u. triuċa ced an riġ ḋó, ocus cír ocus bérr do eirdiḃ; ocus tanic Cormac mac Tomaltaiġ mic Diarmada mar oen fir. Dala lochta coiméta na Cairrġe, imorro, do ḃadar fice oiḋċe inntı́ on Dardaoin gó roile; ocus do ċuaiḋ cóṁdapla na Cairrġe amaċ tar dorus, ocus ro an fer dia muinntir féin, .i. .h. hOirc, allartiġ don comlad dar a néir, ocus ro iaḋ an gcomlaḋ forra; ocus ro ċeiċred na Goill co hoilen na Trinóide ar comairce Clarus ṁéġ Mhaoilín, ocus do ioḋluic iad iarsin. Ar ngabail na Cairrġe do Cormac, imorro, irrí comairle do roine an ċairriġ do trascrad ocus do scaoileḋ, conaċ gabdaoir Goill hí doṁḋir. Da mac Muiredhaiġ hI Mhaille, [.i.] Domnall ocus Muircertach, do marbad la Domnall, mac Maġnuis, mic Muircertaigh hI Choncobair, ocus la Niall ruaḋ mac Cathail hI Conchobair, a Cliara, ocus a niḋlucad inntı́ ḃeór. Tuathal, mac Muircertaiġ hI Conchobair, do marbad la Conchobar mbuiḋe mac Toirrdelḃaiġ hI Conchobair, ocus la Conchobar mac Oeḋa Muimniġ, in hoc anno. Serrénaiġ ocus ceterna do ḃadar ar Finnloċ Cera, ag díċoirce a huchd mic Ruaidri, do marbad la Maġnus mac Muircertaiġ hI Conchobair in hoc anno. Macheus, prior inisle Trinitatis, quieuit in Christo. Gillacoimdeth .h.

[1] *Came with him;* that is, made his peace with the Justiciary at the same time.

[2] *Island.* The words co hoilen na Trinoide are repeated in the MS.

[3] *Away.* The Four Masters add that they were conveyed ar an tír, "out of the country."

[4] *Aedh Muimhnech;* i.e. Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conchobhair, called "Muimhnech," or "Momonian," from having been fostered in Munster.

he also put its full of food and drink into it. The Foreigners afterwards left Connacht without food, clothes, or cattle; and they did not carry off with them either pledges or hostages on this journey; and they left neither peace, nor quietness, nor tranquillity, nor happiness in the country; but the Gaeidhel themselves were robbing and killing one another regarding the residue which the Foreigners left in it on this occasion. As regards Fedhlim, however, he made peace with the Justiciary, and obtained the king's five cantreds, out of which he was to receive rent and customs; and Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, came with him.[1] As to the warders of the Rock, moreover, they were twenty nights in it, from one Thursday to another, when the constable of the Rock went outside the door, and one of his own people, i.e. O'Hoist, who remained inside the door after them, closed the door on them; and the Foreigners fled to Trinity Island,[2] *to place themselves* under the protection of Clarus Mac Mailin, who subsequently conveyed them away.[3] After the occupation of the Rock by Cormac, moreover, the resolution that he adopted was to raze and demolish the Rock, so that the Foreigners should not again occupy it. The two sons of Muiredhach O'Maille, [viz.] Domhnall and Muirchertach, were slain by Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, and by Niall Ruadh, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, in Cliara, where they were interred also. Tuathal, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, was killed by Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and by Conchobhar, son of Aedh Muimhnech,[4] in hoc anno.[5] The mercenaries and kernes who were on Finn-loch of Cera, acting oppressively on the part of the son of Ruaidhri, were slain by Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno. Mattheus, prior Insulæ Trinitatis, quievit in Christo. Gillacoimdedh

A.D. [1235.]

---

[5] *Hoc anno.* oc ano, MS.

Cuilin, preporitur de insola mic Nerin, pater Clári Elfenensis archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quieuit, et in insola Sancte Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani, cuius anima requiescat in pace. Cliathach tuc Donnchad mac Muirchertaig dílb Briuin na Sinna, sur marbad forgla .h. mBriuin annsin. In facart mor .h. hAnnainn do ég a Cill m[oir]. Cairrlen Milic do brisseb la Fedlim .h. Conchobair. Eclus Druimne Aeda Liag do lorcad, ocus quarta ocus liberna.

Ktt. Enair for Mairt, ocus nomad dhec fuisse; xx°. quarto circli solaris; nono anno indictionis; anno Domini .M.cc.xxx°. sexto. Maelechlainn .h. Máille do marbad i nOilén Dacrunde la Domnall, mac Magnuis, mic Muirchertaig Muimnig hI Conchobair, in hoc anno. Fedlim mac Cathail croibdeirg do innarbad don giurdír .i. do Mac Muiris, da cairdir Crist, ar nimteacht do Mac Uilliam a Saxanaib, ocus ar eigin do fiacht arr uatha cona mhaircluaig, ar bfagail fabad dó, ocus do fonait creca mora ar a mhuinter iar na imteacht fein. Teid arr iarum i nuchtaib hI Domnaill; ocus do fonad cairlén Muille Uanach don dul sin ar Connachtaib; ocus is amlaid do sónad an fiall sin, .i. coinne celge do fograd for .h. Conchobair a mbeol átha Feorainne, ocus Goill Erenn do tinól don giurdír docum na coinne sin; ocus Fedlim do

---

[1] *Cujus.* cuis, MS.

[2] *Requiescat.* requiescant, MS.

[3] *Cill-m[or].* The MS. has Cill m.; but Cill-mor (Kilmore) in the county of Roscommon was, in all probability, the place meant.

[4] *Inclosures and offices.* ⁊nē (for quarta, or cuarta) ocus liberna. Cuarta is the nom. plur. of cuairt, a circle, or circular inclosure, and liberna signifies small wooden structures. Instead of liberna, the Annals of Connacht (Dublin copies) read libur na cañ, for libur na cananach, "the books of the monks;" but the alteration is probably owing to the transcriber's ignorance of the meaning of the word liberna.

[5] *Oilen-Dacrunde.* "The island of Dacrunde," a small island to the north of Rinville, in the barony of Ballinahinch, off the coast of the county of Galway.

[6] *Hoc anno.* oc. a., for oc anno, MS.

O'Cuilin, præpositus de Insula Mic-Nerin, pater Clari Elfinensis archidiaconi, feliciter in Christo quievit, et in Insula Sanctæ Trinitatis est sepultus die Sancti Finniani; cujus[1] anima requiescat[2] in pace. Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach, gave battle to the Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, when the principal men of the Ui-Briuin were slain. The great priest O'hAnain died in Cill-m[or].[3] The castle of Milic was broken down by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. The church of Druimne-Atha-Liag was burned, and the inclosures and offices.[4] A.D. [1235.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the nineteenth of the moon; xx°.quarto cycli solaris; nono anno Indictionis; anno Domini M.cc.xxx°.sexto. Maelechlainn O'Maille was killed on Oilen-Dacrunde[5] by Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno.[6] Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was banished by the Justiciary, i.e. Mac Maurice,[7] his gossip,[8] after the departure of Mac William to Saxon-land; and with difficulty he escaped from them, with his cavalry, after having received forewarning; and they committed great depredations on his people after his (*Fedhlim's*) own departure. He went off afterwards to seek the protection of O'Domhnaill; and the castle of Muille-Uanach[9] was erected on this occasion against Connacht. The way in which this treachery was practised was thus, viz.:—O'Conchobhair was summoned to a deceitful meeting at Bel-Atha-Feoruinne;[10] and the Foreigners of Erinn were assembled by the Justiciary to this meeting; and they pursued Fedhlim [1236.]

---

[7] *Mac Maurice;* i.e. Maurice Fitz-Gerald. See note [8], p. 318.

[8] *Gossip.* ᴄᴀɪᴘᴅᴇᴘ Cʜʀɪᴏᴛ; lit. "Christ-friend." A person standing sponsor to the child of another was called the "gossip" of the child's father. But gossip=God-sib, "God-related."

[9] *Muille-Uanach.* In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the name is written Uilleinne-Uanach, and Ulluinnie-Wonagh.

[10] *Bel-Atha-Feoruinne.* "The mouth of Ath-Feoruinne," or the ford of Feorann, now Afeoran, a townland on the east side of the river Suck, in the parish of Taghboy, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. The place of meeting is called Mowney-myne in the last quoted authority.

Lenmain co Ror Comáin doiḃ, ocus a Lenmain arriḃé go droicet Slicig; ocus o nach rucrat fair do ronrad crecha móra ar Thaḋg .h. Conchobair, ocus ro ġaḃadur morán do mnaiḃ maiṫi annsin, co rucrat a mbroid leo iad. Tancadar na Goill, iarsin, cona crečaiḃ, ocus cona mbroid leo go Druimm nGreagraide a Muig Luirg, oir ir annsin do bí an Giuirdír fein ag á bḟurnaide. Do imṫig an Giurdír ocus na Goill iarsin, ocus do ráġaiḃrid fečem ocus forláṁus in tíre ag Brian mac Toirrdhelḃaig. Creča móra do ḋenum do Brian ocus do tḟerrénachaiḃ an ġiurdír ar člainn Aoḋa mic Cathail croibdeirg, ocus ar fochaide eli do ṁuintir Fheḋlim. Creča móra ocus greirra imḋa do ḋenum do macaiḃ Oeḋa ar ġalloiḃ, ocus ar a nercaibdib Gaoidil, gur loiced ocus gur milled an tír ocus in talam eadurra imórech. Conchobar mac Aoḋa Muimniġ do ṁarbad la Maġnus mac Muirčertaiġ hI Conċobair in hoc anno. Moelmuiri .h. Lachtnain, toġa Thuama, do [soul] a Saranaiḃ ocus graḋa do tabairt fair tre fortibendaiḃ comarba Fedair, ocus comaonta riġ Saxran. Mac Uilliam do ḋoiġeacht arr Sacranaib, ocus ni mor do maiṫ na hEirenn do finne dá ḋoirc. Dala Feḋlim mic Cathail croibdeirg, imorro, tánic i Connachtaiḃ dorisir re cuiredh ḋoda do Connachtaib fein, imo O Ceallaigh ocus imó .h. bFhloinn, ocus imo macaiḃ Aoḋa mic Cathail croibdeirg, ocus má mac Airt hI Mhaoilsechlainn, go raḃadar diblinuiḃ cetri caṫa commóra; ocus do innroiġedar co Rinn dúin, ocus do ċuadar go neṁuirr niatta naimdeṁuil, ocus go brigṁar borrradach, tar an mbáḋun ocus tar

---

[1] *Son of Toirdhelbhach*: i.e. of Toirdhelbhach, or Turlough, son of Roderick O'Conor, King of Connacht.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *The elect*; i.e. the bishop elect. Sir James Ware, who refers the succession of this bishop to the year 1235, states that "immediately upon his election he hastened to Rome, to solicit the Pope's confirmation; where he was approved of by Gregory the IXth, and invested with the Pall."—Harris's ed. of *Ware*; Bishops, at *Tuam*. See p.

to Ros-Comain, and pursued him from thence to the bridge of Sligech; and as they did not overtake him they committed great depredations on Tadhg O'Conchobhair; and they then seized a great number of noble women, whom they carried away with them in captivity. The Foreigners came, moreover, with their spoils and captives, to Druim-Gregraidhe in Magh-Luirg; for it was there the Justiciary himself was awaiting them. The Justiciary and the Foreigners afterwards departed, and left the guardianship and government of the country with Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach.[1] Great depredations were committed by Brian, and by the soldiers of the Justiciary, on the sons of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and on several others of Fedhlim's people. Great depredations, and numerous outrages, were committed by the sons of Aedh on the Foreigners, and on their Gaeidhelic enemies, so that the country, and the land, were injured and destroyed between them respectively. Conchobhar, son of Aedh Muimhnech, was killed by Maghnus, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, in hoc[2] anno. Maelmuire O'Lachtnain, the elect[3] of Tuaim, [went] to Saxon-land, and was consecrated by virtue of the letters of the comarb of Peter, and the consent of the king of the Saxons. Mac William returned from Saxon-land; and little of[4] Erinn's benefit did he effect by his journey. As regards Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, moreover; he came again into Connacht, at the invitation of some of the Connachtmen themselves, including O'Cellaigh and O'Floinn, and including the sons of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and the son of Art O'Maelsechlain—who numbered altogether four large battalions. And they advanced to Rinn-duin, and went boldly, bravely, hostilely, vigorously, and furiously across the bádhun,[5] and over the ditch of

A.D. [1236.]

345, *infra*, where it is stated (A.D. 1237) that the pallium was sent to him "from Rome."

[4] *Of.* do.; repeated in the MS.

[5] *Bádhun.* This word, otherwise written bóóun, signifies an inclosure for cows. See note [5], p. 213.

clarraiġ an oilen a rabadar ba in tíre uile, ocus do ġaḃ gach tuirreċ buiḋne, ocus gach cend rlúaiġ díḃ andiaiḋ na mbó; ocus do berdír na ba leo mur a tegṁaidír rempu. Truaġ, aṁ, an ní do ronaḃ annrin, .i. ro threicred a tigerna, ocus a nenech, ocus a nengnum, ar na hédalaib tarla ḋóiḃ annrin, mar nar ḟoġuin; oir do ráġḃadar a triaṫ ocus a tigerna na aonar, conaċ raiḃe acht aon ceḃrar marcach ina ḟocair dona ceitri cóiriġthib ro bai maroen rur, gur ṁeabad ar gud an airdrigh og á bḟordad, ocus og á bḟuirech. Dala, imorro, Eogain hi Eiḋin, ocus Briain mic Toirrdelḃaiġ, ocus Conċobair Ḃuiḋe mic Toirrdhelbaiḃ, ocus mic Goirdealḃ; ód connadar an rluag ag rcaoiled ocus ag rgannrad o roile re nedálaib, co haimġlic, égcoḃrad, anḃfaiteċ, do erġedar co hércad, aṫlam, urmirnech, uathad marcrluaig ocus rerréniġ imda imaille frú, ocus do ċuadar mar a bracadar .h. Conchobair, uathad rluaig ocus rochaide na farrad. Ir annrin do rala Conchobar buiḋe mac Toirrdhelbaiġ ar drum mic nAodha mic Cathail croiḃdeirg, ocus do chúaid ina cend co hudmall anḃfaitech, i richt druinge dá muinnter rein, ocus do ċuirrom le Ruaidri mac Oeḋa mic Cathail croiḃdeirg annrin. Ro marbad rochaide dond rluaig irin oilén, ocus allamoiġ don oilén, do ḋaoinib ṁallaiġṫe conniolḃaitti, irin maiḋm rin, achtmaḋ Tadc mac Cormaic mic Tomaltaiġ mic Diarmada nama. Od ċuala, imorro, Mac Uilliam an maiḋm rin do ḟabairt ar gach óen da inntó dia muinnter fair, do eirġ le .h. Conchobair, ocus tánic dá ruagad

[1] *Foot soldiers.* rerréniġ. This word, which occurs very frequently in the present chronicle, has been elsewhere generally translated mercenaries; but it seems here to mean infantry, as it is apparently used to distinguish the force so named from marcrluag, "cavalry." The Four Masters employ the word amraiḃ, abl. pl. of amur, "a hireling soldier."

[2] *Candle extinguished;* i.e. excommunicated; the extinguishment of candles forming a part of the ceremony of excommunication. See note [2] p. 282, *supra.*

the island in which all the cows of the country were; and every captain of a company, and every chief of a host went after the cows; and they took the cows away with them as they met them. Lamentable, alas! was the deed committed then, viz.:—they abandoned their lord, their honour, and their reputation, for the preys which they met there, as became them not; for they left their king and lord alone, so that there were along with him only four horsemen out of the four battalions that had accompanied him, and the chief king's voice was strained stopping and detaining them. With regard, however, to Eoghan O'hEidhin, and to Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Mac Goisdelbh—when they observed the host unwisely, weakly, unwarily scattering and dispersing from each other with preys, they arose quickly, actively, courageously, having a small number of cavalry and many foot soldiers[1] along with them, and went to where they saw O'Conchobhair attended only by a very small band and company. Then it happened that Conchobhar, son of Toirdhelbhach, came behind the son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and went towards him quickly, heedlessly, taking him for one of a party of his own people; and he fell there by Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. A multitude of the host—of cursed, candle-extinguished[2] people—were slain in the island, and outside the island, in this defeat, excepting only Tadhg,[3] son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada. When Mac William heard, moreover, that this defeat had been inflicted on all of his people who had turned against him,[4] he joined with O'Conchobhair, and came

A.D. [1236.]

[3] *Excepting only Tadhg.* The sense is that Tadhg, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, was the only person of the number slain who had not been cursed and "candle-extinguished," or excommunicated.

[4] *Against him;* i.e. against Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor.

no dia cenngusad. Tanic, sra, Diarmaid mac Maghnus hi Conchobair a nuchd mic Muirchertaigh hi Conchobair. Is annsin tanic Mac Uilliam, gan fabad can fadugad, co Tuaim da gualann; agridé co Magh nEó na Saxanach; ocus nir fágbad cruach síl no airba da faibe a selic thoir Moighe hEó, na a selic Tempuil Mícil Archaingel, gan tócbail do lathair an áoinfechd; ocus tucad tri cichid no cedta sichid-cliad ass na templaib sin, maille re gach milled oili, ocus sciamchendaigh[3] tar a néisi, ocus ni faibe foinn annsin. Ocus tancadar asséic co Tuilsech, ocus tucad in aradain cetna fossi; ocus do cuiredar srecha mora amach dinnsoiged muintiri mic Mhaghnuis, ocus do fala muintir Conchobair ruaid ocus Tuilaigh doib, ocus do haisid a cumusc a celi iad uile. Rob écen, srá, do Mhaghnus muintir mic Mhaghnuis hi Conchobair do dichus uadha do neoch ro siachd cuige dib, no do bérdha ant amus cetna fair mur tucad ar a brathair. Dala Conchobair ruaid, imorro, do chuaid ar a barach a tech Mic Uilliam, ocus do sone sid ann, ocus do hicaid a srecha sis dona buaib tremid ar haisceth hé, ocus in nech fuaradar muinntir na cille beo dá crod tucad doib hé. Dala mic Maghnusa, imorro, do chúaid a tech Gall tar cend a bó ocus a muintire, do neoch ro ágbad aige dá buaib. Is annsin do cuaid

[1] *To attack him, or to pacify him.* The Four Masters say dia ccennsucchad "to pacify them," i.e. Fedhlim and his subjects. But the Four Masters, who seem to have copied their account of these transactions from the original of the present chronicle, probably misunderstood the object of Mac William's journey, which was, apparently, to attack and subdue Fedhlim O'Conor, if he found it practicable to do so, or to pacify him if he found that Fedhlim could not be attacked with safety.

[2] *Relig.* Cemetery or churchyard.

[3] *Disorder.* This translation is merely conjectural, as the meaning of the word sciamchendaigh is not certain. It does not occur elsewhere in the chronicle, nor is it found in any dictionary or glossary accessible to the editor.

[4] *The son of Maghnus;* i.e. Diarmaid (or Dermot), son of Maghnus—namely, Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor.

[5] *Turlagh.* The name of this place, which is situated in the barony of

to attack him, or to pacify him.[1] Diarmaid, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, went under the protection of the son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair. Then it was that Mac William proceeded, without notice, without being observed, to Tuaim-dá-ghualann, and from thence to Magh-Eó of the Saxons; and not a stack of seed or corn of all that was in the great relig[2] of Magh-Eó, or in the relig[2] of the church of Michael the Archangel, was left without being taken away together; and three score, or four score baskets were brought out of these churches, besides every other injury and disorder[3] committed after them; but this was of little consequence. And they went from thence to Turloch, on which the same punishment was inflicted. And they sent out great predatory bands against the people of the son of Maghnus,[4] who met the people of Conchobhar Ruadh and of Turlagh,[5] and plundered them all indiscriminately. Maghnus,[6] indeed, was obliged to send away from him such of the people of the son of Maghnus[4] O'Conchobhair as had come to him, or else the same treatment would have been inflicted on him as had been inflicted on his brother.[7] As to Conchobhar Ruadh, moreover, he went on the morrow into the house[8] of Mac William, and made peace there; and his preys of the cows of which he had been plundered were restored to him; and what the people of the church[9] found alive of their stock was given to them. Regarding the son of Maghnus,[4] also, he went into the house[8] of the Foreigners for the sake of his cows and people, i.e. of all that had been left to him of

A.D. [1236.]

Carra, county of Mayo, is written Turloch three lines before.

6 *Maghnus.* Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, under whose protection Diarmaid, son of another Maghnus O'Conchobhair, had previously placed himself, as related in the first sentence of this page.

7 *His brother.* Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Turlough Mór O'Conchobhair.

8 *Went into the house.* The expression "going into the house" of a person signifies making submission to him.

9 *Of the church;* i.e. of the church of Turlagh. See note 5, last page.

Mac Uilliam co balla, ocus do bí dá oidče innti, ocus do čuaid arride co Tuaim dá gualann, ocus do fagaib Connachta iarsin gan biaid, gan édač, a cill ina tuaid; gen síd, gen saime, gen rocra; achtmaid cáč fa čeli, achtmad in tigernus do beirdis mic Muirčertaig dó. Is don dula sin do loiscedar muintir Briain mic Thoirrdhealbaig tempul Imlič Brocada, a cend muintiri hi Fhloinn, ocus a lán do mnaib ocus do lenbaib ocus do caillečaib duda, ma tri fagartaib ann; ocus do loiscedh Termann Chaoluinn beos lár an nGiusdís. Oeid .h. Flaithbertaig, ri iarthair Connacht, do éc in hoc anno; fer is mó ocus is indegduine tanic diarthar Connacht riam, ocus is mo ag á raib dáil gach duine čuige, ocus gan a dailriom co duine. Flechad mór ocus doinenn ocus cocad isin mbliadain sin; gorta ocus tesca bíd ocus édaig, ocus ceteirne ocus mic mallachtan cen čádud do čill ina do neimid, ar ná coinnel batad do lamaib erpuc; ocus uasal graid egailsech Cathoilegda gan beit la ná aghaid gan oman no imhecla forra. Teičte imda, ocus maidmanna mence do cum na templaib sia nGalloib ocus goeidelaib, ocus tige lesta do denum do čemplaib ocus dáraraib noem isin mbliadain sin, ocus sia sé da bliadain dhéc o čocad hi Neill anúasl Goill ocus Goeidel ag slat imórech, gan sige gen cendus do neoč seoč aroile, acht comus a loit ag Galloib cač uair ticdís innte. Ri Connacht ocus a sigdamna ag arccain ocus ag sárugad th[úath], ocus ceall tar a néisi. Diarmaid mac Neill hi Ruairc do dallad la Coinconnacht .h. Raigillig. Cathal riabach, mac Gillabroide

---

[1] *Conceded to him.* The meaning of this clause is not very clear, and it is probable that the entry is not fully given.

[2] *Imlech-Brochadha.* "The marsh of Brochaidh." The etymology of the word *Imlech*, which is usually thus written, and signifies a marsh, appears from the form in the text, imslic, gen. of imsleč, "very wet."

[3] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[4] *Candle-extinguished;* i.e. excommunicated.

[5] *The war of O'Neill.* The expedition of O'Neill to Connacht, recorded under the year 1225, *supra*.

his cows. Then Mac William went to Balla, where he remained two nights, and proceeded from thence to Tuaim-da-ghualann; and he left Connacht afterwards without food or clothing in church or territory, without peace, or quiet, or prosperity, but each man attacking his fellow, excepting the supremacy which the sons of Muirchertach conceded to him.[1] It was on this occasion the people of Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, burned the church of Imlech-Brochadha[2] against the people of O'Floinn, and its full of women, children, and black nuns, and three priests, in it. And Termann-Caeluinn was also burned by the Justiciary. Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, died in hoc[3] anno; the greatest and most excellent man that had ever come of the West of Connacht; a man to whom everybody had recourse the most frequently, whilst he had recourse to no man. Great rain, and bad weather, and war in this year; famine, and scarcity of food and clothing; and kernes and sons of malediction, who had been candle-extinguished[4] by the hands of bishops, without respect for church or sanctuary; and superior dignitaries of the Catholic church were neither day nor night without suffering from fear or terror. Numerous retreats and frequent headlong routs to the churches *took place*, before Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and lodging-houses were made of churches and the residences of saints, in this year; and during the period of twelve years down from the war of O'Neill[5] were the Foreigners and Gaeidhel plundering in turn, without sovereignty or supremacy being possessed by one beyond another, but the Foreigners able to destroy it (*Connacht*) every time they came into it; the king and royal heirs of Connacht pillaging and profaning territories and churches after them. Diarmaid, son of Niall O'Ruairc, was blinded by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh. Cathal Riabhach, son of Gillabroide O'Ruairc, king of

A.D. [1236.]

hi Ruairc, ri .h. mBriúin, mortuus est. Macraith mág Mhoilín, sacerdos Cille mic Trena, mortuus est. Oeth .h. Gibellán, sacerdos Cille Rodáin, ocus canonach hé fothesith an oilén na Trinóide, mortuus est aoine Nodluc, ocus do bí irin chorcaid in oidche sin agá saire co hairfirend ar ná tharach; ocus do hannlaicedh co honorach hé iarsin. Maidm Cluana catha do thabairt dFhethlim .h. Conchobair ar clainn Ruaidri ocus ar Conchobar mac Cormaic mic Diarmada.

Kt. Enair for Dardain, ocus dechmad ficheth fuisse; xx°. quinto anno cicli solaris; tertius annus [cicli] decennouenalis; .xx°. anno indictionis. M.cc.tricesimo sertimo. Sloigedh la Fethlim mac Cathail croibdeirg, i Connachta; Cuconnacht .h. Raighilligh ocus .h. mBriuin uile maille fris, ocus Cathal mág Raghnaill ocus Conmaicnigh maille fris, ocus tri mic Oetha mic Cathail croibdeirg, dinnraigedh mac Ruaidri .i. Briain mic Thoirrdhelbaigh, ocus Mhuircertaigh, ocus Domnaill mic Diarmada mic Ruaidri, ocus Conchobair mic Cormaic mic Diarmada, mur a radhadar, condechadar tar Coirrsliab na Seghsa budh chuaidh ina ndeghaidh, co rancadar co Druim Raithe; ocus do chuiredar slicht Ruaidri ferfénaigh an ghiuirdín do badar ina brochair do thabairt dheadhtha dFhethlim. Do fógair Fethlim gan urchur do thabairt dóidh, acht na cinn do cromadh ocus cur cuca co dígail darrachtach. Nir fuilngedar na ferfénaigh sin, acht ro mheabad díbh a cend a muintire, ocus do marbad ferfénaigh imdha dibh, má Mac Míbric, don ruaic sin. Do connacatar mic Ruaidri cen bail orra, ocus na

[1] *Sacerdos.* sacerdos, MS.

[2] *Sacerdos.* sacerdódh, MS.

[3] *Christmas Friday*; i.e. the Friday before Christmas Day. Instead of aoine Nodluc, the Four Masters have oidche Nodlaic, i.e. Christmas Eve, which is probably correct.

[4] *Afterwards.* At the end of this entry, which concludes fol. 40 *b* of the MS., the scribe has added the note sguirim co dia, i.e. "I desist until morning."

Ui-Briuin, mortuus est. Macraith Mac Mailin, sacerdos[1] of Cill-mic-Trena, mortuus est. Aedh O'Gibellan, sacerdos[2] of Cill-Rodan, and subsequently a canon in Trinity Island, mortuus est on Christmas Friday;[3] and he was waked in the choir that night, and until mass on the morrow, and was honourably interred afterwards.[4] The defeat of Cluain-catha was inflicted by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair on the sons of Ruaidhri, and on Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada. A.D. [1236.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the 30th of the moon; xx°. quinto anno cycli solaris; tertius annus [cycli] Decennovenalis; x°. anno Indictionis. M.cc. tricesimo[5] septimo. A hosting into Connacht by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, accompanied by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh and all the Ui-Briuin, and by Cathal Mac Raghnaill and the Conmaicne, and by the three sons of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, to attack the descendants[6] of Ruaidhri where they were, viz.:— Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, and Muirchertach and Domhnall, sons of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri, and Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Diarmaid; and they went northwards across Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa[7] in pursuit of them, until they arrived at Druim-raithe. And the descendants of Ruaidhri sent the mercenaries of the Justiciary, who were along with them, to give battle to Fedhlim. Fedhlim ordered *his men* not to shoot at them, but to stoop the heads and rush fiercely, furiously at them. The mercenaries did not sustain this, but were driven in rout towards their people; and many mercenaries of them were slain in this onset, including Mac Mibhric. When the descendants of Ruaidhri perceived [1237.]

---

[5] *Tricesimo.* ꝛcıꝛꝛıo for ꝛꝛıcıꝛ-ꝛımo, MS.

[6] *Descendants.* mac (gen. pl.), lit. "sons," MS.

[7] *Corrsliabh-na-Seghsa.* "The round hill of the Seghais," now the Curlieu hills, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

ferrénaiġ ar fcaoilead, ocus ar fcainnpead, do fácbadar ant inaḋ a raḃadar gan duine do marbad ḋíḃ; ocus do fcaoilfit a haiṫle in ṁaḋma fin gan aitpeaḃ a Síl Muiredhaigh orra; ocus fo hairccid a muintera uile, ocus do fónaḋ creća móra ar Conchobar mac Cormaic a Tír nOilella, ocus tucsad iarsin loingeas ar Loċ Cé, gur ḋiċuimsid de Conchobar mac Cormaic, ri Mhoiġe Luirc, ocus fo airced Maġ Luirc uile, ocus fo fágaibsed tigernus an tíre ocus in Loća ac Donnchad mac Muirchertaiġ Luaṫṫuiliġ. Donáit .h. Fidḃubra, comorba Patraic, quieuit. Siṫ do ḃenum don ġiurdís re Feḃlim mac Cathail croibdeirg, ocus tucaḋ .u. truća an riġ ḃó gen croḋ gen ċíss orra. Baruin na hErenn do ṫeacht a Connachtaiḃ ocus tinnscadal cairlen do ḃenum doiḃ innti. Céd fenaḋ Mhaolmuire hI Lachtnain, .i. airdeasbuic Tuama, ac Aṫ Luain, iar tocht a fáillium ċuige ón Roim. Maġnus, mac Diarmada, mic Mhaġnuis, do ṁarbad do Domnall, mac Diarmada, mic Ruaiḋri hI Conchobair in hoc anno. Muirceartach, mac Diarmada, mic Ruaiḋri hI Conchobair, do marbad la macuiḃ Maġnuis mic Muirceartaiġ Muimniġ hI Conchobair, isin mbliadain sin. Tinnscadal ṁaintsrech canonach do ḃenum do Chlárus máġ Mhoeilín i noilén na Trinóide ar Loċ Uachtair, tria ṫiḃnacal Cathail hI Raġilliġ, in hoc anno. Tomár .h. Ruaḋain, espuc Lúġni, in Christo quieuit. Gilla Isa, mac an Scélaigi

---

[1] *Son of Cormac;* i.e. son of Cormac Mac Diarmada.

[2] *Muirchertach Luath-shuilech;* i.e. "Muirchertach (or Murtough) the quick-eyed," of the family of Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

[3] *Rent.* Under the year 1235 a similar grant is stated to have been made to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair; and the present entry is doubtless a repetition of the former, unless it may be inferred that the events recorded under the year 1236 led to the revocation of the previous grant; but as Dr. O'Donovan remarks, it is scarcely true that Fedhlim obtained the five cantreds "free from cattle-tribute or rent," for it appears from a Pipe Roll quoted in Hardiman's *History of Galway*, p. 48, note ˣ, that in A.D. 1262

that they had not good fortune, and that the mercenaries were scattered and dispersed, they left the place in which they were without a man of them being slain; and they separated after this defeat, so that they had no residence in Sil-Muiredhaigh; and all their people were plundered; and great depredations were committed on Conchobhar, son of Cormac,[1] in Tir-Oilella. And they afterwards brought a fleet upon Loch-Cé, from which they expelled Conchobhar, son of Cormac,[1] king of Magh-Luirg; and they left the sovereignty of the district and the lake with Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Luath-shuilech.[2] Donat O'Fidhubhra, comarb of Patrick, quievit. Peace was made by the Justiciary with Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and the five cantreds of the king were given to him, free from cattle-tribute or rent.[3] The barons of Erinn came into Connacht, and commenced to build castles in it. First synod of Maelmuire O'Lachtnain, i.e. archbishop of Tuaim, at Ath-Luain, after the coming of his pallium to him from Rome.[4] Maghnus, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus,[5] was killed by Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno. Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was killed by the sons of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in this year. The erection of a monastery for canons was commenced by Clarus Mac Mailin, in Trinity Island on Loch-Uachtair, through the gift of Cathal O'Raighilligh, in hoc[6] anno. Thomas O'Ruadhain, bishop of Luighne,[7] in Christo quievit. Gilla-Isa,

A.D. [1237]

Ffethelmus O'Konechor owed 5,000 marks and 2,000 cows for three cantreds of land in Connacht, in fee farm. See O'Donovan's ed. of the Ann. Four Mast., A.D. 1235, note [s], and A.D. 1237, note [z].

[4] *From Rome.* See note [3], p. 334, *supra.*

[5] *Maghnus;* i.e. Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, who was the son of Turlough Mór O'Conchobhair, king of Ireland.

[6] *Hoc.* oc, MS. Under the year 1250, *infra*, the removal of "White Canons" from Trinity Island in Loch Cé to this new foundation is recorded.

[7] *Bishop of Luighne;* otherwise bishop of Achonry.

hi Thormaig, erpuc Conmaicne, in Cpirto quieuit. Gilla na nech .h. Mandachain do éc a maintirtir na Buille, in hoc anno. Creċ do ḋenum do Conchobar mac Cormaic ari Ruaidri .h. nGadra, ocus a brathair do ṁarbad. Braigde Conchobair mic Cormaic do ṁarbad la Feḋlim mac Cathail croibdeirg irin mbliadain rin. Drumann iarḋair ocus o Lathach Cille Braoin co loċ, idir ḋoill ocus ṁóin ocus ṁaċaire, do ṫaḃairt do Dhonnchad mac Muircertaig do coimḋinól na Trinóide for Loċ Cé, ocus do Chlárus ṁág Mhaoilin, a naimrir a riġe ocus a flaiṫiusa; ocus giḋeḃ nir ḃó fada remer a riġe, óir ni raiḃe acht mí a tigernus, ocus ro ġaḃ Conchobar fein an riġe dorirḋir.

Kt. Ḃnair for Aoine, ocus aonmad dhéc fuirre; xx°. rexto anno cicli polarir; quartur annur decennouenalir [cicli]; xi°. anno indictionir; anno ab incarnatione Domini, M.cc. xxx. octauo. Donnchad Uaiṫnech, mac Aoḋa, mic Ruaiḋri hi Conchobair, do ṁarbad la Taḋc mac Oeḋa mic Cathail croibdeirg, in hoc anno. Donnchad mac Duarcáin hi Eġra, ri Luiġne, do ġaḃáil la Taḋc mac Oeḋa mic Cathail croibdeirc, ocus an tan rucad dia coimét hé, ro marḃrat a braiṫri féin é .i. mec Aoḋa hi Eġra, ar an fliged a Tír Briuin na Sinna. Donnchad mac Muirċertaig do dul irin mBreffne docum hi Raġilliġ, co ro leicset creċ mór i Connachta, gur airccred muintir ċluana Coirpṫi, gur marbad maiṫe Muinntiri hEolair, ocus morán dona Tuathaib, a tóraigechd na creice rin.

---

[1] *The Scelaighe*; lit. "the story-teller."

[2] *Conmaicne.* By bishop of Conmaicne is meant "bishop of Ardagh."

[3] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[4] *Son of Cormac*; i.e. of Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connaught.

[5] *Son of Muirchertach*; i.e. of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada, or Murtough Mac Dermot. Roderick O'Flaherty has added the marginal note "lands given to y^e^ clergy by M^c^Dermott."

[6] *Decennovenalis.* decinouemalir, MS.

son of the Scelaighe[1] O'Tormaigh, bishop of Conmaicne,[2] in Christo quievit. Gilla-na-nech O'Mannachain died in the monastery of the Buill in hoc[3] anno. A depredation was committed by Conchobhar, son of Cormac,[4] on Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, whose brother he killed. The hostages of Conchobhar, son of Cormac[4] were slain by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in this year. Drumann-iarthar, and from Lathach-Cille-Braein to the lake, both wood and bog, and plain, was given by Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach,[5] to the community of the Trinity on Loch-Cé, and to Clarus Mac Mailin, in the time of his reign and sovereignty; but nevertheless, the duration of his reign was not long, for he was only a month in the lordship, and Conchobhar himself assumed the sovereignty again. A.D. [1237.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the eleventh of the moon; xx°. sexto anno cycli solaris; quartus annus Decennovenalis[6] [cycli]; xi°. anno Indictionis; anno ab Incarnatione[7] Domini, M.cc. xxx. octavo. Donnchadh Uaithnech,[8] son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in hoc[3] anno. Donnchadh, son of Duarcan O'hEghra, king of Luighne, was taken prisoner by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg; and when he was taken away to be confined his own kinsmen, i.e. the sons of Aedh O'hEghra, slew him on the way in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna. Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach,[9] went into the Breifne to O'Raighilligh, when they sent a great predatory band into Connacht, who plundered the community of Cluain-Coirpthe; and the principal men of Muinter-Eolais, and several of the Tuatha, were slain in pursuit of [1238.]

---

[7] *Incarnatione.* ancarnacionip, MS.

[8] *Donnchadh Uaithnech.* Donnchadh the Uaithnian, so called from having been fostered in the territory of Uaithne, or Owney. See note [1], p. 208, *supra*.

[9] *Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach.* See note [5], last page.

Maolruanaid mac Donnchada hI Dhubda do marbad la Mailrechlainn, mac Conchobair ruaid, mic Muirčertaig Muimnig hI Conchobair, ocus la mac Tigernáin mic Cathail ŕigradáin hI Conchobair. Cairléna do denum a Muinnter Murchada, ocus a Conmaicne Cúile, ocus a Cera, lár ná barúnaid remráiti. Ruaidri, mac Aeda hI Flaithbertaig, do gabail do gallaib. Cloictech[2] Enaig dúin do denum. Sluaged la Mac Muirir .i. Giúroír na hErenn, ocus la hUga de Lací, iarla Ulad, a Cenél Eogain ocus a Cenel Conaill, gurro aitrigrad Mág Lachlainn, ocus gur innarbrat arr a tír reirin, ocus tucrad rige do mac hI Neill, ocus ro gabrat rein braigde čeneóil Conaill ocus Eogain. Felix .h. Ruanada, airdeorpuc Tuama, a haitle a cora de ar grád do Dhía, do héc iar ngabáil aibíde maincerra uime a Cill Muire i nAth cliath. Cathal mág Riabaig, túirrech Fer Scéne, mortuus est. Flaithbertach mac Cathmaoil, ard toisech čenél bFeradhaig, ocus ard toisech dana clainni Congaile ocus O Cendfoda a Tír Mhanach, barr gairced ocus emig tire hEogain, do marbad do Donnchad mac Cathmaoil, da brathair rein, a meabail.

Kt. Enáir for fachtna, ocus ali ficheđ fuirre; xx°. uii°. anno cicli polarir; quinto anno cicli decennouenalis; xii°. anno indictionis. M°. cc°. tricesimo nono. Muircertach mac Domnaill hI Briain do héc in hoc anno. Toirrdhelbach mac Ruaidri hI Conchobair, ri Connacht, do ég. Cath Chairn tríadail do tabairt do Domnall mág Lachlainn, dú ar marbad

[1] *The aforesaid barons.* The English barons mentioned under the year 1237 as having proceeded into Connacht.

[2] *Cloicthech;* i.e. "bell house," steeple, or round tower.

[3] *Mac Lachlainn.* Domhnall (or Daniel) Mac Lachlainn.

[4] *The son of O'Neill.* Brian O'Neill, who was called Brian Catha-an-Dúin, or "Brian of the battle of Down." See under the year 1260, *infra.*

[5] *Cill-Muire.* "Mary's Church," or Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

[6] *Brother.* The word brathair signifies "brother" and "kinsman," in which latter sense it has been understood in the present case by Dr. O'Donovan (Ann. Four Mast., sub an.). In translating "brother"

this predatory band. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, was slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, and by the son of Tighernan, son of Cathal Migaran O'Conchobhair. Castles were erected in Muinter-Murchada, and in Conmaicne-Cúile, and in Cera, by the aforesaid barons.[1] Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Flaithbhertaigh, was taken prisoner by the Foreigners. The cloicthech[2] of Enach-dúin was erected. A hosting by Mac Maurice, i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, and by Hugo de Laci, earl of Uladh, into Cenel-Eoghain and Cenel-Conaill, when they dethroned Mac Lachlainn[3] and expelled him from his own land, and gave the sovereignty to the son of O'Neill;[4] and they themselves obtained the hostages of the Cenel-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain. Felix O'Ruanadha, archbishop of Tuaim, after resigning the archiepiscopate through love of God, and after assuming a monastic habit, died in Cill-Muire[5] in Ath-cliath. Cathal Mac Riabhaigh, chieftain of Feara-Scene, mortuus est. Flaithbhertach Mac Cathmhail, high chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, and high chieftain also of Clann-Conghaile, and of Ui-Cendfhoda in Tir-Manach, head of the valour and honour of Tir-Eoghain, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, his own brother,[6] in treachery. A.D. [1238.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-second[7] of the moon; xx°.vii°. anno cycli solaris; quinto anno cycli Decennovenalis;[8] xii°. anno Indictionis; M.cc. tricesimo nono. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Briain, died in hoc[9] anno. Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, died. The battle of Carn-tShiadhail was given by Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, in which were slain Domhnall Tamhnaighe O'Neill, [1239.]

---

the Editor has followed Roderick O'Flaherty, who has added the marginal note "Mac Cathfil kilt by his brother."

[7] *Twenty-second.* ałs ꝑcheꝺ. ałł ꝑcheꝺ, MS.

[8] *Decennovenalis.* ꝺeċiałˇ, MS.

[9] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

Domnall Damnaige O Neill, ocus Mág Mathgamna, ocus Somairle .h.Gairmleghaigh, ocus Caoch Bernuis .h.Gairmleghuigh, ocus maithi cenel Móáin, ocus rochaide airchena; ocus ro gabh arus an righe do benadh de in bliadain roime sin, tarsin ath-sa moir sin tuc ar cenel Móáin, ocus ar Airghiallaibh. Fergal mac Conconnacht hI Raighilligh, ri Dartraighe ocus clainni Fernmhuighe, ocus ri na Breifne o Sliabh foir mad iar leabar ele, do marbad la Maelruanaidh mac Fergail, ocus la Conchobar mac Cormaic, ar ndula dó ar creich docum mac Neill mic Conghalaigh, gur airg iad, ocus gur gabh tech umpa; co tanic Muircertach mac Neill ar breithir arin tigh amach, ocus ro gabadh é, ocus do marbad aca é tarsin mic hI Raighilligh do marbad. Cretch mor do genum do gallaibh Erenn ar .h. nDomnall, gur aircret Cairrge, go raibe an Giúrdín fein a nErr dara gá nurnaidhe, ocus condechadar a frithi co Druim cliabh. Larrairrínai, ingen Chathail croibdeirg, uxor hI Dhomnaill, do thabairt lethbaile do feronn Furta, .i. lethbaile Rorbirn, do Chlarus Mhág Mhaoilin, ocus do coimdhiól canánach oilein na Trinóide ar Loch Cé, a nonóir na Trinóidi ocus Mhuire thaintighearna, in hoc anno. Cormac mac Airt hI Mhaoiltrechlainn mortuus est.

Kl. Enair for Domnach, trer uathad fuirre;

---

[1] *Caech-Bernais.* This is a sobriquet signifying "the blind [man] of Bernas," or Bernas-mór, a well known mountain in the south of the county of Donegal.

[2] *He;* i.e. Domhnall Mac Lachlainn. The concluding part of this entry is incorrectly given by the Four Masters.

[3] *Clann-Fernmhaighe.* This name is written Clann-Fermhaighe under the year 1274, *infra.* But Clann-Fernmhaighe would seem to be the correct form, as the name is now anglicised "Glanfarne." The district in question is in the barony of Dromahaire, county of Leitrim. See O'Donovan's ed. of O'Dubhagain's *Topographical Poem;* Dublin, 1862, app. p. xxxvii.

[4] *The mountain;* i.e. Slieve-an-iarainn, a mountain in the north of the county of Leitrim.

[5] *Son of Cormac.* Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

and Mac Mathghamhna, and Somhairle O'Gairmleghaigh, and Caech-Bernais[1] O'Gairmleghaigh, and the chieftains of Cenel-Moain, and great numbers besides; and he[2] assumed again the sovereignty which had been taken from him the year before, after this great defeat which he inflicted on the Cenel-Moain and the Airghialla. Ferghal, son of Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh, king of Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe,[3] (and king of the Breifne from the mountain[4] eastwards, according to another book), was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ferghal, and by Conchobhar, son of Cormac,[5] after he had gone on a predatory expedition against the sons of Niall, son of Conghalach, when he plundered them, and captured a house about them; and Muirchertach,[6] son of Niall, came out of the house on parole, and was made prisoner and killed by them,[7] after the son of O'Raighilligh had been slain. A great depredation was committed on O'Domhnaill by the Foreigners of Erinn, who plundered Cairbre; and the Justiciary himself was at Es-dara, awaiting them, his scouts having gone as far as Druim-cliabh. Lassairfhina, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, uxor of O'Domhnaill, gave a half-bally of her marriage portion,[8] i.e. the half-bally of Ros-Birn, to Clarus Mac Mailin[9] and the community of Canons of Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, in honour of the Trinity and Lady Mary, in hoc[10] anno. Cormac, son of Art O'Maelsechlain, mortuus est. A.D. [1239.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, the third of the [1240.]

[6] *Muirchertach, son of Niall;* i.e. Muirchertach, son of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc.

[7] *By them.* That is, by the friends of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, or Farrell O'Reilly.

[8] *Marriage portion.* ꝑeꝉonn ꝑuꝛꞇa; lit. "marriage land."

[9] *Clarus Mac Mailin.* This ecclesiastic, whose name occurs so frequently in these annals, is stated in the O'Reilly pedigree, (MS. in the office of the Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle), to have been bishop of Kilmore; but his name does not appear in any list of the bishops of that diocese accessible to the editor. See note under the year 1251, *infra*.

[10] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

bliadain deriḋ an ċiċil folurda ; fexto anno cicli decennouenaliṙ ; xiii. anno indictioniṙ ; M.cc.xl. Crech mór la Coinconnachd .h. Raigilliġ for Cormac Mac n'Diarmada, gur airgerdair co hArd Carna in tír uile, ocur gur marḃurdair daoine imda a ndíġaltur a mic. Feḋlim .h. Conchobair do ḋul co tech rí Saxan, do ċorraiod ġall ocur ġaoidel Erenn frir ; ocur fuair onoir mór on riġ don chur rin ; ocur táinic flán dia tiġ, co rubach fomenmnach. Oeḋ mac Gilla na noem cruim hi Sechnuraiġ do marbad la Conchobar, mac Oeḋa, mic Cathail croibderg, ocur la Fiacra.h. bFhloinn. Saḋḃ, ingen hi Chinnetiġ .i. ben Donnchada Chairpriġ hi Briain, mortua est. Gilla na noem .h. Dreain, airċinnech Arda carna, do héc in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for mairt, ocur .xiii. fuirre ; primur annur cicli folafir ; feptimo anno decennouenaliṙ cicli ; xiiii. cicli indictioniṙ. M.cc.xl. primo. Gniġomur nonur papa quieuit in Crirto. Creċ mór do ḋenam don ġiurdír, .i. do Muirir Mac Gerailt, a Maġ nAoi, gur airgerdair Fiaċra .h. Floinn ocur Donnchad Mac Diarmada ; co rucrat uathad do muintir hi Conchobair forro, gur marbad leo Nár Mac Gillaċeallaiġ, et alii multi. Comorba Patraic do ċoiġecht into Erinn .i. ant Almánach, ocur friuiled leir ón Papa ar ċelliab Patraic i nErinn. Domnall mór .h. Domnaill, .i. mac Egnecháin hi Domnaill, ri ċíre Conaill, ocur Fer Manach, ocur iochtair Connacht co Coirrriabaḃ, ocur Oirġiall o ċlár anuas, dam comair Cuinn Cedchaṫaiġ ar ċlóḋ gach cliaṫċai, medh

---

[1] *Decennovenalis.* decīal, MS.

[2] *By Cuconnacht.* La coī oī onḡ, for la Coincoinnconnachd, MS., which is incorrect.

[3] *His son;* i.e. Ferghal O'Raighilligh, who had been slain by Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, in the preceding year.

[4] *Gilla-na-naem Crom.* Gilla-na-naemh "the stooped," or literally "the stooped servant of the angels."

moon; the last year of the solar cycle; sexto anno cycli Decennovenalis;[1] xiii°. anno Indictionis: M.cc.xl. A great depredation *was committed* by Cuconnacht[2] O'Raighilligh on Cormac Mac Diarmada, when he plundered the entire country to Ard-carna, and killed several people, in revenge for his son.[3] Fedhlim O'Conchobhair went to the house of the king of the Saxons, to complain to him of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn; and he received great honour from the king on this occasion, and came home safely, joyfully, contentedly. Aedh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Crom[4] O'Sechnusaigh, was killed by Conchobar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and by Fiachra O'Floinn. Sadhbh, daughter of O'Cennedigh, i.e. the wife of Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, mortua est. Gilla-na-naemh O'Drein, airchinnech of Ard-carna, died in hoc anno. A.D. [1240.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the 14th of the moon; primus annus cycli solaris; septimo anno Decennovenalis cycli; xiiii°. cycli Indictionis; M.cc.xl. primo. Gregorius nonus, papa, quievit in Christo. A great depredation was committed in Magh-Noi by the Justiciary, i.e. Maurice Fitz-Gerald, when he plundered Fiachra O'Floinn and Donnchadh Mac Diarmada; but a few of the people of O'Conchobhair overtook them, and Nár Mac Gillacellaigh was slain by them, et alii[5] multi. The comarb of Patrick, i.e. the Almanach,[6] came to Erinn, having privileges from the Pope over the churches of Patrick in Erinn. Domhnall Mór O'Domhnaill, i.e. the son of Egnechan O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and of the Feara-Manach, and of the lower part of Connacht as far as Corr-sliabh, and of Oirghiall from the plain[7] downwards—a man like Conn Ced-chathach[8] for [1241.]

[5] *Alii.* alı, MS.

[6] *The Almanach;* i.e. the German. His name was Albert of Cologne, although Matthew Paris calls him Andelm.

[7] *The plain.* clár. The plain of Oirghiall or Oriel, or the level part of the county of Louth.

[8] *Conn Cedchathach.* "Hundred-battled Conn," monarch of Ireland; slain A.D. 157.

comtrom Cormaic Ui Cuinn ar ceart breathaib, ocus imechtraid Airt Aoinfir ar ionnarbad a ercarad; guaillige Briain Bhoroma ar ecgad ocus crabad, déc re haðart, ar mbreiť buaða o doman ocus ó ðeman, a naibío an uird leiť a mainirdir Erra Ruaid, ocus a aðnacal co honorach innti ðór, iar na ðeiť cetri bliadna dhéc a rige ðó; irin fogmar do éc. Maoil-rečlain do gabáil rige a mionad a athar, .i. a mac feirrin. h. Neill do ðoigechť na čenn iar ná innarbad do Mhág Lačlainn arr a rige. Dula do Mhailrečlainn .h. Domnaill le Briain .h. Neill, ocus a teachť diblinaiď a Cenel Eogain dorighi, ocus cať do ðabairt doiď do Domnall Mhág Lačlainn in tan rin .i. cať Caimerge, ocus Domnall Mhág Lačlainn, rig Ceniuil Eogain do marbad annrin, ocus decneabar da deirďrine mailli frir, ocus táirig Ceniuil Eogain uile do marbad ann; ocus rige Céniuil Eogain do gaďáil do Brian .h. Neill iarrin; ocus do marbad Siadail irin čať, ocus daoine maiťe imda for. Sitriuc Mhag Oirechtaig, toirech Chloinni Tomaltaig, do héc irin mbliadain rin. Ualtra dé Lací, tigerna na Miďe, ocus cend comairle gall Erend, do ég a Saxanaib in hoc anno. Coirecrad tempuil na mbráthar minúr in Aď Luain la comarba Patraic. Mac Muirir Mic Geruilt, giúrdír na hErenn, do ďeachť rlúag mor co hAď Iethan a Luigne, ocus do róine rid re Taďc .h. Conchobair ann, ocus do impúď tar air iarrin. Taďc .h. Conchobair do arccain Oairtraige, ocus élainni Fernmuige. Sid do ďenum do comarba Patraic re hairdeirc Connacht, ocus rir na herrocuib eli

[1] *Cormac.* Cormac Mac Airt, king of Ireland, grandson of the monarch Conn, and the alleged compiler of some of the Irish legal institutes.

[2] *Art Aenfher.* "Art the Lonely," father of Cormac Mac Airt.

[3] *Siadhail.* There is no reference to this person in any of the other Irish Chronicles, excepting the so-called Annals of Connacht; nor can the editor say to what family or sept he belonged. From some person

winning every battle; the equal of Cormac,[1] grandson of Conn, for just judgments; the rival of Art Aenfher[2] for banishing his enemies; the fellow of Brian Borumha in warfare and piety—died on his pillow, after triumphing over the world and the demon, in the habit of the Grey Order, in the monastery of Es-Ruaidh; and he was also honourably interred in it, after he had been fourteen years in the sovereignty. In the autumn he died. Maelsechlainn, i.e. his own son, assumed the sovereignty in the place of his father. O'Neill came to him, after he had been expelled from his sovereignty by Mac Lachlainn. Maelsechlain O'Domhnaill joined Brian O'Neill, and they both went again into Cenel-Eoghain, and then gave battle to Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, viz.:—the battle of Camerghe, where Domhnall Mac Lachlainn, king of Cenel-Eoghain, was slain, and ten of his kinsmen along with him. And all the chieftains of the Cenel-Eoghain were slain there; and the sovereignty of Cenel-Eoghain was afterwards assumed by Brian O'Neill. And Siadhail[3] was killed in the battle, and many more good men. Sitric Mac Oirechtaigh, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died in this year. Walter de Laci, lord of Midhe, and head of counsel of the Foreigners of Erinn, died in Saxon-land in hoc[4] anno. Consecration of the church of the Friars Minor in Ath-Luain, by the comarb of Patrick. Mac Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Justiciary of Erinn, went with a great army to Ath-lethan in Luighne, and made peace there with Tadhg O'Conchobhair, and afterwards returned. Tadhg O'Conchobhair plundered Dartraighe and Clann-Fernmhaighe.[5] Peace was made by the comarb of Patrick with the archbishop of Connacht, and with the

A.D. [1241.]

---

of this name has probably been derived that of Carn-tSiadhail, (now Carnteel, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone), where Domhnall Mac Lachlainn defeated the Cenel-Moain and Airghialla in the year A.D. 1239, as above recorded.

[4] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[5] *Clann-Fernmhaighe.* See note [3], p. 350, *supra.*

áirchena, ar lor ferainn Fadraic a Connachtaiḃ. Diarmait, mac Maġnuis, mic Thoirrdhelbaiġ ṁoir hi Chonchobair, raoi neimiġ ocus nendnama, mortuus est. Aonġus Mhágraiḋ, racart Cormaic mic Diarmada, ante natale Domini, mortuus est. Maġnus mac Fergail fort natale Domini mortuus est. Int espuc .h. Flaithbertaiġ, .i. espuc Enaiġ ḋúin, quieuit in Christo. Taḋc mac Ruaidri hi Ghadra do éc in hoc anno. Steṗán pápa quieuit in Christo.

Ict. Enair for Cedaoin; xxu.luinde; secundus annus cicli solaris; octauo anno decennouenalis cicli; xu. anno indictionis cicli; M.cc.xl.secundo. Donnchad Cairbrech .h. Briain, ri Tuaḃṁuman, ocus a mac .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Donnchada Cairdriġ, mortui sunt; ocus dob e in Donnchad sin .h. Briain congṁalaiġ creidṁe ocus clú leiti Moḃa, ocus tuir oidain ocus aireċuis deisceirt Erenn. Mór, ingen Donnchada hi Fergail, quieuit in Christo. Aoḃ .h. Conchobair .i. ant aiṫéiléireċ, mac Aoḃa mic Ruaidri hi Conchobair, do ṁarbad la Toirrdhelbach mac Aoḃa mic Cathail croibdeirg. Conchobar .h. Briain do ġaḃáil riġe Tuaḃṁuman. Brian mac Donnchada hi Dhuḃda, ri .h. bFhiachrać ocus .h. nAṁalgaid, ocus Irrus, do ṁarbad ar slicid as dul da ailiṫre co mainistir na Búille. Cairdil mor la Primḟáiḋ Arda Macha ocus la hapadaiḃ canánach Erenn uile, do commorad a nuird, a luġṁaġ, diar tógbad ann mor do ṫairiḃ do ṫinól Moċta on Roim. Sloiged mór lar an nGiurdíf ocus la Gallaib Erenn airchena, ocus la Feḃlim mac Cathail croiḃdeirg hi Conchobair, a Cénel Conaill a ndiġuil Taiḋc hi Conchobair, gur

[1] *Natale.* natali, MS.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Stephen.* Steṗán, MS.; which is a mistake for Celestine IV.

[4] *Decennovenalis* decimoūalī, MS.

[5] *Primate.* The MS. has primḟáiḋ, which properly means "chief prophet." See note [3], p. 148, *supra.*

[6] *In revenge of.* a ndiġuil. The text is here incorrect. The Four Masters more accurately say indiaid "after," or "in pursuit of" Tadhg

other bishops likewise, on account of Patrick's land in Connacht. Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, a man distinguished for hospitality and valour, mortuus est. Aenghus Magraith, Cormac Mac Diarmada's priest, ante Natale[1] Domini mortuus est. Maghnus, son of Ferghal, post Natale[1] Domini mortuus est. The Bishop O'Flaithbhertaigh, i.e. bishop of Enach-dúin, quievit in Christo. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, died in hoc[2] anno. Stephen,[3] papa, quievit in Christo. A.D. [1241.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of the moon; secundus annus cycli solaris; octavo anno Decennovenalis[4] cycli; xv°.anno Indictionis cycli; M.cc.xl.secundo. Donnchadh Cairbrech O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and his son, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, son of Donnchadh Cairbrech, mortui sunt; and this Donnchadh O'Briain was the maintainer of the faith and renown of Leth-Modha, and the pillar of the dignity and nobility of the south of Erinn. Mór, daughter of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, quievit in Christo. Aedh O'Conchobhair, i.e. the ex-cleric, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was killed by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. Conchobhar O'Briain assumed the sovereignty of Tuadh-Mumha. Brian, son of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, Ui-Amhalghaidh, and Irrus, was killed on the way, as he was going on a pilgrimage to the abbey of the Buill. A great chapter *was held* at Lughmhagh by the Primate[5] of Ard-Macha and the abbots of the Canons of all Erinn, to advance their Order; on which occasion many of the relics which Mochta had collected from Rome were taken up. A great hosting to Cenel-Conaill by the Justiciary, and by the Foreigners of Erinn likewise, and by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, in revenge of[6] [1242.]

O'Conchobhair, who had fled to Cenel-Conaill. The Tadhg in question was the son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and consequently the nephew of king Fedhlim O'Conchobhair.

gabrat longport i nDruim thuama, co tancotar maige Chénel Conaill ina teach, co tucrat braigde dóib. Sruthel Sligig do tinolucad don giuirtir do Chlárur Mhág Mhailín a nonóir na Trinóide. Tadc .h. Conchobair do gabáil le Coinconnacht .h. Raigilligg, ar forgall Fhéblim mic Cathail croibdeirg, irin mbliadain rin. Magnus .h. Muiredhaig do marbad do Thomar mac Murchada. Niall, mac Domnaill mūr, mic Ruaidri hi Chonchobair, do lorcad, ocus tri .h. Secnusaig, in óen tig a Muig nEó na Saxanach la Logdaoir do muintir Mic Mhuirir. Aod .h. Mantachain do ég a naibíd canánach a Cill móir. Domnall Mac Airtén do éc in hoc anno. Mic Oeda hi Conchobair do dul ar cairrlen Mic Goisdelb irin mBreifne.

Kt. Enáir for dardaoin, ocus feisteo uathad fuisse; tertius annus cicli solaris; nonus annus decennouenalis [cicli]; primus annus indictionis; M.cc.xl.tertio. Tadc, mac Oeda, mic Cathail croibdeirg, iar ná légen amach dlla Raigilligg, do doigechd co mainistir na Buille ocus focraide do dabairt lais go tech Mic Diarmada, .i. Cormac mic Tomaltaig, ocus Mac Diarmada do gabail dó ann, ocus a mathair féin do breid lais dó iarsin, .i. Edaoin ingen Mhég Carthaigg, .i. ingen Fhingin móir Mheg Carthaigg, ben Mic Diarmada, ocus a tabairt do Choinconnacht .h. Raigilligg na mnaoi, ass a fuarlucad fséin. Tadc do dul arís só féil Mártain, uathad do daoinib, a coinne hi Raigilligg, ocus Tadg do gabáil dó a bfioll ocus a meabail, in darna feacht, ocus a muinntir do marbad, ocus a beid a láim co féil Beraig in ersach iarsin. Sloigeo

---

[1] *Domhnall Mūr.* The letters *Mūr* represent the abbrev. form of some sobriquet of Domhnall.

[2] *Went.* do dul. The infin. part. do is repeated in the MS.

[3] *Tertius.* tciur (tercius), MS.

[4] *Tertio.* tcio (tercio), MS.

[5] *The festival of Martin*; i.e. Saint Martin of Tours. Martinmas, or the 11th of November.

Tadhg O'Conchobhair; and they encamped at Druim-Thuama, when the chieftains of Cenel-Conaill came into their house, and gave them hostages. The hospital of Sligech was presented by the Justiciary to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Trinity. Tadhg O'Conchobhair was apprehended by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh at the instigation of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in this year. Maghnus O'Muiredhaigh was slain by Thomas Mac Murchadha. Niall, son of Domhnall Mūr,[1] son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was burned, together with three O'Sechnasaighs, in a house in Magh-Eó of the Saxons, by Loghbhais of the people of Mac Maurice. Aedh O'Mannachain died in the habit of a canon, in Cill-mór. Domhnall Mac Airten died in hoc anno. The sons of Aedh O'Conchobhair went[2] upon the castle of Mac Goisdelbh in the Breifne. A.D. [1242.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the sixth of the moon; tertius[3] annus cycli solaris; nonus annus Decennovenalis [cycli]; primus annus Indictionis; M.cc.xl.tertio.[4] Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, after having been released by O'Raighilligh, came to the monastery of the Buill, and brought a force with him to the house of Mac Diarmada, i.e. Cormac, son of Tomaltach; and he took Mac Diarmada prisoner there, and afterwards carried off his own mother, (i.e. Etain, daughter of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. daughter of Finghin Mór Mac Carthaigh, wife of Mac Diarmada), whom he gave to Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh as his wife, for his own release. Tadhg went again about the festival of Martin,[5] with a few men, to meet O'Raighilligh, who apprehended Tadhg, in treachery and deceit, a second time, and killed his people; and he himself was kept in confinement until the festival of Berach[6] in the following Spring. A [1243.]

---

6 *Berach.* Saint Berach, or Barry, patron of Cluain-Coirpthe, now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, barony of Ballintober North, county of Roscommon. The festival of Saint Berach was celebrated annually on the 11th of February.

mór la ri Saxan doċum rí Franc, ocus techta do ċocht on rí diarraid Gall Erenn ċuige. Ricard mac Uilliam Búrc do dul ċuige ar in ṙloigeḋ sin, ocus a éc ċoir. Uga dé Laci, iarla Ulaḋ, mortuus est; ocus ni hé in ceḋ Uga ro ṁarḃ Gilla gan ionathar a nDuṁaiġ Choluim Cille, acht int Uga déiġenach. Pétrus Mág Craiṫ ar sceinneḋh a beṫa a canánchoib oilen na Trinóide ar Loċ Cé, mortuus est, et repultus est in die sancti Martini. Maoileoin .h. Crechán, airċindecain Tuama, ar techt tairis ina ṁaiġistir, do éc in Aṫ cliaṫ. Findachta .h. Luġaḋa, comarba Beneoin ocus deġánach mór Tuama, do éc im ṙéil Martain. Caṫarach .h. Snédiura, deganach Muintiri Maolruanaiḋ, do éc a nArd ċarna im ṙeil Luirint. Cathal mac Aoḋa hi Conchobair, dalta Mhuintire Raiġilliġ, do innsi orra, ocus creċ do dénaṁ ḋó ar Muircertach mac Gillaṙúilig a Maig Nigri, ocus Muircertach réin do ġaḃail dó, ocus a marbaḋ a cuingir a Cill tSheirín. Creċ ṁór eli do ḋenaṁ ḋo ro cedóir ar ċlainn Fernṁaiġe, ocus ar Ohartraiġiḃ. Creċ Mhoiġe Réin la Cathal mac Aoḋa Bóir, gur éruig cogad etir ṙíol Conchobair ocus .h. Raiġilliġ. Tempul Arda carna daiḃḃliugad la Clárus Mág Mhaoilín in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Aoine, ocus xuii. ruirre; mm. anno ccli rolaisi; x°. anno decennouenali [cicli]; ii. anno

---

[1] *The first Hugo.* The murder of the elder Hugo de Laci is recorded under the year 1186, *supra.* In place of the present entry the so-called Annals of Connacht describe the death of Hugo de Laci the elder, in nearly the same words used above, under the year 1186.

[2] *Gilla-gan-inathar.* This is a sobriquet signifying the "fellow without viscera." The name of the individual was O'Miadhaigh. See p. 175, *supra.*

[3] *Die Sancti Martini.* See note [5], page 358.

[4] *Coming across;* i.e. from England, or the Continent.

[5] *Comarb of Benen;* i.e. successor of Benen, or Benignus, who was one of Saint Patrick's disciples, and patron of several ecclesiastical establishments, of which the most celebrated were Drumlease, in the county of Leitrim, and Kilbannon, in the county of Galway. Finnachta O'Lughadha must

great expedition by the king of the Saxons to the king of France, and messengers came from the king, summoning the Foreigners of Erinn. Richard, son of William Burk, went to him on this expedition, and died in the east. Hugo de Laci, earl of Uladh, mortuus est. (He was not the first Hugo,[1] whom Gilla-gan-inathair[2] killed at Durmhagh-Choluim-Chille, but the last Hugo). Petrus Mac Craith, after spending his life with the canons of Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, mortuus est, et sepultus est in die Sancti Martini.[3] Maeleoin O'Crechain, archdeacon of Tuaim, after coming across[4] as a master, died in Ath-cliath. Finnachta O'Lughadha, comarb of Benen,[5] and great dean of Tuaim, died about the festival of Martin. Cathasach O'Snedhiusa, dean of Muinter-Maelruanaidh,[6] died at Ard-carna about the festival of Laurence.[7] Cathal, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, the foster-son of Muinter-Raighilligh, turned against them, and committed a depredation on Muirchertach Mac Gillashuiligh, in Magh-Nisse, and apprehended Muirchertach himself, whom he killed while in bonds at Cill-tSeisin. He committed another great depredation, immediately after, on Clann-Fernmaighe[8] and the Dartraighe. Magh-Rein was also plundered by Cathal, son of Aedh, when a war broke out between the race of Conchobhar[9] and O'Raighilligh. The church of Ard-carna was enlarged by Clarus Mac Mailin in hoc anno. A.D. [1243.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the 17th of the moon; iiii. anno cycli solaris; x°. anno Decennovenalis [1244.]

have been the comarb of Benen in the latter place, as he is called "great dean of Tuaim," near which the church of Kilbannon is situated.

[6] *Muinter-Maelruanaidh.* This was the tribe name of the Mac Dermots of Magh-Luirg, or Moylurg, in the county of Roscommon, and was used as well to express the name of the district inhabited by the sept as that of the people. Moylurg was a rural deanery in the diocese of Elphin.

[7] *Festival of Laurence.* The 10th of August.

[8] *Clann-Fernmhaighe.* Otherwise written Clann-Fermhaighe. See note [3], p. 350, *supra.*

[9] *The race of Conchobhar.* The O'Conchobhair or O'Conors.

indictionis. M.cc.xl.quarto. Taḋc, mac Aoḋa, mic Cathail croibḋeirg, do ḋallad ocus do fhochad la Coinċonnachtaibh .h. Raighilligh, fo féil Beraigh, ag Innsi na conaire ar Loċ Aillinne, iar ná ḃeith a láimh ó féil Martain coṁdhe sin. Ruaidri mac Aoḋa hi Chonchobair, a ḋeirbráṫair, do ḃádhad ar an gCuirrín gConnachtach ag Aṫ Liag na Sinna, in viii°. idus Martii, ocus a aḋlucad ammuigthi Chluana tuaiscert co huasal onorach. Conchobar, mac Aoḋa, mic Cathail croibḋeirg, do éc a cinn míor don eclach cedna. Sluaiged aḋbal mór la Féḋlim mac Cathail croibḋeirg, isin mBreifne fois docum hi Raighilligh, do ḋíghuilt a ḋalta ocus a brathar fair, .i. Taiḋc hi Chonchobair, co rabadar adhaig a Fhorlongphuirt a bFíḋnacha Mhoighe Reín, ocus ni raibe cend for ṫempul Fíḋnacha an tan sin; ocus ni raibe in comarba isin mbaile an oiḋċe sin; ocus o nach raibe, do loiscedar slutata ant slúaigh bota ocus bélscáláin do ḃadar isin ṫempul artigh, gan ċed da ndaoinib maiṫi; ocus do muchad dalta Dé in comarba ann; ocus tanic an comarba féin ċuca ar a ḃárach co bfert ocus lonnus mór andiaiḋ a ḋalta, ocus do iarr é éraic a ḋalta ar .h. Conċobair; ocus adubairt .h. Conchobair co tiḃredh a ḃreiṫ féin dó. Is í mo breiṫre, ar an comarba, ant aon duine is fearr aguib do loscad liḃ a néduic mic Dé. Maghnus mac Muirċertaigh Mhuṁnigh

---

[1] *Emasculated.* do fhochad. The Four Masters write do chrochadh "was hanged;" but the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Connacht agree with this chronicle.

[2] *Festival of Berach.* See note [6], p. 359, *supra.*

[3] *Festival of Martin.* The 11th of November. See note [5], p. 358, *supra.*

[4] *Kinsman.* brathar, gen. sing. of brathair, which is used to express "brother" as well as "kinsman." In the present case the person represented as the *brathair* of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was the son of his brother Aedh (or Hugh) O'Conor.

[5] *Foster-son.* He is called dalta Dé, or "God-foster-son," in the text. In explanation of this name the following story, (characterized in the margin as a sgeul ghreannmhar, or "delightful story"), is included in the account of the present transaction contained in the Annals of Connacht,

[cycli]; ii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.xl.quarto. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was blinded and emasculated[1] by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh, about the festival of Berach,[2] in Inis-na-conaire on Loch-Aillinne, after having been in confinement from the festival of Martin[3] until then. Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, his brother, was drowned on the Cuirrin-Connachtach at Ath-Liag-na-Sinna, in vii°. idus Martii, and most honorably interred in the monastery of Cluain-tuaiscert. Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died before the end of a month of the same Spring. A very great hosting by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, eastwards into the Breifne, to O'Raighilligh, to inflict punishment on him for his foster-son and kinsman,[4] i.e. Tadhg O'Conchobhair, when they encamped for a night in Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein. And there was no roof on the church of Fidnacha at that time; and the comarb was not in the place that night; and as he was not, the routs of the army burned the booths and huts that were inside in the church, without the permission of the chieftains; and the comarb's spiritual foster-son[5] was suffocated there. And the comarb himself came to them on the morrow, in great fury and rage on account of his foster-son, and demanded the eric[6] of his foster-son from O'Conchobhair. And O'Conchobhair said that he would give him his own award. "My award," said the comarb, "is that the best man amongst you shall be burned by you as the eric[6] of the son of God."[7] "Maghnus, son of Muirchertach

A.D. [1244.]

viz.:—"ocus ised innisid eolaig conad aithlaid fuair in comarba an dalta sin, a fagbail ar carraig cloichi bai isin baile, ocus ni feadatar mathair no athair acca riam; ocus gradaigir an comarba he; ocus aithrigter co tuc lachtt do ar a cigid buaidh;" i.e. "and the learned relate that the way in which the comarb obtained this foster-son was, that he found him on a stone rock which was in the town; and they know not that he had ever had a father or mother; and the comarb loved him; and it is reported that he suckled him from his own breast."

[6] *Eric.* A fine or compensation for bloodshed or injury.

[7] *Son of God.* See note [5], last page.

rin, ar .h. Conchobair. Ni hé, ior, ar Maġnus, acht anti ir cenn ar an slúag. Ni sgéraḋra riḃ, ar an comarba, no co brażbar éruic mo ṫalta uaiḃ. Do imṫiġ in slúag iarsin ass an mbaile amaċ, ocus do len an comarba iat co hAṫ na Cuirre forran nGeirċiġ, ocus do bí an tuile tar bruachaib di, ocus ni rancotar tairsi condernat tech sbidéil Eoin Baiste do ḃái a nimeal in áṫa do scaoilet, da chur tarsan aḃuinn do ḃul tairsi dont slúag; condechaid mac Muirchertaig Muimniġ, .i. Maġnus, isin tech, ocus Concobar mac Cormaic Mic Diarmada; condubairt Maġnus risin brer do bí ṫúass ag scaoilet an tiġe, ag sínsére a cloidem uaḋa súas, agsin an tairsingi ċongḃus an maide gan tuitim; leisin comráḋ sin do ṫuit aissiġe an tiġe a gcend Mhaġnusa mic Muirchertaig Muimniġ, gondersa brúliġ dia ċinn, gur ḃó marḃ ḋe ar an lathair sin, ocus gur hiḋlucead a ndorus tempuil Shíḋnacha allamuiġ; ocus co tucaḋ trí lán ċluig na riġ dorsráil airgid leis, ocus deiċ neiċ siċet; gur ab amlaiḋ sin suas comarba Caillín éraic a ṫalta Dé sóḋeoiḋ uathaiḃ. Ocus do sónad leacht lánṁaresh do ċlochaib snoiḋti, ocus crosc.caoin déniṁaċ ċloiċe órd a ċinn iarsin; ocus do brisset Muinnter Ruairc in leacht iar tsoll do toraḋ namaduir. Donnchad, mac Sinġin, mic Maoilsechluinn, mic Aoḋa, mic Toirrdhelbaiġ hI Conchobair, una sertsmana ante Kalendas Mai, i.. essuc Olesinn, do éc an Inis Cloṫrann ar Loċ Riḃ, ocus a aḋlucad a manistir na Búille. Donnchad mór .h. Dálaiġ, .i. sói nár ráraigsed, ocus nach sairéċar ċoiḋċe re dán, do

[1] *Eric.* See note [6], last page.

[2] *Hospital-house.* tech sbidéil. The Four Masters read teaċ sepel, "chapel-house;" but the latter is probably incorrect. The word sbidéil, which, under the form Spiddal, Spittal, Spiddell, or Spittel, enters pretty largely into the topographical nomenclature of Ireland, is a loan from the Lat., *hospitalis.*

[3] *Pointing.* ag sínsépe, properly "extending." The Four Masters employ the form sineaḋ, which is the more usual; but in the Annals of

Muimhnech, is he," answered O'Conchobhair. "No, truly," said Maghnus, "but the person who is chief over the army." "I shall not leave you," said the comarb, "until the eric[1] of my foster-son will have been obtained from you." The host went afterwards out of the town, and the comarb followed them to Ath-na-cuirre on the Geirctech; and the flood was over its banks, and they did not pass over it until they pulled down the hospital-house[2] of John the Baptist, which was on the margin of the ford, to place it across the river, that the host might pass over it. The son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, i.e. Maghnus, and Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, went into the house, when Maghnus, pointing[3] up his sword, said to the man who was overhead throwing down the house, "there is the nail which prevents the beam from falling." At these words the rafter of the house fell on the head of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and fractured his skull, so that he died on the spot; and he was interred outside the door of the church of Fidhnacha; and thrice the full of Clog-na-righ of silver was given as an offering for him, and thirty horses; and thus it was that the comarb of Caillin ultimately obtained the eric of his spiritual foster-son from them. And a splendid monument of hewn stones, surmounted by a beautiful stone cross, was afterwards erected over him; but the O'Ruaircs broke down the monument after a while through hostility. Donnchadh, son of Finghin, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, i.e. the bishop of Oilfinn, died in Inis-Clothrann on Loch-Ribh, una septimana ante Kalendas Maii, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Donnchadh Mór O'Dalaigh, an eminent man who was never surpassed,[4] and never will be surpassed, in poetry, died,

A.D. [1244.]

Connacht the expression is ag tinedh fepeth a cloidhmi, "extending the *sepete* (point?) of his sword."

[4] *Surpassed.* nár fáiltedh for ná ro fáiltedh; lit. "was not profaned."

héc, ocus a aḃlucad a mainistir na Ḃúille. Túaim dá ġualann do lorcad fo ċeiṫriḃ templaib, ocus tiġe in ḃaile uile maille frú. Airḋidechain Tuama do ḃádhad ar ġlaislinn Chluana. Feṙġal Mac Taḋcaḋain do marbad la Conċobar Mac Tigernáin, a bféall, a nínis fraiċ ar Loċ Ġile. Coinntinn ocus cendairc mór do fár a corad Oilefinn taréis Donnchada hi Conchobair erpuic tShíl Muiredhaiġ, im ḃáiġin toġa do ḋenum acu, óir do ḋoġadar dream ḃíḃ Tomár .h. Cuinn. .i. ḃrátharis minúr do bí ina foidhech ḋoġhaide ġlan ó ġnim; ocus do éruġ don toġa fin Clárus Mháġ Mháilín ocus Iohannes, da airḋidechain Oilefinn, et Malachias decanus, et facristda Olefinensis, uolentes unum de corpe elizere ficut iur fuit; quod audientes iuniores canonici elegerunt fibi comarb Comman .h. Conċobair; maiores uero predicti elegerunt fibi Iohannem archidiaconum in plena finodo apud Aṫ Luain per Clárum archidiaconum Elfenensem, quia nunquam uoluit erpori aliorum consentire. Cormac, mac Tomaltaiġ na caiprġe, mic Conċobair Mic Diarmada, .i. riġ Ċlainni Mhaolruanaiḋ uile, do éġ iar caiṫem ré mbliadan ḃficheḋ ocus bliaḋe do bliadain eli for innairṁe ocus eniġ ocus ċoṫaiġṫi Cúiceḋ Connacht re Ġallaib ocus re Ġaoideluiḃ Ḃidir ina aighid, i naibid mánaiġ leiṫ a mainistir na Ḃuille, a naimsir an faġaṁair, iar mbreiṫ buaiḋe ó ḋeman ocus ó ḋoman.

Ktt. Enair for Domnach, ocus xxuiii. fuirre; quinto anno cicli folafir; xi. anno decennouenalis [cicli];

[1] *Glaislinn-Chluana.* The "green pool of Cluain;" probably the name of an inlet of the Shannon, near Cluain, or Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Many*, p. 130, note [b]; and also his edition of the Four Masters, A.D. 1244, note [q], where Dr. O'Donovan supposes, but without sufficient authority, that the "Glaislinn" referred to was near Tuam.

[2] *Making an election.* toġa do ḋenum acu; lit. "to make a selection by them," the word acu, "by them," being represented by a q.

[3] *Decanus.* decanar, MS.

[4] *Unum.* unam, MS.

[5] *Fuit.* The MS. has fuīt, as if the word fuerit was intended.

[6] *Audientes.* abdientes, MS.; an

and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Tuaim-da-ghualann was burned, including four churches, and the houses of the whole town along with them. The archdeacon of Tuaim was drowned in Glaislinn-Chluana.[1] Ferghal Mac Tadhgadhain was killed by Conchobhar Mac Tighernain, in treachery, in Inis-Fraich on Loch-Gile. A great contention and dispute grew up in the choir of Oilfinn after *the death of* Donnchadh O'Conchobhair, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh, on the subject of making an election;[2] for a number of them elected Thomas O'Cuinn, i.e. a Friar Minor, who was from his conduct a choice bright vessel; but this election was objected to by Clarus Mac Mailin and John, the two archdeacons of Oilfinn, et Malachias decanus,[3] et sacrista Oilfinensis, volentes unum[4] de choro eligere sicut jus fuit;[5] quod audienties[6] juniores canonici elegerunt sibi[7] Comarb Comman O'Conchobhair; majores vero prædicti elegerunt[8] sibi[7] Johannem archidiaconum in plena synodo apud Ath-Luain,[9] per Clarum archidiaconum Elfinensem, quia nunquam voluit[10] errori aliorum consentire. Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock, son of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, i.e. the king of all Clann-Maelruanaidh, after spending twenty-six years and a part of another year in maintaining *valour*[11] and hospitality, and defending the province of Connacht against the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him, died in the habit of a grey monk in the monastery of the Buill, in the harvest time, after triumphing over the devil and the world. A.D. [1244.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the 28th of the moon; quinto[12] anno cycli solaris; xi. anno Decenno- [1245.]

instance of the substitution of b for u, frequently observable in Irish MSS.

[7] *Sibi.* ꝑıbe, MS.

[8] *Elegerunt.* elęgeꝛ̄t, MS.; the ȝ being aspirated through mistake.

[9] *Ath-Luain.* The MS. has Ath Luain, the gen. form of the name.

[10] *Voluit.* uoluıt, MS.

[11] *Valour.* As this clause stands in the text, ꝑoꝛ ınnaıꝛꝛıne ocuꝛ enıȝ, "in rewarding and hospitality," it is apparent that some word has been omitted before ocuꝛ (and), probably ȝaıꝛceo, "valour" or "bravery."

[12] *Quinto.* quınco, MS.

tertio indictionis; m.cc.xl.quinto. Conchobar ruaḋ, mac Mhuircertaiġ Muimniġ, mic Toirrdhelbaiġ mhoir hi Conchobair, do mharbad dUa Thimaiṫ, da mhaor Buḋéin, do buille do rciain, tre iomaġallam focail tarla etorra a Rurt na leice; ocus Gilla Crist mac Imhair hi Birn do marbad in mháir iarsin; ocus Conchobar ruad do breiṫ co mainistir na Búille, ocus a éc innti don lot sin, ocus a aḋlucad innte Bóa ar buaiḋ onġa ocus aiṫriġe do Dhía. Caislen Sligiġ do ḋenam le Mac Muiris Mic Gerailt, giúrdís na hErenn, ocus le Síl Muireġhaiġ, uair a dúbraḋ re Féḋlim a ḋenam ar a ṡingind fein, ocus cloca ocus aol tiġe srdél na Trinóide do tocbáil ċuige, iar tabairt an ionaid sin reime don ġiurdís, .i. Muiris Mac Gerailt, do Chlarus Mhág Mháilín, a nonoir na naoṁ Trinoide. Domnall .h. Flannacán, ar Cunga, mortuus est. Sluaiġed mór la rí Sacsan a mBretnaiḃ, condesna longport mór a caistel Enġannóc, ocus do cuired litri ocus leġáide co hEmuin leo co Gallaiḃ na hErenn, ocus go Féḋlim mac Cathail Croibdeirg, da raḋa riú dul a coinne an riġ a mBretnaiḃ, do ġaḃail nert ar Bhretain. Do chúaid dá an Giúrdís go nGallaiḃ Erenn leis docum an riġ, ocus do cuaiḋ Feḋlim mac Cathail croiḃdeirg hi Conċobair, ocus rocraide mór do ġaoiḋealaiḃ leis, a bruitacht an riġ a mBretnaiḃ; ocus ro millred an crič co huiliġe; ocus nir ġaḃrat geill ina eoin don chur sin for Bhretnaiḃ; ocus ba honórach Féḋlim ag an ríġ don dol sin, ocus ba buidech Feḋlim ag teacht on riġ anoir. Caislén Aṫa an ċir ar bru Moige Nirri do denam do Mhiliḋ Mac Goisdelḃ. Fiacra mac Dauid hi Fhloinn, tigerna tShíl Maoilruain, mortuus est in die natalis Domini. Cerball

[1] *Tertio.* tercio, MS.

[2] *His own expense.* a ṡingind fein; lit. "his own penny."

[3] *Previously given.* See under the year 1242, p. 358, *supra.*

[4] *Britain;* i.e. Wales.

[5] *Engannoc.* In other authorities written Gannoch; now Diganway, in Carnarvonshire.

venalis [cycli] ; tertio[1] Indictionis. M.cc.xl.quinto. Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, was killed by O'Timaith, his own steward, with a stab of a knife, in a dispute which occurred between them at Port-na-leice; and Gilla-Christ, son of Imhar O'Birn, killed the steward afterwards; and Conchobhar Ruadh was conveyed to the monastery of the Buill, and died in it of this wound, and was buried in it also, after the victory of unction and penitence towards God. The castle of Sligech was built by Mac Maurice Fitz-Gerald, Justiciary of Erinn, and by the Sil-Muiredhaigh; for Fedhlim was told to erect it at his own expense,[2] and to convey thereto the stones and lime of the hospital-house of the Trinity, after this place had been previously given[3] by the Justiciary, i.e. Maurice Fitzgerald, to Clarus Mac Mailin, in honour of the Holy Trinity. Domhnall O'Flannagain, abbot of Cunga, mortuus est. A great army was led by the king of the Saxons into Britain,[4] when they established a great camp at the castle of Enganoc;[5] and letters and ambassadors were sent by them to Erinn, to the Foreigners of Erinn, and to Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, desiring them to go to meet the king in Britain, to subdue Britain. The Justiciary, therefore, accompanied by the Foreigners of Erinn, went to the king; and Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, accompanied by a great army of Gaeidhel, went to the assistance of the king in Britain; and they completely destroyed the country, but obtained neither pledges nor hostages from the Britons on this occasion. And Fedhlim was treated with honour by the king on this journey; and Fedhlim was thankful coming westwards from the king. The castle of Ath-an-chip, on the border of Magh-Nisse, was built by Milidh Mac Goisdelbh. Fiachra, son of David O'Floinn, lord of Sil-Maelruain, mortuus est in die Natalis Domini. Cerbhall Buidhe, son

A.D. [1245.]

buiðe, mac Taiðc, mic Aonġusa Finnabrać hi Dhálaiġ, mortuus est. Cairlén Suicín do ðenam ir in mbliaðain sin. Sneachta neime do chur oiðče féli sanct Nicolár, ocus do ðenad a sála ocus a meoir don lucht do imðeġh ann; ocus ní ðechaid an sneachta sin ar no co tainic Nodluic mór. Muirčertach, mac Muirġiusa, mic Cathail Mhic Diarmada, do mharbad do feruib Breifni. Maiġistir uero Iohannes, electus in Elfenensem episcopum per Clarum áirchidiaconum eiusdem fedis, et per Malachiam decanum catheralem, et per Gelasium sacristam, perrexit ad dominum papam usque ad Liuns sur Róna ubi fuit in exilio a sede Romana, delectus per Romanorum imperatorem; et tantam gratiam habuit in oculis domini pape et curie romane quod carrata electione facta de Comarb Comán per iuniores Elfenensis ecclesie canonicos, electio de ipso facta per maiores licet pauciores reuerentes obtinuit; et quod dominus papa misit literas suas cum ipso ad tuamensem archiepiscopum, ut in episcopum consecretur, in nomine Domini Ieshu Christi consecratur est peregrinantibus Christi fidelibus et ueritatem seruare cupientibus die consecrationis eius, Deo gratias. Raġnall .h. Maoilmhichadhaiġ do mharbad la Connachtuiḃ in hoc anno. Muirchertach, mac Cathail, mic Diarmada, mic Thaiðg hi Mhaoilruanaiḋ, do ġabáil riġe na Cairrġe taréis Cormaic mic Thomaltaiġ, ocus a ḃeiṫ bliaðuin ocus riče co comlán a riġe iarsin.

Kctt. Énáir for Luan, .ix. kalendas; ui. anno cicli

---

[1] *Saint.* sa, for sant, or sanct, MS.; an instance of corrupt transcription arising from phonetic influence; as in pronouncing the words sant Nicolar in Irish, the two last letters of sant would scarcely be sounded, for which reason they have been omitted by the scribe. The festival of Saint Nicholas is the 6th of December.

[2] *Archidiaconum.* aircidiacunū, MS.

[3] *Ejusdem.* eisdem, MS.

[4] *Malachiam.* Malaciam, MS.

[5] *Decanum.* deccanam, MS.

of Tadhg, son of Aenghus Finnabhrach O'Dalaigh, mortuus est. The castle of Suicín was built in this year. Poisonous snow fell on the night of the festival of Saint[1] Nicholas, which took off the heels and toes of those who walked in it; and this snow did not disappear until Christmas arrived. Muirchertach, son of Muirghius, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, was slain by the men of Breifne. Magister vero Johannes, electus in Elfinensem episcopum per Clarum archidiaconum[2] ejusdem[3] sedis, et per Malachiam[4] decanum[5] cathedralem,[6] et per Gelasium sacristam, perrexit ad dominum papam usque ad Liuns-[7] sur-Rhona ubi fuit in exilio[8] a sede Romana,[9] dejectus per Romanorum[9] imperatorem; et tantam gratiam habuit in oculis domini papæ et curiæ Romanæ quod cassata electione facta de Comarb Coman per juniores Elfinensis chori canonicos, electio[10] de ipso facta per majores licet pauciores reverenter obtinuit, et quod dominus Papa misit literas suas cum ipso ad Tuamensem[11] archiepiscopum, ut in episcopum consecretur; in nomine Domini Jesu Christi consecratus est respondentibus Christi fidelibus, et veritatem servare cupientibus die consecrationis ejus, Deo gratias. Raghnall O'Maelmhiadhaigh was slain by the Connachtmen in hoc anno. Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, assumed the sovereignty of the Rock[12] after Cormac, son of Tomaltach, and was fully twenty-one years in the sovereignty afterwards. A.D. [1245.]

The kalends of January on Monday, the 9th of the [1246.]

---

6 *Cathedralem.* cathpatalem, MS.

7 *Liuns;* i.e. Lyons.

8 *Exilio.* exelio, MS.

9 *Romanorum.* Romonum, MS.

10 *Electio.* electo, MS.

11 *Tuamensem.* Tuamnenpem, MS.

12 *Of the Rock;* i.e. of the Rock of Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon, the principal residence of Mac Dermot, chief of Magh-Luirg, or Moylurg. Irish chieftains were sometimes designated by a title derived from their principal residence, as in this instance, or from other places of note within their territories.

folaiṙ; xii.[anno] cicli decennouenaliṙ; iiii. anno indictionis; M.cc.[xl] ui. Mil mór do teacht a tír a Cúil Irra a Cairrgi Droma cliaṫ, co tuc focma ṁor ocus foicheall irin tír uile. Erpuc Oilerinn, .i. Eoin .h. hUgróin, .i. mac comarba Mochúa, do héc a Ráith Aeda mic Bric irin mbliadain sin. Druim Lethain do loscad in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, mac Conchobair ruaiṫ, mic Muirchertaig Mhuimnig hi Conchobair, do marbad la [Muirchertach] .h.nDubda irin bliadain sin. Muirchertach .h. Dubda do ionnarba tar muir ar éis an ṁarbṫa sin. Ioan mac Iagri do tocht na giúrdís in Erinn, ocus Muirir Mac Gerailt do aithisgiud. Toirrdhelbach mac Aeda hi Conchobair do élúd a crannóig Lacha Leisi irin fagaṁar, ocus a luchd coiméda do bádud dó, .i. Cormac mac Muiregsaig ocus dá .h. Ainmirech, ocus a dula féin ar iarsin. Creac ṁór do denam do Mhuirir Mac Gerailt ar tír Chonaill, ocus leth tire Conaill [do tabairt] dó do Chormac mac Diarmada mic Ruaidri, ocus braigdi hi Domnaill do gabail dó ar an leith aile; ocus na braigde do fágbáil dó a cairlén Sligig. h. Domnaill ocus maithi cénel Conaill maroen fris do doigechd lá Saṁna co Sligech, ocus bádun an baile do loscad léo, ocus gan dul ar an cairlen dóib; ocus ro crochad na barda braigde hi Domnaill na fiadnuse ar mullach in cairléin, .i. O Mianain, oide hi Domnaill, ocus a comalta. Aed mac Aeda hi Conchobair do gabáil ocus do argain. Toirrdhealbach mac Aeda hi

---

[1] M.cc.[xl]vi. The MS. erroneously reads m.cc.ui. (1206.)

[2] *Whale.* mil mór; lit. "great animal." The more ancient name was bloach. See *Cormac's Glossary*, in voce parn.

[3] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[4] *Fitz-Geoffroi*; i.e. son of Geoffroi de Marisco. He was appointed Viceroy of Ireland in 1245. See Gilbert's *History of the Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 102.

[5] *Crannog.* For the meaning of *Crannog*, see note [8], p. 260, *supra*. According to Dr. O'Donovan, Loch-Leisi was the ancient name of Muckenagh Lough, near the old church of Kilglass, in the parish of Kilmeane,

moon; vi. anno cycli solaris; xii. [anno] cycli Decennovenalis; iiii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.[xl]vi.[1] A whale[2] came ashore at Cuil-irra in Cairpre of Druim-cliabh, which brought great prosperity and joy to the entire country. The bishop of Oilfinn, i.e. John O'hUghroin, i.e. the son of the comarb of Mochua, died at Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric in this year. Druim-lethan was burned in hoc[3] anno. Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, was killed by [Muirchertach] O'Dubhda in this year. Muirchertach O'Dubhda was banished over sea after this killing. Jean Fitz-Geoffroi,[4] came as Justiciary to Erin, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald was deposed. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, escaped from the crannog[5] of Loch-Leisi in the autumn, and drowned his keepers—viz., Cormac Mac Muiredhaigh[6] and two O'Ainmirechs; and he himself went away afterwards. A great depredation was committed by Maurice Fitz-Gerald in Tir-Conaill; and [he gave] the half of Tir-Conaill to Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri,[7] and received the hostages of O'Domhnaill for the other half; and he left the hostages in the castle of Sligech. O'Domhnaill, and the nobles of the Cenel-Conaill along with him, went on Samhain-day[8] to Sligech; and the bawn[9] of the town was burned by them, although they did not enter the castle; and the warders hanged O'Domhnaill's hostages, in his presence, on the top of the castle, viz.:—O'Mianain, the tutor of O'Domhnaill, and his foster-brother. Aedh, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner, and plundered. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh

A.D. [1246.]

---

barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. *Four Masters* (ed. O'Donovan), A.D. 1246, note p.

[6] *Mac Muiredhaigh*; pron. Mac Murray. The Four Masters write the name Ua Muireadhaigh, or O'Murray.

[7] *Ruaidhri*; i.e. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor, the last king of Ireland, who died A.D. 1178.

[8] *Samhain-day*. The 1st of November.

[9] *Bawn*. bádhun. Also written bódhun. See note [5], p. 213, *supra*.

Conċobair do ġabáil airír, ar comairce epruic Chluana, ocur a ċabairt a laim ġall, ocur a chur a cairlen Aṫa Luain. Tomaltach .h. Conċobair do ṫoġa do cum eprocóide Olerinn. Murchad .h. hAnluain, ri Oirrter, do ṁarbad tré epáil Bríain Ui Neill.

Kt. Enair for ṁairt, ocur picheḋ fuirre; reptimo anno cicli rolarir: xiii. [anno] cicli decennouenalir; quinto anno indictionir; M.cc.xl.uii. Graḋa epruic an Oilrinn do ġabáil do Tomaltach, mac Toirrdhelbaiġ, mic Mhaoilpeclainn Ui Conċobair, in Domnach ria Septuaġeirima, a Tuaim dá ġualan. Benedictur Máġ Oirechtaiġ, airċinneċ Achaiḋ Faḋair Umaill, do ṁarbad a bṫeil na Croiċe, an trepr lá do tṙaṁrad, do mac Conchobair ruaiḋ mic Mhuirċertaiġ Mhuimniġ, ocur do mac Maġnura mic Mhuirċertaiġ Mhuimniġ hi Conċobair, a bṫill ocur a meaḃail. Toirrdhelbach do élúḋ a cairlén Aṫa Luain. Milid mac Goirdelḃ do ġabáil ṫeḋa Conmaicne, ocur Cathal Mhag Ráḋnuill do ḋichur arda ḋó, ocur crannóc Chlaon laċa do ġabáil dó, ocur luchd a gabála do ṙáġḃáil dó innti dá ṁuinnter réin. Cathal ocur Toirrdhelbach, dá mac Aoḋa hi Conċobair, do coimerġe le Máġ Raġnaill do ḋichur Mic Goirdelb a riḋ Conmaicni, gur ġabadar an crannóc ocur an loċ, ocur gur rgaoilred cairlén Leice derge a raṫair Domnaiġ Chincírri, co tainic Toirrdhelbach ar Oilén na Trinóide ar cend Chlarura Mhéġ Mháilín in airċidechain, ar na ṙeimġeḋ do na Gallaib teacht ar an cairlén imaċ no co tiordaoir leir in airċidechain tar Sinainn anoir co Tuaim mná; ocur tancadar leir, ocur do díċuired

---

[1] *Cluain.* Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

[2] *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

[3] *Festival of the Cross.* The 3rd of May.

[4] *The castle of Ath-Luain;* or castle of Athlone, in which he had been confined since the previous year.

[5] *Fedha-Conmaicne;* i.e. "the woods of Conmaicne," written a few lines lower Fidh-Conmaicne, or the "*wood* of C.;" a district in the south-west of

O'Conchobhair, was again taken prisoner *whilst* under the guarantee of the bishop of Cluain,[1] and was delivered into the hands of the Foreigners, and placed in the castle of Ath-Luain. Tomaltach O'Conchobhair was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn. Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of Oirthera, was slain at the instigation of Brian O'Neill. A.D. [1246.] [1247.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twentieth of the moon; septimo anno cycli solaris; xiii. [anno] cycli Decennovenalis; quinto[2] anno Indictionis; M.cc.xlvii. The grade of bishop of Oilfinn was assumed by Tomaltach, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, on the Sunday before Septuagesima, in Tuaim-dâ-ghualann. Benedictus Mac Oirechtaigh, airchinnech of Achadh-Fabhair of Umhall, was killed on the festival of the Cross,[3] the third day of summer, by the son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and by the son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in treachery and deceit. Toirdhelbhach escaped from the castle of Ath-Luain.[4] Milidh Mac Goisdelbh took possession of Fedha-Conmaicne,[5] out of which he expelled Cathal Mac Raghnaill; and he took possession of the crannog of Claen-loch, and left a garrison of his own people in it. Cathal and Toirdhelbhach, the two sons of Aedh O'Conchobhair, joined with Mac Raghnaill to expel Mac Goisdelbh from Fidh-Conmaicne; and they took possession of the crannog and lake,[6] and demolished the castle of Lecderg, on the Saturday before Whitsun-day. And Toirdhelbhach went upon Trinity Island to meet Clarus Mac Mailin, the archdeacon; for the Foreigners had refused to come out of the castle until they could go with the archdeacon across the Sinainn westwards[7] to Tuaim-mna; and they went

---

the county of Leitrim, belonging to the sept of Mac Raghnaill, or Mac Rannell (now Reynolds.)

[6] *Crannog and lake*, i.e. of Claen-loch, mentioned a few lines before.

[7] *Westwards.* The chronicler, writing in Connacht, uses the expression ανοιρ, lit. "from the east," in reference to going across the Shannon from the county of Leitrim.

Clainn Goiḋelḃ ar an tir amaċ. Slúaiġeḋ mór lá Muirir Mac Ġerailt, ocur lá Gallaiḃ mailli friu, co riachtadar co Sligech ar tús, ocur arríḋe co hEss Ruaid mic Ḃaḋairn, irin Ceḋaoin iar bḟeil Póil ocur Petair; ocur do ċuaiḋ Cormac mac Diarmada mic Ruaidri hi Chonċobair na ṫóir ocur na ṫinól anniḋe. Ro ṫinoil .h. Domnaill Cenél Conaill ocur Cenél Eogain ar a ċinn a mbeol Aṫa Senaiġ, conár léġsed Gall ina Gaoiḋeal tar áṫ anunn re hesh feachtmuine ón tráṫ gó aroile; conid hí comairle do ronsat iarsin Cormac .h. Conchobair do ḋul marcsluaġ mór ar sud an ṁoiġe soir, ocur do innto ar sud an ṁuiġe suas ar bord an ṁointiġ; ocur do ġaḃ annsúd láṁ fri in aḃainn soir co ranic Aṫ ċúil uaine for Erne; ocur nir aisiġset Cenél Conaill én ní co ḃracadar ċuca iad don leiṫ dá raḃadar fein don aḃainn. Ocur mar adconncadar Goill Cenél Conaill ocus a naire imorro forsan marcsluaġ do ḃí a leiṫ a noroma, ro lingset fein int áṫ, co raḃadar Cenél Conaill etorra díḃlinaiḃ. Ro fraoineḋ ar .h. nDoṁnaill cona ḟlúaiġ, ocus marḃthar ann Maoilsechlainn .h. Domnaill, rí Ceneóil Conaill, annsin, ocus an Gilla muinélaċ .h. Baoiḋill, ocus Mac Somairle, ri Airir Gaoidel, ocus maiṫi ċeneóil Conaill áirċena; ocus ro báiḋit morán do ḟlúaiġ Mic Ġerailt as ḋul tar Finn buḋ ṫuaid, ocus do marbad móran donn ḟluaiġ ceona a Tesmann Dáṫeóoc a tóraiġechd na gcreaċ, imá Uilliam Brit .i. prisiam Connacht, ocus muiṙe óg airmech fa brathair ḋó. Cid tra acht ro hinnsed ocus ro

[1] *Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn.* "The cataract of Ruadh, son of Badhurn," so called from Ruadh, or Aedh Ruadh (Aidus Rufus), son of Badhurn, who was drowned therein, A.M. 3603, according to O'Flaherty's chronology. The name of Es-Ruaidh, or Es-Aedha-Ruaidh, is now written Assaroe, and is applied to a cataract on the river Erne, near Ballyshannon, county of Donegal. See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part III., p. 258.

[2] *They;* i.e. the invaders.

[3] *Eastwards.* ṙoir. The Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Ann. Connacht have ṙiar, "westwards," which is probably the correct reading.

[4] *Upwards.* The word ṙuar, which

with him; and Clann-Goisdelbh were expelled out of the district. A great hosting by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and the Foreigners along with him, until they reached Sligech in the first instance, and from thence to Es-Ruaidh-mic-Badhuirn,[1] on the Wednesday after the festival of Paul and Peter; and Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, went there in his host and muster. O'Domhnaill assembled the Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain to meet him at Bel-atha-Senaigh, so that they allowed neither Foreigners nor Gaeidhel to cross the ford during the space of a whole week; when they[2] determined that Cormac O'Conchobhair should go, with a large force of cavalry, eastwards[3] along the plain, and then turn upwards[4] through the plain by the margin of the bog; and he then proceeded eastwards along the river until he reached Ath-Chuil-uaine on the Erne. And the Cenel-Conaill observed nothing until they saw them approaching on their own side[5] of the river. And when the Foreigners[6] perceived the Cenel-Conaill watching the cavalry in their rear, they themselves rushed across the ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill were *placed* between both divisions. O'Domhnall was defeated, with his army; and Maelsechlainn O'Domhnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain there; and the Gilla-muinélach[7] O'Baoidhill, and Mac Somhairle, king of Airer-Gaeidhel, and the nobles of the Cenel-Conaill besides, *were slain*. And many of Fitz-Gerald's army were drowned going northwards across the Finn; and many of the same army were slain at Termann-Dabheog, in pursuit of the preys, including William Brit, i.e. the sheriff of Connacht, and a young armed knight who was his brother. However, the entire country was

A.D. [1247.]

literally means "upwards," relatively signifies "southwards."

[5] *Their own side;* i.e. the north side of the river Erne.

[6] *The Foreigners.* Those, namely, who were on the southern side of the river, unable to cross before the execution of this flank march by O'Conchobhair.

[7] *The Gilla-muinélach;* lit. "the [wry-]necked fellow."

haipceð in tír uile leó iarsin, ocus do fagaibset síde Cheneóil Conaill ag Ruaidri .h. Chanannáin don chur sin. Cocad mór do ðenum do Thoirrdhelbach mac Aoða hI Conchobair, ocus do Dhonnchad, mac Annchada, mic Donnchada Mic Gillaphádraic dOrraigaib, for gallaib Connacht, gur ðinóil Toirrdhelbach mic síg Connacht cuige co siachtadar Síð .h. nDiarmada ocus Muintir Fhathaiġ, ocus ro marbsat daoine imda innti; ocus siancadar airiðé co cairlén Bona Gaillmhe, ocus ro loiscset an baile ocus an cairlén, ocus ro marbad ocus ro milliod daoine imda ann; ocus do marbad mac Elgéid, .i. senscál Connacht, la mac Annchada hI Ghillaphádraic dOrraigib; ocus ro lensat Goill iad, ocus tucsad tachus dóib, ocus ro marbad drong do gallaib annsin, ocus do imgedar uatha dá naimðeóin; ocus do cuadar a Cera iarsin. Ro ðinoil, dana, Siurtán de Exetar ocus Clann Adám ocus Goill Chera, ocus do innroigedar Toirrdhelbach, ocus ro fágaib Toirrdhelbach an críč ðóib o nach raiðe lín tegmála frú. Buirgéir Chinn trách ta do losc ad do Taðc mac Conchobair ruaid, ocus do Taðc mac Tuaðal mic Mhuircertaig Mhuimnig. Ni heð aṁáin, acht ni bfuaradar Gaill Connacht re cian daimsir roimesin mac raṁla an cocaid do ronrad na mic sig sin forra isin mbliadain sin, uair nir fágaibset tuaḃ na trича ced do crič Chonnacht dá raiḃ ag Gallaib gan ḟrechargain. Finnguala, ingen Ruaiðri hI Chončobair, do éc a Cungs Fhečin in hoc anno. Ros Chomán ocus Ard čarna do losc ad do gallaib in hoc anno. Loingeb mór do ðeachd dUa Dhuðda ocus dUa Bháigill do argain

[1] *Fidh-Ui-Diarmada.* "The wood of Ui-Diarmada." The territory of Ui-Diarmada, the patrimony of the sept of O'Concannon, is comprised in the present parish of Kilkerrin, barony of Killian, and county of Galway.

[2] *Bun-Gaillmhe.* "The mouth of the [river] Gaillimh," or Galway; where now stands the town of Galway.

[3] *O'Gillapatraic.* Written Mac Gillapatraic some lines before. The name is now Anglicised Fitzpatrick.

afterwards devastated and plundered by them; and they left the sovereignty of Cenel-Conaill with Ruaidhri O'Canannain on this occasion. A great war was waged by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, and by Donnchadh, son of Anmchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Gillapatraic of Osraighe, against the Foreigners of Connacht; and Toirdhelbhach assembled the sons of the kings of Connacht, until they reached Fidh-Ui-Diarmada[1] and Muinter-Fathaidh, where they killed many persons. And they proceeded thence to the castle of Bun-Gaillmhe,[2] and burned the town and castle; and many persons were killed and plundered there. And Mac Elget, i.e. the seneschal of Connacht, was killed by the son of Anmchadh O'Gillapatraic[3] of Osraighe. And the Foreigners followed them and gave them battle, when a number of the Foreigners were slain; and they[4] went away from them, in spite of them, and went afterwards into Cera. Jordan de Exeter, and Clann-Adam, and the Foreigners of Cera assembled and proceeded against Toirdhelbhach; and Toirdhelbhach left the country to them, as he had not forces enough to meet them. Burgheis-chinn-trachta[5] was burned by Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, and by Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech. Nor this alone; but the Foreigners of Connacht had not experienced for a long time previously a war equal to that waged against them by these sons of kings in this year; for they left neither district[6] nor cantred of the territory of Connacht belonging to the Foreigners without pillaging. Finnghuala, daughter of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, died in Cunga-Feichin in hoc[7] anno. Ros-Comain and Ard-carna were burned by the Foreigners in hoc anno. O'Dubhda and O'Baighill came with a great

A.D. [1247.]

[4] *They*; i.e. the Gaeidhel, or Irish.

[5] *Burgheis-chinn-trachta.* "The borough of the head of the strand," now probably Burriscarra, in the county of Mayo, as Dr. O'Donovan conjectures. Four Masters, A.D. 1247, note [m].

[6] *District.* ᴛh for ᴛhuaċ (*rectè* ᴛuaċ), MS.

[7] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

Chairpri, ocus luchtlaingi dílb do dáthad ag Inis Tuathfraig fa Maghnus hUa mBaighill. Conchobar .h. Muiresghaigh, espuc .h. bFhiacrach Aighne, do ég a mBriatroma. Tadc mac Conchobair ruaid do lorcad Inis móire Chlaon loca, ocus ochtar ar fichit do gallaib do lorcad innti.

Kt. Enair fer Cedóin, ocus prim fuisse; octauo anno cicli polaris; xiiii. cicli decennouenalis; ui.anno inductionis; M.cc.xlviii. Diarmaid .h. Cuanna, pacart mor Oilerinn, do héc, ocus a adlucad a Cill Moir. Mac hI Sechnusaig do marbad la Gallaib. Oirecin Guér do marbad do Ghillamocoinne .h. Cathail in hoc anno. Coimerge do denum do macaib Maghnusa ocus do macaib Conchobair ruaid, ocus impód dóib ar Ghallaib, ocus cairlén mic Enri do lorcad dóib, ocus a conrádla do gabail, ocus creaca tuaisceirt Umaill do breith leo ar Innsib Mod. Ro tinóil, dana, Siurtán Sachtar ocus Seon Buitiléir ocus Roibín Laighleis, ocus daoine imda maille frú, ocus tancodar co Baile dorais Padraic, ocus arrisde co hAchad Fabair, ocus ro airgset Umall uile tuaid ocus tesr ar na bárach. Tainic [mac] Enrí dana sluag mór leis a nUmall, uair rá leis fein hí, ocus ro bói innti na comnaide. Do róine din mac Enrí rith re Domnall mac Maghnusa tar cend a tíre, ocus ro geall Domnall co tíbredh rosraide ocus arrtraige docum a brathar. Dala mac Conchobair, imorro, do badar ar Innsib Mod, ocus do hinnisred doib rosraide do dul o mac Enrí ar cend arrtroige docom Doimnaill. Do cuadar som ar cinn [an] buiden sin, ocus ro marbadar O Uain mac na

[1] *Inis-Tuathfrais.* "The island of Tuathfrais." The name is written Inis Cuach sarr by the Four Masters; the difference between this form and that in the text being attributable to the omission, by the Four Masters, of the letter s, which, although not marked in the text with the aspirate sign (ṡ), should be aspirated according to the ordinary grammatical rules. Dr. O'Donovan was probably in error in identifying

fleet to plunder Cairpre; and the crew of one of the ships were drowned at Inis-Tuathfrais,[1] together with Maghnus O'Baighill Conchobhar O'Muiredhaigh, bishop of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne,[2] died in Bristol. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, burned Inis-mór of Claen-locha, in which eight and twenty Foreigners were consumed. A.D. [1247.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the first of the moon; octavo anno cycli solaris; xiiii. cycli Decennovenalis; vi. anno Indictionis; M.cc.xlviii. Diarmaid O'Cuanna, great priest of Oilfinn, died, and was interred in Cill-mór. The son of O'Sechnasaigh was slain by the Foreigners. Opecin Guér was slain by Gillamochoinne O'Cathail in hoc anno. The sons of Maghnus, and the sons of Conchobhar Ruadh, joined together, and turned against the Foreigners, and the castle of Mac Henry[3] was burned by them, and its constable taken prisoner; and the preys of the north of Umhall were taken by them to Innsi-Modh.[4] Iordan de Exeter, however, and John Butler, and Robin Lawless, and several persons along with them, assembled and went to Baile-tobair-Patraic, and from thence to Achadh-Fabhair; and they plundered all Umhall, north and south, on the morrow. Mac Henry[3] came also, with a large army, into Umhall, (for it belonged to himself, and he was residing in it). Mac Henry then made peace with Domhnall, son of Maghnus, for the sake of his territory; and Domhnall promised that he would furnish forces and boats to *attack* his brother. As regards the sons of Conchobhar, moreover; they were on Innsi-Modh,[4] and it was reported to them that a party had gone from Mac Henry to Domhnall, for boats. They advanced against this party, and killed O'hUain, the son [1248.]

(Four Mast., A.D. 1247, note p) Tuathrass, or Tuathfrais, with the district of the Rosses in Donegal. But the examination of the evidences on the subject would occupy too much space here.

[2] *Bishop of Ui-Fiachrach-Aighne*; i.e. bishop of Kilmacduagh.

[3] *Mac Henry.* His name was Piers Poer, or De la Poer.

[4] *Innsi-Modh.* See note [4], p. 327, *supra.*

gaillriḃe, ocur Seon mac an ġall ġacairt; ocur do marbad la Diarmait mac Maġnuir ar an comarc rin Senóid Ġuér ocur ceḃrar dia muintir maille frir. Acht chena fa hé rin int áiḃer go nanáiḃer, óir ro marbad in cuingiḃ calma ocur in tairriġ irgaile, .i. Diarmait mac Maġnusa, ar an lathair rin. Taḋg mac Conchobair ruaiḋ do ṁarbad la Gallaiḃ irin mbliadain rin. Ba mor tra egla ocur aḋḟuaḃ in mic rin [for Gallaib] ocur Gaoidelaib ḃitir ina aġhaid, co brusair a oigeḋ fa ḋeoiḋ. Sloiġeḋ la Muirir Riġeróid a Tir Chonaill. Creaća móra ocur urḃa do ḋenum leis innti, ocur .h. Canannan do innarbad arin tír amaċ i nuchtaib hi Néill ocur Cheneóil Eogain, ocur riġe Cheneóil Conaill trágbáil ag Gofraiġ mac Domnaill ṁóir hi Dhomnaill. Sluaiġeḋ la Cenél Eogain ocur la .h. Canannán a Tir Conaill dorighir, ocur tucsat caṫ dá ċeli annsin, ocur ro marbad .h. Canannán ann, ocur morán do daoiniḃ maiṫe maille frir, la Cenél Conaill, ocur la Gofraiġ mac Domnaill hi Dhomnaill; ocur do ġaḃ fein riġe Thire Chonaill iarsin. Sluaiġeḋ eli la Giúrdir na hErenn a Cenél Eogain do ċum hi Neill, ocur isri comairle do rónad Cenél Eogain, o ḋo ḃái nert Gall for Ghaoidelaiḃ Erenn, braiġde do ṫaḃairt do Ghallaiḃ, ocur riṫ do ḋenum friú tar cenn a tíre. Conmaicne Maiga uile do arġain do Gallaiḃ. Goill do ḋul ar sluaiġeḋ doċum hi Fhlaiṫḃertaiġ, ocur maidm do ṫabairt dó forra, ocur morán do marbad ḋó díḃ. Muirceartach .h. Duḃda .i. ant aiṫċleirech, do marbad la mac Féḋlim i Chonċobair. Uilliam Burc do ég a Saxanaiḃ, ocur a corp do tabairt

---

[1] *The foreigners.* for Gallaib; omitted in MS., and supplied from the Four Masters.

[2] *From the country.* The MS. has ari tirtiḃ, for arin tirtiḃ, which is incorrect; for arin is comp. of the preposition ar, and the sg. art. in; whilst tirtiḃ (*rectè* tiriḃ), is the ablat. pl. of tir = Lat. *terra*. The correct reading should be arin tir, or ar na tiriḃ (out of the districts).

[3] *They;* i.e. the Cenel-Eoghain, or

of the foreign woman, and John the son of the foreign priest; and Sinnott Guêr, and four of his people along with him, were slain by Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, in this encounter. However, this was the joy with sorrow, for the powerful champion and prop of battle, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, was slain on the spot. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, was killed by the Foreigners in this year. Great, truly, was the fear and terror of this youth entertained by [the Foreigners][1] and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him, until he received his death ultimately. A hosting by Maurice Fitz-Gerald into Tir-Conaill. Great depredations and plunders were committed by him therein; and O'Canannan was expelled from the country[2] to O'Neill and the Cenel-Eoghain, and the sovereignty of Cenel-Conaill was left to Goffraigh, son of Domhnall Mór O'Domhnaill. A hosting by the Cenel-Eoghain, and by O'Canannain, again into Tir-Conaill, when they[3] gave battle to each other, and O'Canannain, and a great many nobles along with him, were slain by the Cenel-Conaill, and by Goffraigh, son[4] of Domhnall O'Domhnaill, who afterwards assumed the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill. Another hosting by the Justiciary of Erinn to Cenel-Eoghain, to O'Neill; and the resolution adopted by the Cenel-Eoghain was, since the power of the Foreigners was over the Gaeidhel of Erinn, to give[5] hostages to the Foreigners, and to make peace with them, for the sake of their country. Conmaicne-Mara was all plundered by the Foreigners. The Foreigners went on a hosting to O'Flaithbhertaigh, who defeated them, and killed a great number of them. Muirchertach O'Dubhda, i.e. the ex-cleric, was killed by the son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. William Burk died in Saxon-land, and his body was brought to Erinn,

A.D. [1248.]

---

[1] inhabitants of the district subject to O'Neill, and the Cenel-Conaill, or O'Donnell's people.

[4] *Son.* mac. Repeated in MS.

[5] *To give.* do tabairt. Repeated in MS.

i nEirinn, ocus a adhlucad in Ath Iarmoil. Rí Franc do dul co hIarusalém do cornum na Críostaighechta isin mbliadain sin. Comarba Patraic do teacht in Eirinn, .i. penetinciér in papa. Ióan Tirel do marbad don Gilla na naom .h. Fergail. Feidlim mac Cathail croibdeirg do tabairt Ratha na Románach do canánchaib Chille móire, ocus cantarcapda do fróill isin ló cetna, tre furáilem ocus tre impide Thaidc hi Mandacháin, an onóir Muire ocus Aithgusdin, a briathnuire mórain do maithib Connacht. Amhláib mac Cathail riabaigh hi Ruairc do marbad do Chonchobar carrach mac Donnchada, per dolum. Fagartach .h. Doibailén, ri an Chorainn, quieuit. Maigistir Gillepetir .h. Cerbuill quieuit in Christo.

Kt. Enair for Aoine, acus aile dhéc furre; nono anno cicli solaris; xu. anno decennouenalis cicli; uii. anno indictionis; M.cc.xl. nono. Slúaiged mór la Giúrdín na hEirenn a Laighnib do innroiged na mac rig no bídís ag lót ocus ag lán mhilleadh Gall; ocus ni tucsad na mic rig Laigneca taob frisin Giúrdín don chur sin, ocus ó nach tucadar tucsom laimh tarsan tír, ocus do lomairged co leir lair hí. Cogad mór ocus uilc imda do denum do Fhinghin Mhág Carthaigh ar Ghalloibh Oermhuman in hoc anno. Aodám Minatúr do marbad do Mac Gillamocoinne .h. Chathail, ocus mórán aile maille frisin. Piarus Puér, .i. mac Enri, ocus Daiid Trú ocus maicrlúaig do ghillaibh óga maraen ris, do toisech roim Mic Fheorais a Connachtuibh, co cairlén Sligigh; ocus adcuas do mac Feidlim hi Conchobair an ní sin; ocus ód cualaid tuc airrcéirt forra; ocus do marbad annsin Piarsus Puér ocus Daiid Trú, ocus cóigen do ghillaibh óga

[1] *Pœnitentiarius.* The Four Masters write his name Raighned, but it should be Regnier or Reiner.

[2] *Cantarcapath.* Probably a vestment, or cope, used in chaunting some offices. See Glossary.

[3] *Augustin.* The MS. has Aithgusdin, another instance of the substitution of

and interred at Ath-issel. The King of France went to Jerusalem, to defend Christendom, in this year. The comarb of Patrick, i.e. the pœnitentiarius[1] of the Pope, came to Erinn. John Tirrel was killed by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, gave Rath-na-Romanach to the canons of Cill-mór, and a cantarcapath[2] of silk on the same day, at the persuasion and request of Tadhg O'Mannachain, in honour of Mary and Augustin,[3] in presence of several of the nobles of Connacht. Amhlaibh, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, was killed by Conchobhar Carrach Mac Donnchadha, per dolum. Foghartach O'Dobhailen, king of the Corann, quievit. Master Gilbert O'Cerbhaill quievit in Christo. A.D. [1248.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twelfth of the moon; nono anno cycli solaris; xv. anno Decennovenalis cycli; vii. anno Indictionis. M.cc.xl.nono. A great hosting by the Justiciary of Erinn into Laighen, to attack the sons of kings who were injuring and totally destroying the Foreigners; and the Lagenian sons of kings sided not with the Justiciary on this occasion; and as they did not, he invaded[4] the country, which was entirely wasted by him. A great war *was waged*, and numerous injuries were committed, by Finghin Mac Carthaigh against the Foreigners of Des-Mumha, in hoc[5] anno. Adam Minatur was slain by the son of Gillamochoinne O'Cathail, and many more along with him. Piers Poer, i.e. the son of Henry, and David Treu, accompanied by a mounted party of young men, proceeded before Mac Feorais into Connacht, to the castle of Sligech. And this was reported to the son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair; and when he heard it he laid an ambuscade for them, and Piers Poer, and David Treu, and five young men along [1249.]

---

an aspirated b (ḃ) for u. See note [6], p. 366, *supra*.

[4] *Invaded.* The words ṫucṡom ḷaṁ ṫaṁṡán ṫír literally signify "he laid a hand over the country."

[5] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

maraon rú; ocus rucad na fir sin ina corpaib co hErr dara dia nadlucad. Imdura mic Fhedlim, tánic reime a Tír Fhiachrach iarsin, ocus ar rus cride Mic Fheorais, ocus do lommairg hí ó Mhuaid co Traig nGoboile fois; ocus ro len Geróidín Mac Feorais iad, ocus ruc ré ar Dhonnchad mac Magnusa, ocus ro loited lair hé, ocus ro gabad taréis a loit, ocus ruc leis co Dun Contreat hé iar sin. Ro len mac Fédlim iad iar sin, ocus ro ben mac Magnusa dib, ocus ro marbad Geróidin fer dolum; ocus testa Donnchad mac Magnusa don lot sin; ocus bá mor in erbad do gallaib ocus do gaoidelaib diblimh. Ro dinóil Mac Muiris iarsin, ocus tanic roime i Connachtaib, ocus do ben do mac Fédlim an méid ar a ruc aige dona crechaib sin. Do duala Fedlim mac Cathail croibdeirg Gaill do deid tinoilti na dompocur, taréis na nolc mór sin do denum dá mac orra, isé comairle do róine a imrecha do chur tar Sionainn fois isin mBreifne, ocus a tuaiscert Erenn. Ro dinoil din an Giuistís Gaill Mide ocus Laigen, ocus tánic slúaig mór reme tar Ath Luain, ocus arrid é a Sil Muiredhaigh, ocus Mac Muiris don leith eli, ocus Gaill Mhuman ocus Chonnacht mároen fris; ocus tancatar in dá thíluag sin co hOilfinn iar milled Shíl Muiredhaigh rompu conuige sin; ocus tucsat Toirrdhelbach mac Oeda mic Cathail Croibdeirg duca, ocus do rigsat an inad Fedlim mic Cathail croibdeirg hé; ocus ro airgset cride Breifne iar sin, ocus do rónsat uile imda innti in gach aird, ocus tucsat a creacha leo iarsin, ocus ro bádar side oidche imlán a Siol Muiredhaigh ag á milled, ocus ro airgset Loch Cé cona

[1] *Geroitin*; i.e. "Little Garrett."

[2] *Them*. Fedhlim O'Conor and his forces.

[3] *Dun-Contreat*. The Four Masters write the name Dún Contreadain (Dun-Contreathain), which is the more correct form. The place is now called Donaghintraine, and is a townland in the parish of Templeboy, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

with them, were slain there; and the bodies of these men were conveyed to Es-dara for interment. As regards the son of Fedhlim, he proceeded afterwards to Tir-Fiachrach, and through the country of Mac Feorais, which he entirely plundered from the Muaidh eastwards to Traigh-Eothaile. And Geroitin[1] Mac Feorais followed them[2] and overtook Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, who was wounded by him, and taken prisoner after having been wounded; and he subsequently took him with him to Dun-Contreat.[3] The son of Fedhlim pursued them afterwards, and rescued the son of Maghnus from them; and Geroitin was killed per dolum; and Donnchadh, son of Maghnus, died of this wound; and great was the loss to both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. Mac Maurice thereupon mustered, and proceeded into Connacht, and deprived the son of Fedhlim of as much of these preys as he found with him. When Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, heard that the Foreigners were assembled in his neighbourhood, after his son had inflicted such great injuries on them, he adopted the resolution of sending his moveables across the Sinainn eastwards, into the Breifne, and to the North of Erinn. The Justiciary assembled the Foreigners of Midhe and Laighen, and advanced with a great army across Ath-Luain, and from thence into Sil-Muiredhaigh; and Mac Maurice advanced on the other side, accompanied by the Foreigners of Mumha and Connacht. And these two armies went to Oilfinn, after destroying Sil-Muiredhaigh before them so far; and they invited to them Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and made him king in the place of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. And they afterwards plundered the territory of Breifne, and committed numerous injuries in it in every direction, and subsequently brought their preys with them. And they were fully twenty nights in Sil-Muiredhaigh, devastating it; and they plundered Loch-Cé, together with its islands, and

A.D. [1249.]

oilénaiḃ, ocus in Chairrig cona himliḃ. Do chúaid, dana, in Giúrdír irin Miḋe iarsin, ocus do chúaid Mac Muirir co Sligech, ocus ro fágaḃsiot Toirrdhelbach mac Aoḋa ag coimét síl Muiredhaigh. Sloigeḋ eli la macaiḃ rig Connacht co hAṫ na rig, dá lorcad ocus da lomargain, ro feil Muire ocus iommeḋóin róṡṁair. Sluag mór eli fa Thoirrdhelbach mac Oeḋa, ocus fa Aoḋ óg mac Aoḋa, ocus do bí risrium Connacht ar a cinn irin mbaile, ocus Goill imḋa fair, ocus ro iarrsat na Goill cairde an lái sin a nonóir Muire ira huairle boi fair, ocus ni tucsat na mic rig an cairde sin uathaib a nonoir Muire ná na Croiċe naim; acht chena ro innroiġred in baile co dárrachtach do nemṫoil Toirrdhelbaiġ. Od ṫonnairc Siurtán ocus na Goill sin, tancadar ar an mbaile amaċ acoinne na mac rig sin, ocus do rone Muire mírbaile follusa annsin; óir ód connacadar na mic rig cona muintir an marcsluag aḋuaṫmar éroiġi ṫuca ar an mbaile amaċ, ro ġaḃ grád ocus egla aḋbail iad agá bṡaicsin, ocus ro ṁeabad díḃ, ocus ro marbad Aoḋ mac Aoḋa hi Chonċobair annsin, ocus Diarmaid ruad mac Cormaic hi Mhóilsechlainn, ocus dá mac hi Cheallaiġ, ocus Brian in doire mac Maġnarra, ocus Carrach int sídail mac Neill hi Conchobair, ocus Daoṫġalaċ Mac Aoḋagáin, ocus mac Diarmada baċlaiġ hi Conchobair, .i. Maṫġamain mac mic Taiḋc, ocus dá mac Loċlainn hi Conchobair, ocus Domnall Mac Cormaic Mic Diarmada, ocus an Finnanach Mac Branáin, ocus Cuṁuman Mac Carsilaiġ, ocus daoine imḋa eli maille friu. Donnchad, mac Anmchada, mic Donnchada hi Ghillaṗatraic, .i. ant aon ċenn feḋna dob ferr enech ocus

---

[1] *The Rock.* Mac Dermot's castle in Loch-Cé, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

[2] *Festival.* The clause ira huairle boi fair, which has been translated "whose festival it was," literally rendered would read "whose nobility was on it (the day)."

the Rock,[1] with its precincts. The Justiciary, moreover, went afterwards into Midhe, and Mac Maurice went to Sligech; and they left Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, guarding Sil-Muiredhaigh. Another hosting by the sons of the kings of Connacht, on the festival of Mary in mid-autumn, to Ath-na-righ, to burn and plunder it. Another great army under Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, and Aedh Og, son of Aedh. And the sheriff of Connacht was in the town before them, accompanied by many Foreigners; and the Foreigners requested a truce for that day in honour of Mary, whose festival[2] it was. And the kings' sons did not grant this truce in honour of Mary or the Holy Cross; but they attacked the town furiously, against the will of Toirdhelbhach. When Jordan[3] and the Foreigners observed this, they came out of the town against these kings' sons; and Mary performed manifest miracles there; for when the kings' sons, with their people, saw the terrible mail-clad cavalry coming towards them out of the town, prodigious fear and terror seized them at the sight, and they were routed; and Aedh, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was slain there, and Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac O'Maelsechlainn; and two sons of O'Cellaigh; and Brian-in-doire,[4] son of Maghnus; and Carrach-ind-shibhail,[5] son of Niall O'Conchobhair; and Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain; and the son of Diarmaid Bachlach O'Conchobhair, i.e. Mathghamhain, grandson of Tadhg; and the two sons of Lochlainn O'Conchobhair; and Domhnall, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada; and the Finnanach Mac Branain; and Cumumhan Mac Casarlaigh; and many other persons along with them. Donnchadh, son of Anmchadh, son of Donnchadh O'Gillapatraic,[6] i.e. the captain of greatest honour and prowess that had

A.D. [1249.]

[3] *Jordan.* Jordan de Exeter, apparently the Sheriff of Connacht.

[4] *Brian-in-doire;* lit. "Brian of the oak wood." His family name was O'Conchobhair.

[5] *Carrach-ind-shibhail.* A sobriquet signifying "the rough man of the walking."

[6] *O'Gillapatraic.* See note [7], p. 378.

engnum táinic dOrgraigib ó Cholmán mac Bicne čaoič ocus o Scanlán mac Cinnfaolad anuas, [do marbad] do Gallaib isin mbliadain sin; ocus do ba cumaoin do gallaib sin dáig is mór ro marb, ocus ro creač, ocus ro loisc bíb riam conuice sin; uair isé Donnchad an treas Gaoidel do erig a nagaid gall iar ngabáil Erenn dóib, .i. Conchobar hUa Maoilseclainn, ocus Conchobar na gcaisléan Mag Coclán, ocus mac Anmchada; uair téigeas mac Anmchada fein do brat na mbaitsi margad a richt duine doicht, nó traoir, no dornóra, no ealádna eigin uile, ut dicitur:—

Bíd na troer bíd na dornóir
Bíd mo laog na leabróir
Bíd é ag reic fiona is craicend,
Mur abraicend in remmóin, rt.

Tadg h.Mannačáin, rí h. mBriuin na Sinna, do éc in octaibo idus Iunii, ocus a adlucad a Cill Móir na Sinna iarsin. Conn h. Flannacan, priór Cille móire na Sinna, do ég in .uii. Kctt. Mai. Maolmuire h. Lachtnáin, maigistir a canóin, ocus salmuire sroča Odrčanáin, ocus airdeorcc Tuama dá gualann ocus Connacht uile, dhéc isin ngeimreď, ocus gairid beg sia Nodlaic. Aindriar Mac Gilleéir, comarba Feichín, mortuus est. Maolciaráin h. Lénačáin, uasal facart mór Thuama mná, fer cleirech ocus aosa gráid do congmáil ina tig féin, ocus fer tige

---

[1] *Colman, son of Bicne Caech.* Bicne Caech, or "Bicne the Blind," was a chieftain of Ossory, who died about A.D. 700. He was the grandson of Scanlan, son of Cennfaeladh, mentioned in the succeeding line.

[2] *Scanlan, son of Cennfaeladh.* The death of this Scanlan, chief of Ossory, called Scanlan Mór, or "Scanlan the Great," is recorded by the Four Masters at the year 640.

[3] *The third Gaeidhel.* That is to say, he was the third Irishman, in point of distinction, who had risen against the English since the occupation of Ireland by the latter; the first and second being Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn and Conchobhar Mac Cochlain.

[4] *Conchobhar-na-gcaisleen.* "Conchobhar (or Conor) of the castles."

[5] *Ut.* ud, MS. The stanza which follows is written in what some Irish grammarians designate the present

come of the men of Osraighe down from Colman,[1] son of Bicne Caech,[1] and from Scanlan,[2] son of Cennfaeladh,[2] [was slain] by the Foreigners in this year. And this was a satisfaction for the Foreigners, as he had killed, and plundered, and burned many of them previously up to that time; for Donnchadh was the third Gaeidhel[3] who had risen against the Foreigners after they had occupied Erinn, viz.:—Conchobhar O'Maelsechlainn, and Conchobhar-na-gcaislen[4] Mac Cochlain, and the son of Anmchadh; for the son of Anmchadh was wont himself to reconnoitre the market towns in the guise of a pauper, or a carpenter, or a turner, or a person of some other trade, ut[5] dicitur:— A.D. [1249.]

He is wont to be a carpenter; is wont to be a turner;
My nursling is wont to be a bookman;
He is wont to be selling wine and hides,
Where he sees the gathering, &c.

Tadhg O'Mannachain, king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, died in octavo[6] idus[7] Junii, and was subsequently interred in Cill-mor-na-Sinna.[8] Conn O'Flannagain, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna,[8] died in septimo kalendas Maii. Maelmuire O'Lachtnain, a master in canon law, and a palmer of the river Jordan, and archbishop of Tuaim-dá-ghualann and of all Connacht, died in the winter, and a short time before Christmas. Andrias Mac Gillegheir, comarb of Feichin,[9] mortuus est. Maelciarain O'Lenachain, noble chief priest of Tuaim-mná; a man who maintained clerics and men of grade in his own house, and a man who kept a

---

tense of the consuetudinal mood, but what Zeuss calls the "secondary present." See *Gram. Celtic.*, pp. 412, 417. An Irish-speaking person in literally translating the language of the original, instead of the words "is wont to be" of the translation, would use the formula "does be," as there is no tense in English corresponding to the Irish "secondary present."

[6] *Octavo.* octaḃo, MS.; ḃ instead of u. See note [6], p. 366, *supra.*

[7] *Idus.* The word anno is written incorrectly before rour in the MS.

[8] *Cill-mor-na-Sinna;* lit. "the great church of the Shannon," now Kilmore, about six miles east of Elphin, county of Roscommon.

[9] *Comarb of Feichin;* i.e. abbot of Cong, county of Mayo.

aoidhed coitčinn do čliaraib ocus do comaiğčiuğ, do éğ ar rliged ag dul co hArd čarna, do érdecht fenmora, irin Aoine ria Luğnasad; ocus a aðlucad co huasal onorach an Oilén na Trinóide for Loč Cé. Mor ingen Donnchada hi Duðda, ben in ğilla muinélaiğ hi Dhaoiğill, mortua est. Dún mór do lorcad dona macaiğ riğ in hoc anno. Da bliadain dhéc ocus seacht ced bliadan o ðo chuaid Colum Chille co hi gus an mbliadain si.

Ict. Enair for fačorn, ocus trebr fichid fuisse; x°. anno decimo; xui°. anno decennouenali decimi; uiii. anno indictionis. M.cc.l. Feðlim .h. Conchobair do čeacht ar in tuaiscert, ocus rosraide mór leis a Cenél Eogain, dinnroiged na Breifne, ocus aridé ir na Tuathaib, ocus Conchobar mac Tigernáin maróen fris, ocus aridé a Tir Mhaine, gus ðíčuirred Toirrdhelbach a Connachtaiğ amach, condeachaid in ucht ğall arís, gus ðinóil Feðlim imeircech Connacht leis tar Sliağ Sčğra sís, gus čuirred Goill teachta na ðeğhaid, condeimadar [sid] fris, ocus airdeac a riğe féin dó dorighis. Braiğde Connacht do ðallad in Aš Luain do ğall[oiğ], ocus do Thoirrdhelbach mac Aoða. Creač mór do ðenum do Fheðlim ar Chathal .h. Conchobair, ocus a chur ar innarba a Connachtaiğ amač ðó. Erruc Imlič Ibair do héc in hoc anno. Tomár .h. Meallaiğ, erruc Enaiğ ðúin, quieuit in Christo. Cairbre hUa Maoilsechlainn do marbad a sill a Dauid Róirdi. Toirrdhelbach mac Muirchertaiğ

[1] *The Gilla-muinelach.* This is a sobriquet signifying "the [wry-] necked fellow." The individual so designated is stated, under the year 1247, to have been killed in a battle fought between Maurice Fitz Gerald and O'Donnell.

[2] *Went to Hi.* There is an anachronism here, as St. Colum Cille proceeded to Hi in the year 563. The chronicler probably intended to say that the number of years that had elapsed since the Saint's departure were "twelve years *less* than seven hundred," which would refer the event to A.D. 561, or within two years of the actual date. See Reeves's *Adamnan*, Int., p. lxxv.

[3] *Conchobhar, son of Tighernan.* O'Donovan (Four Mast., A.D. 1250)

general house of hospitality for ecclesiastics and strangers, died on the way whilst going to Ard-carna, to hear a sermon, on the Friday before Lammas; and he was nobly *and* honourably interred in Trinity Island on Loch-Cé. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh O'Dubhda, wife of the Gilla-muinelach[1] O'Baighill, mortua est. Dún-mór was burned by the kings' sons in hoc anno. Twelve years and seven hundred years since Colum-Cille went to Hi[2] until this year. A.D. [1249.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-third of the moon; x°. anno cycli solaris; xvi°. anno Decennovenalis cycli; viii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.l. Fedhlim O'Conchobhair came from the North, with a large army from Cenel-Eoghain, and marched into the Breifne, and from thence into the Tuatha, accompanied by Conchobhar, son of Tighernan;[3] and *they went* from thence into Tir-Maine, and expelled Toirdhelbhach out of Connacht, who again went over to the Foreigners. And Fedhlim collected the herds of Connacht, *which he took* with him down across Sliabh-Seghsa; but the Foreigners sent messengers after him, and made [peace] with him, and his own kingdom was again restored to him. The hostages of Connacht were blinded in Ath-Luain by the Foreigners, and by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh.[4] A great depredation was committed by Fedhlim on Cathal O'Conchobhair, who was driven in exile out of Connacht by him. The bishop of Imlech-Ibhair[5] died in hoc anno. Thomas O'Meallaigh, bishop of Enach-dúin, quievit in Christo. Cairbre O'Maelsechlainn was slain in treachery by David Roche. Toirdhelbhach, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech [1250.]

says that Conchobhar was the son of Tighernan O'Conor, called "Tighernan of Connacht;" but he was more probably the Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, whose death is entered under the year 1257, *infra*.

[4] *Son of Aedh*; i.e. Aedh O'Conchobhair, or Hugh O'Conor.

[5] *The Bishop of Imlech-Ibhair*. Ware, who refers his death to the year 1249, calls him "Christian," *Bishops*, under Emly.

Muimnig hi Conchobair, primóir reglera Petair ocus Póil, do ég. Diarmait .h. hEgra, ri Lúigne, do ég a prisún ag Mac Gerailt. Sloiged mór la Muirir Mac Gerailt, ocus la Cathal Ua Raigilligg, ocus lá Cúconnacht .h. Raigilligg, ocus maidi .h. mBriuin uile maille rú, a Cenél Eogain, co rabatar tri hoidce a Tolaig óg, ocus ruaratar morán dulc, ocus nír gabrat géill ina edire ar .h. Neill don chur sin. Iar na bfilled tar a nair a Cenél Conaill, hUa Canannán, ri Cheneóil Conaill, do gabáil do Muirir Mac Gerailt, ar comairce in erpuic hi Cerballáin, ocus a marbad doib iarsin, ocus ré ag triall dula arr ar éigin uatha. Canánaig sinna in uird Premonstra, gairid sia Nodluic, do breid do Chlárur Mhág Mhoilín leis ó Ailén na Trinóide ar loch Cé co hAilén na Trinóide ar loch Uachtair isin mBreifni, ocus ro ordaig ann canánaig in uird tre ced[u]gad Cathail i Raigilligg tuc amach hi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in honore Sanctae Trinitatis; et isdiscio Clarus hoc fecit in Domino quia Premonstratenses gaudeant consimili priuilegio cum monacis ita quod ad ullam aliam religionem postea transire possent. Congalach Mac Idneoil, erpuc na Bréifne, quieuit in Christo. Flóruit Mac Flainn do dogad docum erpocoide Tuama dá gualann, ocus a srád do dabairt sair lá Nodlac a Tuaim, ocus ro bo dingnála cuige hé ar méd a egna, ocus a eoluis an dligid.

Kt. Enáir por Domnach, ocus cethri uathad puisse; xi. anno cicli polaris; xuii. anno decennouenalis cicli; ix. anno indictionis. M.cc.l.primo. Clárus Mhág

---

[1] *Regles.* This name properly signifies a church of Regular Canons, as Dr. Reeves informs me, although sometimes understood to mean an "abbey church." The establishment here referred to was doubtless in either of the counties of Mayo or Roscommon.

[2] *While imprisoned.* a prisún. The lit. transl. is "in prison."

O'Conchobhair, prior of the Regles[1] of Peter and Paul, died. A.D.
Diarmaid O'hEghra, king of Luighne, died while im- [1250.]
prisoned[2] by Fitz-Gerald. A great hosting by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and by Cathal O'Raighilligh, and by Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh, accompanied by all the chieftains of Ui-Briuin, into Cenel-Eoghain, when they were three nights at Tulach-óg; and they received many injuries, but obtained no hostages or pledges from O'Neill, on this occasion. After turning back into Cenel-Conaill, O'Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was taken prisoner by Maurice Fitz-Gerald, whilst under the protection of the Bishop O'Cerbhallain;[3] and he was subsequently killed by them whilst endeavouring to escape forcibly from them. White Canons of the Premonstre Order were taken by Clarus Mac Mailin, a short time before Christmas, from Trinity Island in Loch-Cé, to Trinity Island in Loch-Uachtair, in the Breifne; and he established the canons of the order there through the permission of Cathal O'Raighilligh, who granted it (*Trinity Island*) in puram et perpetuam elemosinam[4] in honore Sanctæ Trinitatis;[5] et idcirco Clarus hoc fecit in Domino, quia Premonstratenses gaudeant[6] consimili privilegio cum monachis, ita quod ad ullam aliam religionem postea transire possent. Conghalach Mac Idhneoil, bishop of the Breifne,[7] quievit in Christo. Florence Mac Floinn was elected to the bishopric of Tuaim-dá-ghualann, and was consecrated on Christmas Day in Tuaim; and he was fit for it, on account of the extent of his learning, and his knowledge of law.

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the fourth of [1251.]
the moon; xi. anno cycli solaris; xvii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; ix. anno Indictionis. M.cc.l. primo. Clarus

[1] *Bishop O'Cerbhallain.* Bishop of Derry, 1230–1279.

[2] *Elemosinam.* elimoirīam (elimoisinam), MS.

[3] *Trinitatis.* trīnetatiṗ, MS.

[4] *Gaudeant.* ȝauꝺiant, MS.

[5] *Bishop of the Breifne;* i.e. Bishop of the district now comprised in the diocese of Kilmore.

Mhaoilin, archidiaconus Oilefinenfis, vir providus et discretus, qui carnem fuam ieiuniis et orationibus macerabat, qui fauperes et orphanos defendebat, qui patientiam et coronam obfequabat, qui perfecutionem a multis propter iuftitiam patiebatur, uenerabilis fundator monafterium Sancte Trinitatis per totam Hiberniam, et fpecialiter fundator monafterii Sancte Trinitatis apud Loċ Cé, ubi locum fibi repulture elegit, ibidem in Chrifto quieuit parato Dominice Pentecoftes, cuius anime propitietur Deus Omnipotens in celo cui ipfe feruiuit in feculo, in cuius honore ecclefiam de Rinn duin et monafterium fancte Trinitatis apud Loċ Uachtair, ecclefiam fancte Trinitatis [apud] Aṫ ṁoiġe, ecclefiam fancte Trinitatis apud Cill Rair edificauit. Gillamochoinne, mac Gillamoċoinne .h. Chathail, do ṁarbad la Conchobar mac Aoda mic Cathail crois-derg. Taḋg, mac Tuathail, mic Muirceartaig Muimnig hi Conchobair, do marbad do Gallaib irin mbliadain fin. Gilla Crift .h. Lachtnáin, ab na Trinóide a Tuaim, do ḃádhad ar muir Erenn. Conchobar mac Cormaic mic Thomaltaiġ, fói eniġ ocus enġnuma a aimferi, in Chrifto quieuit. Ġeralt fucaċ mortuus eft. Flaithbertach .h. Cerbaill, toiffech Callraiġe, do ṁarbad la hArt mac Airt hi Ruairc. Muirchadach .h. Taiḋg mortuus eft. Toifneach ocus tentecha do teachd a faṁrad na bliadna fi, gur marbad daoine ocus indile imda in Erinn. Cid mór do fertaib lá feli Foil ocus Fetair, gur imthiġ eṫar mortimċeal in

[1] *Archidiaconus.* archidiacūus for archidiaconus, MS. In the O'Reilly pedigree, (MS. in the office of the Ulster King at Arms, Dublin Castle), Clarus Mac Mailin is said to have been bishop of Kilmore; "monasterium fundavit Cathaldus [O'Reilly, occisus 1256], in quadam insula sacra Sanctæ Trinitatis (anglicè Trinity Island), quæ lacu, ab Hibernis vocato Loch Oughter, insidet, cui coenobio struendo ac dotando se patronum præbuit Clarus Mac Mailin *postea episcopus Kilmorensis.*" But his name is not given in any list of the bishops of that See accessible to the Editor. He may have succeeded Conghalach Mac Idhneoil, whose death is above recorded under

Mac Mailin, archidiaconus[1] Oilfinnensis, vir providus et discretus, qui carnem suam jejuniis et orationibus[2] macerabat; qui pauperes et orphanos defendebat; qui patientiam[3] et coronam observabat; qui persecutionem a multis propter justitiam patiebatur;[4] venerabilis fundator[5] monasteriorum[6] Sanctæ Trinitatis per totam Hiberniam, et specialiter fundator[5] monasterii Sanctæ Trinitatis[7] apud Loch-Cé, ubi locum sibi[8] sepulturæ elegit,[9] ibidem in Christo quievit Sabbato Dominicæ Pentecostes; cujus animæ propitietur Deus omnipotens in cœlo, cui ipse servivit in sæculo; in cujus honore ecclesiam de Rinnduin et monasterium Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Loch-Uachtair, ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis [apud] Ath-Moighe, ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Cill-Rais, ædificavit. Gillamochoinne, son of Gillamochoinne O'Cathail was slain by Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg. Tadhg, son of Tuathal, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, was killed by Foreigners in this year. Gillachrist O'Lachtnain, abbot of the Trinity in Tuaim, was drowned in the sea of Erinn. Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach, the most bountiful and valiant man of his time, in Christo quievit. Gerald Sugach[10] mortuus est. Flaithbhertach O'Cerbhaill, chieftain of Callraighe, was slain by Art, son of Art O'Ruairc. Muiredhach O'Taidhg mortuus est. Thunder and lightning came in the summer of this year, by which many men and cattle were killed in Erinn. A great shower fell on the festival day of Paul and Peter, so that a boat sailed all round the town at

A.D. [1251.]

1250, although the next in Ware's list is Simon O'Ruairc, who obtained the Royal assent on the 20th of June, 1251.

2 *Orationibus.* oꝛonibuꝰ, MS.

3 *Patientiam.* ꝑacıentıam, MS.

4 *Patiebatur.* ꝑacıebatuꝛ, MS.

5 *Fundator.* ꝼondatoꝛ, MS.

6 *Monasteriorum.* monaꝛteꝛu, MS.

7 *Trinitatis.* tꝛınetatıꝰ, MS.

8 *Sibi.* ꝓıbe, MS.

9 *Elegit.* elegıt, MS.

10 *Gerald Sugach;* i.e. "Gerald the Merry." Apparently a member of the noble family of Fitzgerald, and possibly the son of Gerald, first Baron of Offaly. See *The Earls of Kildare*, by the Marquis of Kildare; Dublin, 1858, p. 11.

baile uile a Cill mhóir na Sinna, ocus co melredh muilionn ar an fruth do bí on fhuaidh co hAth na faiche, fri re na herraran do radha, a tempal Fidhnacha irin ló cedna. Tuimmilin Cairdín do ballaḋ ocus a ḋenga do bein arr. Sic mór irin ced ghemreḋ gur ṫéachtrat na loca, ocus na mínte, ocus na huirceḋa uile. Senaḋ mór do ḋenum do cleirchiḃ Erenn a Tuaim. Aghal .h. Laiṫbertaigh, righḋamhna Oiliġ, coinnel gairdid ocus enigh tuaircert Erenn, mortuus est. Gilla Crist .h.Breifflen, tóiseach Fánad, ocus bratair ḋo, dó mharbaḋ la Ceallach mbalḃ .h.mBaighill. Donnchadh mac Caṫmhaoil, tóiseach Cheneóil bFeradaigh, do mharbad dOirġiallaib.

Kl. Enáir for Luan, ocus cuicedh dhec fuirre; xii. anno cicli folafur; xuiii. anno decennouenalis cicli; x. anno indictionis. M.cc.L.ii. Monaḋ nua dorduigad do righ Saxan do ḋenum an Erinn, ocus tréceḋ an airgid do bí roime air sin. Gaoṫ mhór do ṫochd in octaiḋ na heiriana, gur tragcair tighe ocus templa imḋa in Erinn uile. Cairlén Caoil uisci do ḋenum la Mac Muiris. Cairlen Mhuighe Coḃa do denum leis Beos. Moelmaoḋoc .h. Beollán, comarba Coluim Cille a nDruimh cliab, .i. an fer ba mó rath ocus conáċ ocus cáḋus, ocus ba mó almsa ocus enech, ocus onoir na aimsir sein in Erinn, do héc iar mbuaidh náirmhe ocus naidrighe. Cúconnacht mac Conchnama, tóiseach Mhuinteri Cinaiṫ, mortuus est. Gilla Isa .h. Cerḃaill, tóiseach Callraighe Droma cliaḃ, mortuus est. Maghnus Mac Gillaḋuiḃ, toisech Tellaigh Ghairḃeṫ, quieuit. Derbach mór ocus tirmaċ i ramrad na bliadna sin, co teighdís tar Sinuinn gen fliuchad a cos, ocus an

---

[1] *Tuimmilin Carden.* This name is written Tuī mil Cairdi in the orig.; but Tuimlin Cairdin in the so-called Annals of Connacht. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, writes it Tom Miles Carden.

[2] *Balbh;* i.e. "the stammering;" Lat., balbus.

[3] *Erinn.* The note dearbaċ mór in hoc anno, i.e. "great heat in hoc anno," has been added in the margin by the scribe.

Cill-mor-na-Sinna, and that a mill could grind on the stream which ran from the arch to Ath-na-faithche, during the time the vespers were being chaunted in the church of Fidhnacha, on the same day. Tuimmilin Carden[1] was blinded; and his tongue was cut out. Great frost in the early winter, so that the lakes, and the bogs, and the waters were all frozen. A great synod was held by the clergy of Erinn at Tuaim. Ardghal O'Laithbhertaigh, royal heir of Oilech, lamp of valour and honor of the North of Erinn, mortuus est. Gillachrist O'Breislen, chieftain of Fánad, and a brother of his, were killed by Ceallach Balbh[2] O'Baighill. Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Oirghialla. A.D. [1251.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the fifteenth of the moon; xii. anno cycli solaris; xviii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; x. anno Indictionis; M.cc.lii. New money was ordered by the king of the Saxons to be coined in Erinn; and the money previously in use was abandoned for it. Great wind came on the octave of the Epiphany, which prostrated several houses and churches throughout Erinn.[3] The castle of Cael-uisce[4] was erected by Mac Maurice.[5] The castle of Magh-Cobha was erected by him also. Maelmaedhoc O'Beollain, comarb of Colum-Cille in Druim-cliabh, i.e. the man of greatest prosperity, wealth, and esteem, of greatest charity, hospitality, and honor in his own time in Erinn, died after the triumph of devotion and penitence. Cuconnacht Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, mortuus est. Gilla-Isa O'Cerbhaill, chieftain of Callraighe of Druim-cliabh, mortuus est. Maghnus Mac Gilladhuibh, chieftain of Tellach-Gairbhith, quievit. Great heat and drought in the summer of this year, so that people used to cross the Sinuinn without [1252.]

---

[4] *Cael-uisce.* "Narrow-water," between Warrenpoint and Newry, in the county of Down.

[5] *Mac Maurice;* i.e. Maurice Fitzgerald, second Baron of Offaly.

cruitnechtˢ ag á buain fiche oidhce fria luighnasadh, ocus ant arbar uile ag á buain in tan sin; ocus na croinn ag a lorcad ag an ngréin. Sloigedh mór la Gallaibh Erenn i nUlltaibh, dá tarla impersain forlongphuirt idir in rúta Midhech ocus in rutta Muimnech, gur marbad rochaide don rútai Muimnech annsin a n'Dún Dealgan. Murchadh.h.Fallamain, ard donnadhla do Connachtaibh, do marbad do feruibh Breifne, fer dolum, a bFhidhnacha Mhoighe Réin. Orlaith, ingen Taichligh Mic Diarmada, mortua est. Conchobar Mac Cathmaoil, ri thoirech Cheneóil bFeradaigh ocus thuath nimdha eli, ocus fer fiche Conallach ocus Eoganach ocus Oirgialla, do mharbad la rútaibh Briain hi Neill, ocus fé ag cornum comairce friu, ocus é fein ar slanacur hi Ghairmleghaigh ocus hi Chathain. Conchobar .h.Docartaigh, ri thairrech Arda Miodair, ocus tress ri thairrech na hErenn, tuir einigh ocus engnuma in tuaiscert, dragail dáir an bliadain sin.

Kt. Enáir for Cedaoin, ocus feiredh fichead fuirre; xiii. anno cicli polaris; xix. anno decennouenalis [cicli]; xi. anno indictionis. M.cc. l. tertio. Sloigedh mór la Gallaibh Erenn frá Mac Muiris, i Cénel Eogain, dinnroigedh i Neill, ocus ní ro gabhat geill iná eoire don tula sin a Cénel Eogain, ocus tucadh ár diairmhe forra. Dáuid mac Ceallaigh .h.Ghillabadraic, airdeirbhe C[luana mic Nois], quieuit. Eogan .h.hEdhin, ri .h. bFhiachrach, mortuus est. Gilla Ceallaigh .h. Ruaidhin, espuc hUi bFhiachrach, mortuus est. Macraith, mac Gillacháima.h.Chónnachtaigh, do marbad la mac Ua Gallonn. Ingen in iarla Ulltaigh, .i. ben Mhílid Mic

[1] *Defending his guarantee.* That is to say, defending persons whom he had engaged to protect.

[2] *The third;* i.e. as regards reputation.

[3] *Tertio.* tercio, MS.

[4] *C[luain-mic-Nois].* This name is represented by the letter c in the MS.; but the Four Masters write the name in full. David O'Gillapatraic is not mentioned in Ware's list of the bishops of Clonmacnois.

[5] *Ui-Fiachrach;* i.e. Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, in the county of Galway.

wetting their feet; and the wheat was reaped twenty nights before Lammas, and all the corn was reaped at that time; and the trees were burning from the sun. A great hosting by the Foreigners of Erinn to Ulidia, on which occasion a camp fight took place between the Meathian rout and the Momonian rout, when a great number of the Momonian rout were slain at Dun-Dealgan. Murchadh O'Fallamhain, a high constable of the Connachtmen, was killed by the men of Breifne, per dolum, at Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein. Orlaith, daughter of Taichlech Mac Diarmada, mortua est. Conchobhar Mac Cathmhail, king-chieftain of Cenel-Feradhaigh and many other territories, peacemaker of the *Cenel*-Conaill, *Cenel*-Eoghain, and Oirghialla, was slain by the routs of Brian O'Neill, whilst defending his guarantee[1] against them, he himself being under the protection of O'Gairmleghaigh and O'Cathain. Conchobhar O'Dochartaigh, king-chieftain of Ard-Midhair, and the third[2] king-chieftain of Erinn, pillar of the hospitality and bravery of the North, died this year. A.D. [1252.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; xiii. anno cycli solaris; xix. anno Decennovenalis cycli; xi. anno Indictionis; M.cc.l.tertio.[3] A great hosting by the Foreigners of Erinn, under Mac Maurice, to Cenel-Eoghain, to attack O'Neill; and they obtained neither pledges nor hostages in Cenel-Eoghain on this occasion; and a countless slaughter was inflicted on them. David, son of Ceallach O'Gillapatraic, archbishop of C[luain-mic-Nois],[4] quievit. Eoghan O'hEdhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach,[5] mortuus est. Gilla-Ceallaigh O'Ruaidhin, bishop of Ui-Fiachrach,[6] mortuus est. Macraith, son of Gillachalma O'Connachtaigh, was slain by the son of O'Galonn. The daughter of the Ultonian Earl [1253.]

[6] *Bishop of Ui-Fiachrach.* That is to say, bishop of Killala, which diocese includes the territory anciently called Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, or Hy-Fiachrach of the Moy (now the barony of Tireragh, co. Sligo), which is to be distinguished from the Ui-Fiachrach in the line preceding.

Soiṫbelḃ, do éc, et repulta[1] est a manistir na Buille. Manistir do ḋenum, ocus relic do ḋoiṫesecht, dona braiṫriḃ preicipḃ a Slisech. Manistir oile do ṫórainneḋ dona braiṫriḃ ag Aṫ Lethan a Luigni. Cosad mór do ḋenum do Brían .h. Neill, do rig Cheneóil Eogain, ar Ghallaib, ocus cairléna imḋa do rcaoileḋ ḋó, ocus práit ḃaileḃa do losccad, ocus Maṫaire Ulad uile do folmugad ḋó. Eppucoide Chille hAlaiḋ do ḟaḃáil do Shean .h. Láidig, .i. brataire preicipḃ, ocus a srabḋa eppuic do ṫabairt a Tuaim ḋá gualann an dara Domnach don gemṫoṁgur. Eppucodi Chluana mic Noir do ḟaḃáil do Thomar .h. Chuinn, .i. brathair minúr, ocus a srábḋa do ṫabairt a cúirt in Phápa. Sluaiged do ḋenum do Domnall .h. Raigilligh, ocus don ṫaoc .h. Raigilligh, ocus do Chathal .h. Conchobair, ocus do Ghilla na naom .h. Fergusil, a Muintir Eolais sinnsiged Chathail Mhég Raṫnuill, gur airgred in tir uile; ocus do ḃadar dá oiḋḋe a Tolaig Alainn a bḟorlongport, ocus an tress oiḋḋe ag Enach ḋuiḃ, ocus do ḋeliġ Gilla na naom .h. Fergusil frin anntin, ocus do ċuadar Muintir Raigilligh ocus Cathal .h. Conchobair co Cluain Conmaicne, ocus do ḃadar aghaid a longport innti. Od ċuala, imorro, Aoḋ mac Feḋlim anni sin, do róine tinol co tinnesnach, ocus ro len ré Muintir Raigilligh ocus Cathal Ua Conchobair go Cluain Conmaicne, ocus tuc breasṁaiḋm forra, gur marbad ann Donnchad, mac Gilla Isa mic Donnchada 1 Raigilligh, ocus Mac Gilla Thaodóc, ocus .h. Biḃrais, et alii multi. Bliadain ar fesr tanic siam in bliadain sin esir mes ocus tosad talman ocus eallaiġ, ocus siḃbaide, ocus luibe. Milid .h. Súilleḃáin, epruc Lesra

[1] *Sepulta.* repultur, MS.

[2] *Street-towns.* See note [6], p. 258, *supra.*

[3] *Machaire-Uladh;* i.e., "the plain of Uladh," the level part of the present county of Down.

[4] *The Caech;* i.e. "the Blind;" caech =Lat. cæcus.

[5] *Mac Gilla-Taedog and O'Bibh-*

i.e. the wife of Milidh Mac Goisdelbh, died, et sepulta[1] est in the monastery of the Buill. A monastery was erected, and a cemetery consecrated, for the Friars Preachers at Sligech. Another monastery was founded for the Friars at Ath-lethan, in Luighne. A great war was waged by Brian O'Neill, king of Cenel-Eoghain, against the Foreigners; and he demolished several castles; and street-towns[2] were burned, and Machaire-Uladh[3] was entirely desolated by him. The bishopric of Cill-hAlaidh was assumed by John O'Laidigh, i.e. a Friar Preacher; and his degree of bishop was conferred at Tuaim-dhá-ghualann, the second Sunday of Lent. The bishopric of Cluain-mic-Nois was assumed by Thomas O'Cuinn, i.e. a Friar Minor; and his degree was conferred at the Pope's court. A hosting was performed by Domhnall O'Raighilligh, and by the Caech[4] O'Raighilligh, and by Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, to Muinter-Eolais, to attack Cathal Mac Raghnail, when they plundered the whole country; and they were two nights encamped at Tulach-alainn, and the third night at Enach-dubh, where Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail separated from them; and Muinter-Raighilligh and Cathal O'Conchobhair went to Cluain-Conmaicne, where they were encamped for one night. When Aedh, son of Fedhlim, heard this thing, he suddenly assembled his forces, and followed Muinter-Raighilligh and Cathal O'Conchobhair to Cluain-Conmaicne, and inflicted a signal defeat on them, where Donnchadh, son of Gilla-Isa, son of Donnchadh O'Raighilligh, and Mac Gilla-Taedóg, and O'Bibhsaigh,[5] et alii[6] multi, were slain. This was the best year that had ever come for nuts, and the produce of the earth, and of cattle, and of trees and herbs. Ailin O'Suillebháin, bishop of Lis-mór, quievit.

A.D. [1253.]

saigh. By the omission of the conjunction ocuṙ (*and*) the Four Masters convert these two names into one, "mac Gilla Taodóc .h. Bibṙaiġ," "the son of Gilla-Taedog O'Bibhsaigh;" which is probably correct. See note [8], p. 405.

[6] *Alii*. alı, MS.

móir, quieuit. Cuirt do ḋenum do Tomaltach .h. Conċobair, epscop Oilfinn, a Cill tSheirin in hoc anno.

Kll. Enáir for ḋardaoin, ocus feachtmad huathad fuirre; xiiii. annus cicli solaris; primus annus decennouenalis cicli; xii. annus indictionis; M.cc.l.quarto. Piarrus Pramistel, tigerna Conmaicni Ohúna móir, mortuus est. Murchad .h. Maoilsechlainn do ṁarbad do Domnall mac ant Shinnaiġ hi Chatarnaiġ isin bliadain sin. Iarsin na hEirenn do ḋul a Saxanaiḃ. Manistir na mBrathar preicisir ag Aṫ Lethan a Luiġne do losgad uile. Piarrus Ristubard, tigerna tShíl Maolrúain, ocus barún uasal, do marbad la Murchad .h. Maoilseċlainn ar Loċ Riḃ. Sistrius Mháġ Shenlaiġ do ġabáil do Fhéḋlim mac Cathail croibdeirg, ocus an sen suileċ Mháġ Shenlaoiġ do ḋallad ḋo ar losc aiṁlesra, .i. arad sir gur seallsat fair. Rí Saxan do ḋul isin Sbáin ar sluaiged in hoc anno. Maolbríġde mac in espuic .h. Maoiláġṁair mortuus est. Maolsinnén .h. Beollán, comarba Droma cliab, mortuus est. Donnchadh, mac Donnchadha mic Thomaltaiġ, ocus Aṁlóiḃ .h. Biḃraiġ do ṁarbad a Cluain Conmaicne la Connachtaiḃ. Maġnus .h. Gadra do ṁarbad tre anfochain do muintir mic Feḋlim hi Chonchobair. Ri Franc do ḋoiġecht tar air ó nIarusolem isin Fraing, iar ndenam siḋa tri mbliadan isir na Crisdaigib ocus na Saisruiḋiḃ. Bliadain so ṁaiṫ in bliadain sin, co nimad daiṁḟerta ocus co nimad lachta, ocus gach maiṫeras aisnesa. Ar mór do

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Pramister.* This is an unusually corrupt form of the family name "Bermingham."

[3] *The Sinnach;* lit. "the Fox;" a sobriquet by which the chiefs of the sept of O'Catharnaigh (or O'Kearney) of Teffia were known, and which ultimately was adopted as the surname of the principal branch of the family. See *Miscellany of the Irish Archæol. Soc.*, pp. 184-9.

[4] *Ristubhard. Rectè* de Ridelisford. See note [8], p. 320, *supra.*

[5] *Sen-shuilech;* lit. "old-eyed."

[6] *To Spain.* The expedition of Henry III. to Gascony, in 1253, is probably referred to; or perhaps the journey of Prince Edward to Spain in the following year, to espouse

A mansion was erected by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, bishop of Oilfinn, at Cill-tSheisin, in hoc[1] anno. A.D. [1253.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the seventh of the moon; xiiii. annus cycli solaris; primus annus Decennovenalis cycli; xii. annus Indictionis; M.cc.l.quarto. [1254.] Piers Pramister,[2] lord of Conmaicne of Dún-mór, mortuus est. Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn was slain by Domhnall, son of the Sinnach[3] O'Catharnaigh, in this year. The Justiciary of Erinn went to Saxon-land. The monastery of the Friars Preachers at Ath-lethan, in Luighne, was all burned. Piers Ristubhard,[4] lord of Sil-Maelruain, and a noble baron, was killed by Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn on Loch-Ribh. Sitric Mac Shenlaich was taken prisoner by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and the Sen-shuilech[5] Mac Shenlaich was unnecessarily blinded by him; i.e. it was reported to him that they had acted treacherously towards him. The king of the Saxons went to Spain[6] on a hosting in hoc anno. Maelbrighde, son of the Bishop O'Mailfhaghmhair, mortuus est. Maelfinnen O'Beollain, comarb of Druim-cliabh, mortuus est. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh,[7] son of Tomaltach, and Amhlaibh O'Bibhsaigh,[8] were slain in Cluain-Conmaicne by the Connachtmen. Maghnus O'Gadhra was slain without cause by the people of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. The king of France returned from Jerusalem to France, after concluding a three years' peace between the Christians and the Saracens. This year was an excellent year, with abundance of oak-fruit, and with abundance of milk, and of all other good things besides. A great slaughter

---

Eleanor of Castile, is intended. Under the year 1264, *infra*, King Henry III. is called "Edward."

[7] *Son of Donnchadh.* This entry seems to be a repetition of the one under the preceding year, where Donnchadh is said to have been the son of Gilla-Isa, son of another Donnchadh (O'Raighilligh).

[8] *Amhlaibh O'Bibhsaigh.* Apparently the person who is called "the son of Gilla-Taedog O'Bibhsaigh" by the Four Mast., under the year 1253. See note [5], p. 402.

ṫabairt ar macaiḃ Mic Carrṫamna, ocus ar Muintiri Maoilsinna, do Muintir Gillcan ocus do Gallaiḃ.

Kt. Enair for Aine, ocus ochtmad dhéc fuirre; xu. annus cicli solaris; secundus annus decennouenalis cicli; xiii. annus indictionis; M.cc.l.quinto. Innocentius papa quieuit in Christo. Tomar mac Diarmada, airḋidiaconus Oilenn, in Christo quieuit. Aoḃ mac Féḃlim hi Chonchobair do ḃul a Tír Eogain, ocus síḃ do ḃenum ḃó etir a athair fein ocus tuaiscert Erenn, ocus araiḃe ḃo Chonnachtaiḃ ar eirith a tuaiscert Erenn ó n[a] athair do ṫabairt leis do atuaiḋ, cona nimirgiḃ, tre lár a derg namad, .i. mec Ruaidri i Chonchobair ocus Gaill, ocus ni laṁḃaoi na naimde sin acht fairesin int sluag ocus na nimirsiu laṁ sin. Airdeirbhuidhe Chairpri Mhuman do ṫaḃáil do Mac Cerḃaill. Teachta Féḃlim hi Conchobair dò ḃul docum ri Sacsan. Maḋgamain .h. Mannaḋán do ṁarbaḋ ag Buimlinn. Air[d]erbhuc Tuama, .i. Flosrenn Mhág Flonn, do ḃul tairis fois dagallam riġ Saxan. Muiris Mac Gerailt do dul tairis a cend riġ Sacsan. Diarmaid .h. Chuinn ocus Aṁlaib a mac do ṁarbad, ocus maiḋi Mhuintiri Gillcan maille fri do ṁarbad ag Faradan Mhuiġe Treġa, do Ghilla na naom .h. Fergail, per dolum; ocus a nargain dó iarsin. Airdeirbhuc Tuama do teachd in Erinn on ri, ocus gach ni dar iar dragail dó. Teachta Féḃlim do ṫeachd in Erind on ri mur an cedna. Oirḋidechain Enaiġ ḃúin, .i. .h. Laidiġ, quieuit in Christo. Creaċ mór do ḃenam do Ghalloiḃ ar .h. bFhlainn. Conne mór etir .h. Conchobair ocus Mac Uilliam Búrc ag tochar Mhónaḋ Coinneaḋa, ocus sid do ḃénum ḃóiḃ annsin, ocus gach dáil imá raiḃe

---

1 *Innocentius.* innocenetus, MS.

2 *Archidiaconus.* airḋeroiacunus, MS.

3 *Mortal.* derg; lit. "red," MS.

4 *Caisel-Mumhan;* i.e. Caisel of Munster, or Cashel in the county of Tipperary.

5 *To the East.* That is, to England.

was inflicted on the sons of Mac Cargahmna, and on Muinter-Maelshinna, by Muinter-Gillgan and the Foreigners. A.D. [1254.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the eighteenth of the moon; xv. annus cycli solaris; secundus annus Decennovenalis cycli; xiii. annus Indictionis; M.cc.l. quinto. Innocentius[1] papa quievit in Christo. Thomas Mac Diarmada, archidiaconus[2] of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, went into Tir-Eoghain, and made peace between his own father and the North of Erinn, and brought with him from the North all the Connachtmen who were in the North of Erinn in discord with his father, together with their chattels, through the midst of his mortal[3] enemies, viz.:—the sons of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair and the Foreigners; and these enemies dared no more than look at the host, and the chattels by their side. The archbishopric of Caisel-Mumhan[4] was assumed by Mac Cerbhaill. The ambassadors of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair went to the king of the Saxons. Mathghamhain O'Mannachain was slain at Buimlinn. The archbishop of Tuaim, i.e. Florence Mac Floinn, went across to the East,[5] to converse with the king of the Saxons. Maurice Fitz-Gerald went across to meet the king of the Saxons. Diarmaid O'Cuinn, and Amhlaibh his son, and the nobles of Muinter-Gillgan along with them, were slain at Faradhan-Muighe-Tregha by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, per dolum; and he afterwards plundered them (i.e. *Muinter-Gillgan*). The archbishop of Tuaim came to Erinn from the king, having obtained everything that he asked. The ambassadors of Fedhlim came to Erinn from the king, in like manner. The archdeacon of Enach-dúin, i.e. O'Laidigh, quievit in Christo. A great depredation was committed by the Foreigners on O'Floinn. A great meeting was held between O'Conchobhair and Mac William Burc, at Tochar-mona-Coinnedha; and they concluded a peace there, and all [1255.]

.h. Conchobair do legad leis. Iuliana, ingen Comarba Chaillín, ocus Gilla na noem, mac in Comarba, mortui sunt.[1] Brían .h. Neill ocus tuaiscert Erenn do thoigecht slóigedh mór ar Chathal .h. Raigillig, ocus docum Chonconnacht hi Raighilligh, ocus do impáirtiot gan nert gan gialla do neoch. Ragnailt, ingen hi Fhergail, do éc i nDabaig sotraicthi in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Satharn, ocus .ix. ficheth fuisse; xui. anno cicli solaris; tertius annus decennouenalis cicli; xiiii.anno inductionis; M.cc.l.xxxo. Flann Mac Floinn, airdeirdc Tuama, do héc a mBriortoma. Airdeirdc Bhaile Atha cliath do héc in Bliadain cetna. Ruaidri.h.Gadra, rig Sleibe Lugha, do innarbadh dá chairdes Crist fein, .i. Dauid mac Ricaird Cuirín, a fill ocus a meabail, ocus a cairlen do brisedh in tan sin dó. Sloigedh adhbal inón do denum la Hátar mac Ricaird mic Uilliam Búrc, docum Feidlim mic Cathail croibdeirg, ocus docom a mic, .i. Aodh mac Féidlim, ocus co mic Tigernáin i Ruairc; ocus ir imdian roime sin ro tinóladh a comlinnar int slúaig sin an Erinn, oir ireth ro hairmeth annsin .i. fiche mile ar áireamh aoinfir; ocus tangadar na sluag lánnóra sin go Magh nEó na Saranach, ocus arridhe go Balla, ocus arridhe ar fud Luighne, ocus ro airgsed Luighne ar gach leith ina timcell; ocus tancodar co hAchadh Conaire, ocus do cuirset teachta arsin uathaib dinnroigedh Mhuinntiri Raighilligh, ocus adubradar rú tocht na coinne go croch Doire Caoin for cinn airtherach Braitsleibe a Tír Thuathail; ocus tangadar Muintir Raighilligh co Clochan mucadha for Sleibh an iarain,

[1] *Mortui sunt.* m. e., for mortuus est, MS. Instead of mac in comarba ("son of the comarb") the Four Mast. say a derbrathair, "her brother," [i.e. the brother of the comarb's daughter], which O'Donovan inadvertently translates "his [the comarb's] brother."

[2] *Tertius.* tercius, MS.

[3] *Flann.* The Christian name of this ecclesiastic is written Floirens (or Florence) under the last year.

O'Conchobhair's conditions were conceded to him. A.D.
Juliana, daughter of the comarb of Caillin, and Gilla-na-naemh, son of the comarb, mortui sunt.[1] [1255.] Brian O'Neill and *the men of* the North of Erinn came on a great hosting against Cathal O'Raighilligh, and against Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh; and they turned back again without *obtaining* power or hostages. Raghnailt, daughter of O'Ferghail, died in a bath in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty- [1256.]
ninth of the moon; xvi. anno cycli solaris; tertius[2] annus Decennovenalis cycli; xiiii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.l. sexto. Flann[3] Mac Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim, died in Bristol. The archbishop of Baile-Atha-cliath[4] died the same year. Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was slain by his own gossip,[5] i.e. David, son of Richard Cuisin, in treachery and deceit; and his castle was broken down by him at the same time. A prodigious hosting was made by Walter, son of Richard, son of William Burc, against Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and against his son, i.e. Aedh son of Fedhlim, and to the sons of Tighernan O'Ruairc; and it was a very long time before since a host so numerous as this was assembled in Erinn, for it was reckoned that there were in it twenty thousand to a man. And these great hosts marched to Magh-Eó of the Saxons, and from thence to Balla, and from thence throughout Luighne; and they plundered Luighne on all sides about them. And they came to Achadh-Conaire, and despatched messengers from thence to Muinter-Raighilligh, and requested them to come to meet them to Cros-Doire-chaein, at the eastern end of Brat-sliabh in Tir-Tuathail. And Muinter-Raighilligh came to Clachan-mucadha on Sliabh-an-iarainn, and then

"Flann," which means "blood," and "red," has also been anglicised "Florence" in other Irish families. See *Martyrology of Donegal*, ed. Todd and Reeves, Int., p. lv.; and O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's, &c., Topog. Poems*, Int., p. [68].

[4] *Baile-Atha-cliath;* i.e. Dublin. The Archbishop's name was Luke.

[5] *Gossip.* See note [8], p. 333, *supra*.

ocus ro imdaḃar Muintir Raigilligh annsin gan ḃoinne dḟagail ó Ghalloib; ocus tancadar arsin co Soiltea ngadán; gurab isin lo cedna sin. .i. dia hAoine do sunnradh, ocus lá séle croch tar gach lá, go dtinóil Concobar mac Tigernáin 1 Ruairc fri Bhreifne ocus Conmaicne, ocus an méid ro séd maille fris, fa Aodh hUa Conchobair ocus maithi Connacht ocus tríl Muiredhaigh áirchena; ocus isriad ba ferr ar an slóigedh sin, .i. Conċobar mac Tigernáin 1 Ruairc, .i. ri .h. mBriúin ocus Conmaicni, ocus Cathal .h. Flaithbertaigh, ocus Murchad finn .h. Fergail, ocus Ruadh in fedha .h. Floinn, ocus Flann Mhág Oirechtaigh, ocus Donn óg Mhág Oirechtaigh, ocus cuid mór do tríl Ceallaigh; ocus tri mic Mic Diarmada, ocus Diarmaid .h. Flannagáin, ocus Cathal mac Duarcáin 1 Eghra, ocus dá mac Tigernáin 1 Conchobair, ocus Gilla na naom hUa Taidg. Rob imda tráth dógbaid Chonnacht ann órin amach. Ocus is ann rue torach int slúaig sin for Mhuintir Raigilligh ag Soiltea ngadán, ocus ro lensat iad co hAlt tige Mhég Cuirrín. Is annsin ro imdaḃar slaghtaidh Mhuintire Raighilligh frisin slúaig cechtarrdha sin, ocus tucsat tri madmanna forra. Is annsin rucsad in sluag mór forra iar marbadh doda dia muintir, im Dhiarmaid .h. bFhlannagain, ocus im Mac Maonaigh, ocus imm Choicle .h. Choicle, ocus im fochaide aile, ocus tancadar uile na sluag cechtarrdha sin go hAlt na hélti, ocus go Doirín crannda idir Ad na beithige ocus Bél in bhealaigh, ocus Coill eissa, ocus Coill airtir for Sleib in iarthinn; ocus is annsin ro imdádar Muintir Raighilligh go dún ocus go dichra, tarrachtach, diceillid, dormachtaighthi, anaghaid mic Fhéilim ocus inam bói

[1] *Soilten-gasan.* This name is more correctly written by the Four Masters Sailtea na ngadán, i.e. "the *sailten* of the paths."

[2] *Cross.* The criteria here given indicate that the important battle so fully described took place in the year 1256-7, in which year the

turned back without having obtained a meeting from the Foreigners, and went from thence to Soilten-gasan.[1] And it was on the same day, viz.:—Friday in particular, and the festival of the Cross[2] above all days, that Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, mustered the men of Breifne and the Conmaicne, and as many as he could secure along with them, including Aedh O'Conchobhair and the nobles of Connacht, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh besides. And the bravest on this hosting were these, viz.:—Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, i.e. king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicne, and Cathal O'Flaithbhertaigh, and Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail, and Ruadh-in-fhedha[3] O'Floinn, and Flann Mac Oirechtaigh, and Donn Og Mac Oirechtaigh, and a great number of Sil-Ceallaigh, and the three sons of Mac Diarmada, and Diarmaid O'Flannagain, and Cathal, son of Duarcan O'hEghra, and the two sons of Tighernan O'Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh O'Taidhg. And great, indeed, was the number of the young men of Connacht there besides. And where the van of this host overtook Muinter-Raighilligh was at Soilten-gasan,[1] and they followed them to Alt-tighe-Mic-Cuirrin, where the recruits of Muinter-Raighilligh turned upon this separate host, and three times routed them. Then the great army came up with them, after some of their people[4] had been slain, along with Diarmaid O'Flannagain, and Mac Maenaigh, and Coicle O'Coicle, and many more; and these several armies all marched to Alt-na-hélti, and to Doirin-crannchа, between Ath-na-beithighe and Bél-in-bhealaigh, and between Coill-essa and Coill-airther on Sliabh-an-iarainn, where Muinter-Raighilligh turned sternly, earnestly, furiously, wildly, irrepressibly, against the son of Fedhlim and all the Connachtmen

A.D. [1256.]

festival of the Exaltation of the Cross (14th Sept.) fell upon Friday, the Dominical Letter being G. The battle is briefly recorded by the Four Mast. under the year 1256.

[2] *Ruadh-in-fhedha;* lit. "the red [man] of the wood."

[4] *Their people;* i.e. the people of O'Ruairc and his allies, who were in the van of the army.

do Chonnachtuib maille fris, do díguil a négcórach ocus a nanbfothraim fotha; ocus ro gabsat cách díb a muintir a cenn a cele, .i. cath .h. mBriúin ocus Connachtaig. Is annsin ro erghedair Connachtuig don leith araill don ath, ocus rob iadsin an drong dánatha, dagthairid, díscir, denmnedach; ocus ro cóiscedar ina laom loinnsrech, laramail, lamthairid iad, ocus ina cirt comdiliud, codraig, cengailti, fan óigri nuasúnta nasm laidis, .i. fa Aod mac Feidlim mic Cathail croibdeirg. Acht chena bá fergbriuth flatha, ocus ba codraigechd curadh, ocus ba laochdacht leoman la mac an airdrígh isin lá sin; ocus ro fersad cath crodha corcorach curata do díb leithi etorra isin úair sin; ro marbsat ocus ro gonsat fochaide anunn ocus anall cechtar do díb leithi. Acht chena ro fágbad ann Concobar mac Tigernáin, ri Breifne, ocus Murchad finn .h.Ferghail, ocus Aod .h.Ferghail, ocus Maolruanaid Mac Donnchada, ocus daoine imda eli do lot ar an láthair sin, ocus drem díb do dul thécc dá ngonaid ina tigi, má Murchad finn .h. Ferghail, ocus rá Fhlann Mhág Oirechtaig, ro marbad a frithgin in catha sin, ocus fochaide eli maille fris. Acht chena, isedh adeired luchd eoluis an mhor catha sin, conár fédrat lathgaile na gaisgidhe sin, iná milid in mhór madma, fechain in aghaid in aird flatha, uair do bádar da rí coinnil ro mhóra suirghleidhna ar larrad ocus ar luamain ina dinn; ocus ba hadbhuath la cách comrád fris in tan sin, uair do bai uidhe iomagallma riar na sluaghaid ag dul a gcenn catha .h. mBriuin, ocus ro léic a fodhain airdrigh ocus a grádh curad ógh aird a medón an mhór catha, ocus nir an don reim ocus don ruathar sin gur

[1] *Son of Tighernan*; i.e. of Tighernan O'Ruairc.

[2] *Were left.* ro fágbad. This expression usually signifies "were lost," or slain.

[3] *Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail.* The text seems here somewhat confused, as this chieftain has just been represented as having been lost, or "left," on the field of battle, unless the words

who were along with him, to avenge upon them their wrongs and oppressions; and each party then incited their people against the other, i.e. the battalion of the Ui-Briuin and the Connachtmen. Then the Connachtmen arose on one side of the battle—a bold, expert, precipitate, impetuous band—and arrayed themselves in a glistening, flaming, quick-handed phalanx, and in close, steady, united bodies, under the valiant, strong-armed heir, i.e. Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. (And, certainly, the son of the chief king had the glowing fury of a prince, the firmness of a champion, and the valour of a lion, on that day.) And a brave, destructive, heroic battle was fought between them respectively in that hour; and multitudes were killed and wounded, here and there, on both sides. And Conchobhar, son of Tighernan,[1] king of Breifne, and Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail, and Aedh O'Ferghail, and Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchadha, were left[2] there; and many more persons were wounded on the spot; and a number of them died of their wounds in their houses, including Murchadh Finn O'Ferghail,[3] and including Flann Mac Oirechtaigh, who was slain in the counter-wounding of the battle, and many more along with him. However, the witnesses[4] of this great battle say that neither the warriors of these bands, nor the champions of the great victory, could gaze at the face of the arch-prince, for there were two broad-eyed, enormous, royal torches flaming and rolling in his head; and every one feared to address him at the time, for he was as far as the voice could reach before the hosts, advancing against the battalions of the Ui-Briuin. And he raised aloud his battle-cry of a chief king, and his champion's shout, in the middle of the great battle, and desisted not from this career and onset until the battalion

A.D. [1256.]

ro fágbad (lit. "were left") be understood as meaning "left wounded."

[4] *Witnesses.* Luchd eolais; lit. "people of knowledge;" i.e. persons who witnessed the battle, or derived their knowledge of it from those who were present thereat.

héadad do cat .h. mBruin. Cid dia acht do marbad ar an lathair sin Cathal .h. Raigillig, ri Mhuintire Maoilmórda ocus cacha Coda Finn, ocus a dá mac maille fris, .i. Domnall ruadh ocus Niall, ocus a derbrathair, .i. Cuconnacht, ocus tri mic Cathail duib hi Raigillig, .i. Gofraig, ocus Fergal, ocus Domnall; ocus Annad mac Domnaill i Raigillig do marbad lá Conchobar mac Tigernain, ocus an caoc .h. Raigillig, .i. Niall, ocus Tigernán Mag Bhradaig, ocus Gilla Michil Mac Taidlig, ocus Donnchad .h. Bidraig, ocus Magnus Mac Gilladuib, ocus tuilled ar tri fichtib do maithib a muintire maroen fris; ocus ro marbad fé fir dég dib Raigilligh ann deor. Cad Mhoige Slecht ar brú Ada derg, ag Allt na hellti, ór Bhealaig na beidige, ainm in cada sin.

Mor fluaiged eli la Fedlim .h. Conchobair ocus la a mac, .i. Aod na nGall, ocus Connachta maille fris, ocus Conn mac Tigernain ocus fir Breifne maroen fris, taréir in cada sin; ocus rangadar imorro an dá flúag sin co loch an tréin, ocus tiagaid ro cealaib na Breifne acht Fidnacha namá, ocus do clóiset tar a nair dia tigid go mbraigtid fer mBreiffne leó, .i. Méic Fhiachrach ocus Meic Thigernain, ocus Méig Shamradáin, ocus meic Airt i Ruairc; ocus tucad na braigde sin a laim i Ruairc, .i. clann na taoiseach hi sin; ocus tuc Mág Shamradain ocus mac Airt hi Rúairc a mbraigde féin dOed na nGall. Téid uathad marcshúaig, ocus begán coisigib ocus ferfenach do Mhuintir i Ruairc do cuartugad fesuinn Mhuintire Mailmórda, oir do himtheid dO Ruairc daine brogda Mhuintiri Raigillig do timthugad a bruaradar do fochraide fherfénach Ghall ocus Ghaoidel an aoin ionad;

[1] *Aedh Finn.* The common ancestor of the O'Ruaircs, O'Reillys, and other families of Breifne.

[2] *The Caech;* i.e. "the Blind;" caech = Lat. cæcus.

[3] *Aedh-na-nGall.* "Aedh (or Hugh) of the Foreigners;" so called from his relations with the Anglo-Normans, called Gaill throughout this chronicle.

of the Ui-Briuin was routed. However, there were slain on that field Cathal O'Raighilligh, king of Muinter-Maelmordha and the descendants of Aedh Finn,[1] together with his two sons, viz.:—Domhnall Ruadh and Niall; and his brother, i.e. Cuconnacht; and the three sons of Cathal Dubh O'Raighilligh, viz.:—Goffraigh, and Ferghal, and Domhnall; and Annadh, son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, who was killed by Conchobhar, son of Tighernan; and the Caech[2] O'Raighilligh, i.e. Niall; and Tighernan Mac Bradaigh; and Gillamichil Mac Taichligh; and Donnchadh O'Bibhsaigh; and Maghnus Mac Gilladhuibh; and over three score of the best of their people along with them; and sixteen men of the Ui-Raighilligh were slain there besides. The battle of Magh-Slecht, on the brink of Ath-derg, at Alt-na-helti, over Bealach-na-beithighe, is the name of this battle. A.D. [1256.]

Another great hosting, after this battle, by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair and his son, i.e. Aedh-na-nGall,[3] accompanied by the Connachtmen, and by Conn, son of Tighernan,[4] with the men of Breifne; and these two hosts came, moreover, to Loch-an-trein, and attacked the churches of Breifne except Fidhnacha alone, and turned back to their houses, taking with them the hostages of the men of Breifne, viz.:—of Mac Fiachrach, and Mac Tighernain, and Mac Shamhradhain, and the son of Art O'Ruairc; and these hostages, i.e. the sons of these chieftains,[5] were delivered into the hands of O'Ruairc; and Mac Shamhradhain and the son of Art O'Ruairc delivered their own hostages to Aedh-na-nGall.[3] A small force of cavalry, and a few footmen and mercenaries of O'Ruairc's people, went to patrol the territory of Muinter-Maelmordha, for it had been reported to O'Ruairc that emissaries of O'Raighilligh's people had collected to one place all the force that they found of Foreign and Gaeidhelic

[4] *Son of Tighernan*; i.e. son of Tighernan O'Ruairc.

[5] *These chieftains*, viz.:—Mac Fiachrach and the two others just named.

ocus a teacht do ċuartocha Muintiri Maoliṁórda, ocus doċum Mheic Fhiacraċ ar creiċ. Dála Muinntiri Raigilligh, imorro, do rala da ċéli iad ocus muintir hi Ruairc a bFarrnachtaibh, ocus ód cotncodar aiġċi a ċeli do ṁeabad do Muintir Raigilligh ocus riad tri cóiriġċi commóra. Ni heċ aṁáin, acht ro marbaċ re rir ċéc ar fichid diġ ar an láthair rin, ocus ochtar diġ fichéin ar araiġ Flonnaċ Muintire Raigilligh, ro Aṁlaib .h. Raiġilligh, ocus ro Aoċ mac Cathail hi Raigilligh, ocus tancodar muintir hi Ruairc dia tiġiġ co rubach romenmnach, gan brón gan breitium. Conchobar mac Tigernáin hi Ruairc, ri Breifne, ocus Gilla na noem Mhaġ Shamradáin, ocus Macraiġ mac Tigernáin Mic Conbuiḋe, ocus Mac na hoiḋċe Mháġ Dhorchaiġ, ocus Cathal Mháġ Ráġnaill, ocus mic riġ ocus tuirrech .h. mBruin cona rocraide, do teacht go Fiḋnacha a coinne Domnaill hi Raigilligh, ocus ro lenrat é arr an gcoinne rin, ocus ro ṁarḃrat a mac graḋaċ, .i. Annaḋ .h. Raiġilliġh, ocus Gilla Ira mac an Crotaiġ, ocus rochaide maille friú; ocus tucrat creiċ ṁóir o Cruachan O Cúḃrán ar ná ḃárach .i. la féli Brenainn, ocus ro airgret an tir rompu alle go Fiḋnacha Moiġe Réin. Acht chena ra bainne ria brrair do Muintir Raiġilligh an lá rin, oir ro fárr annriḋé torach imniḋ ocus uile ṁóir orra orin amaċ, oir ro ċuirriot teachta dinnroigeḋ Gall in tan rin, .i. doċum Mic Uilliam Búrc ocus Mic Goirdelb, do ṁillead Connacht ocus na Breifne. Dála Ghall, imorro, ro

---

[1] *Mac-na-hoidhche;* lit. "son of the night."

[2] *Princes.* mic riġ; lit. "sons of kings."

[3] *Beloved son.* It must not be inferred from this expression that the person slain was the son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, but rather a son by adoption, for Annadh, the son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, was slain in the battle of Magh-Slecht, as recorded in page 414.

[4] *Mac-an-Crottaigh.* This name signifies "the son of the *crotach* (or hunch-back);" *crotach* being the adj. form of the word *cruit*, the Irish word for harp, and applied to a hump-backed person. An Irish speaker of

mercenaries, who had gone to make a circuit of Muinter-Maelmordha, and on a predatory expedition to Mac Fiachrach. As regards Muinter-Raighilligh, however, they encountered O'Ruairc's people at Farnacht; and when they saw each other's faces, Muinter-Raighilligh gave way, although they were three great battalions. Not alone this; but thirty-six men of them were slain on the spot, eight of whom bore the family name of O'Raighilligh, including Amhlaibh O'Raighilligh, and Aedh, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh; and O'Ruairc's people went home joyously, contentedly, without sorrow, without reverse. Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, and Gilla-na-naemh Mac Shambradhain, and Macraith, son of Tighernan Mac Conbhuidhe, and Mac-na-hoidhche[1] Mac Dorchaidh, and Cathal Mac Raghnaill, and the princes[2] and chieftains of Ui-Briuin, with their forces, came to Fidhnacha to a meeting with Domhnall O'Raighilligh; and they followed him from this meeting, and killed his beloved son,[3] i.e. Annadh O'Raighilligh, and Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Crottaigh,[4] and many more along with them; and they carried off a great prey from Cruachan-O'Cúbhrán on the morrow, i.e. the festival day of Brenainn,[5] and plundered the district before them as far as Fidhnacha of Magh-Rein. This day, however, was but a "drop before a shower"[6] to Muinter-Raighilligh, as then grew the beginning of succeeding tribulation and injury to them; for they despatched messengers at that time to the Foreigners, viz.:—to Mac William Burk and to Mac Goisdelbh, *with a view* to devastating Connacht and the Breifne. As regards the Foreigners, moreover, they

A.D. [1256.]

the present day would say of one who assumed a stooping posture, ꝺo chuıṛ ꝑe cṛuıꞇ aıṛ ꝑeın, i.e. "he put a *cruit* (harp) on himself."

[5] *Festival day of Brenainn.* Apparently the festival of St. Brenainn (or Brendan) of Clonfert, which fell on the 16th of May.

[6] *A drop before a shower.* This is as much as to say that the severe reverses already suffered by the O'Raighillighs were ominous of further great calamities, as the size of the drop that falls before a shower indicates the nature of the impending shower.

tinoilset slúag so mór, ocus tancadar co Céis Choraind, ocus so gabsat longport ann, ocus so badar forgla fechtmuine annsin, ocus so airgset cealla an Choraind uile. Dala Muintire Raigilligh, tancodar fempa co Loch Aillinne go port na hinnsi darab ainm an Fhuarchorrach ar Loch Aillinne; ocus ni tangadar Gaill isin ionadh coinne sin ar egla Aodha hi Conchobair, do bí an tansin a Cill tSheisin an Uachtar tíre, ag érdecht sur na sluagaib sin anoir ocus aniar, ocus ag á fechain cia bíd ara tibred ammus. Dála Aeda hi Conchobair, ór cuala Muintir Raigilligh do teacht annsin, isrí comairle do róine ré féin, ocus .h. Ruairc maille fris intan sin, .i. a neic ocus a néidig drágbáil a Cill tSheisin, ocus dul dóib fein dia coir tar Sinuinn foir, do tabairt ammuis ar Muintir Raigilligh; ocus do cuadar ir na henghaib, ocus so leigsiot sutadha ocus fersénaig fempu do breith ar Muintir Raigilligh, ut fuspadamus. Ro impádar Gaill dia tigid iarsin, ocus so baoi int ersuc .h. Maicín ag bádhad a conneall im nóna comdorca fér re fidbad. Aghaid feile Crois, immorro, so madmaighed [Muintir] Raigilligh, ocus ir annsan ionadh a tucadh an tachor sin do bái Aodh .h. Conchobair an oidche sin, ocus so dichendadh Muinntir Raigilligh ar na bárach lair isin ionadh sin, ocus tuc a cinna docum Feblim co Dún Aille iar mbádhna. Iarsin do doigecht an Erinn ó ri Saxan do certugad fersainn na hErenn eoir Barúnaib ocus sidesib na

[1] *O'Maicin.* Thomas O'Maicin, bishop of Luighne, or Achonry, who is called Thomas O'Miachan in Ware's catalogue of the bishops of that See. His death is entered under the year 1265 *infra.*

[2] *Drowning their candles;* i.e. excommunicating them (the English). See note [2], p. 282 *supra.*

[3] *Festival of the Cross.* The festival of the "Exaltation of the Cross," i.e. the 14th of September, is doubtless meant, as the date must have been subsequent to the festival of St. Brendan, which is the 16th of May. See note [5], last page. This entry seems to contain an account, taken from a different authority, of the great battle just before recorded.

assembled a very great host, and proceeded to Ceis-Corainn, where they encamped, and where they remained the greater part of a week; and they plundered all the churches of the Corann. As to Muinter-Raighilligh, they advanced to Loch-Aillinne, to the shore of the island which is called Fuar-chossach, on Loch-Aillinne; but the Foreigners came not to this rendezvous, through fear of Aedh O'Conchobhair, who was then at Cill-tSeisin in Uachtar-tire, observing these hosts from the east and from the west, and watching which of them he should attack. With regard to Aedh O'Conchobhair, when he heard that Muinter-Raighilligh had arrived at the place, the resolution which he and O'Ruairc (who was at this time with him) adopted, was to leave their horses and armour at Cill-tSeisin, and to go themselves on foot eastwards across the Shannon, to make an attack on Muinter-Raighilligh; and they went by the passes, and sent routs and mercenaries on before them, to catch Muinter-Raighilligh, ut supradiximus. The Foreigners returned home after this, and the Bishop O'Maicin[1] was "drowning their candles"[2] about nones, when it was equally dark in field and wood. On the night of the festival of the Cross,[3] truly, [Muinter][4]-Raighilligh were routed;[5] and it was on the spot in which this engagement was fought that Aedh O'Conchobhair passed that night; and Muinter-Raighilligh[6] were beheaded by him on the morrow in that place, and he brought their heads to Fedhlim, to Dun-Aille behind Badhna. A Justiciary came to Erinn from the king of the Saxons, to adjust the lands of Erinn between the

A.D. [1256.]

[4] *Muinter.* Omitted in MS.; supplied from Annals of Connacht.

[5] *Routed.* ꝺo maȯmaiġh (for ꝺo maȯmaiġheȯ), MS. The Annals of Connacht read ꝺo marḃaȯ, "were slain."

[6] *Muinter-Raighilligh.* Some words or names are here probably omitted, as it is unlikely that the entire sept of Muinter-Raighilligh were decapitated on the occasion. But, as already observed (note [3], last page), this entry contains apparently a different version of the account of the battle so fully recorded above, pp. 409-415.

hErenn. Conne do denum don Ghiúrdír ocus dAod .h. Conchobair ag Rinn dúin, ocus fíd do dénum re céli, ocus gan laghugad cride na fearann do denum ar .h. Conchobair in fad bud giúrdír eirrom in Erinn. Aod mac Fedlim 1 Conchobair dargain fearann mic Ricaird Cuirrín a ndígailt hI Ghadra [do marbad] dóram; ocus ro fcoeil a cairlén iarrin, ocus ro marb araile do daoinib ann, ocus ro gabustar Loch Techet uile. Raghnall Mac Branáin, dux Corcc Achlann, mortuus est. Creach mór la Mac Uilliam Búrc ar Ruaidri .h. bFhlaithbertaigh, gur airgertair Gno mór, ocus Gnó beg, ocus gur ghabustar Loch Oirbrion uili iarrin. Conne mór ag Aod .h. Chonchobair ocus ag Idan de Herdún, ag Ath Liag na Sinna, in hoc anno. Sitheac Mhág Shenlaoich do éluch, ocus a dul co mainistir na Búille ar comairce an uisci. Donncathaigh Mhág Shenloich do ég a mainistir na Búille in hoc anno. Ath Luain ocus Dún Daighre do lorcad an aon lo irin mbliadain sin. Gilla an choimdeth .h. Cinnfaolad, .i. ab Enaigh dúin, quieuit. Ab na Trinoide a Tuaim, .i. .h. Giollaráin, quieuit. Cogad mór do eirghe eidir Aod .h. Conchobair ocus Conn mac Tigernáin hI Ruairc, ger maith a cumann conuige sin. h. Ruairc do dul a gcenn Ghall, ocus fíth ar leith do denum dó féin gan ceo dFheidlim .h. Conchobair na dá mac. Creach mór do denum do Aod .h. Conchobair ar .h. Ruairc an chédaoin sia Nodluic mór, ocus do rónsat fíth iarrin.

Ktt. Enair for Luan, ocus .x. uathad fuirre; xuii. anno cicli folaisi; quarto anno decennouenalis cicli; xu. indictionis; M.cc.l.uii. Conn mac Tigernáin hI

---

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Escaped*; i.e. from the hands of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conor, by whom he had been taken prisoner in the year 1254, as above recorded.

[3] *The Order.* The community of the Cistercian Order established at Boyle in the year 1161.

barons and knights of Erinn. A meeting was held by the Justiciary and Aedh O'Conchobhair at Rinn-dúin; and they made peace with one another, on condition that the territory or land of O'Conchobhair should not be diminished while he (*the Justiciary*) should be Justiciary in Erinn. Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, plundered the country of Richard Cuisin, in revenge [for his having killed] O'Gadhra; and he afterwards demolished his castle, and killed all the people who were in it, and took possession of all Loch-Techet. Raghnall Mac Branain, dux of Corca-Achlann, mortuus est. A great depredation *was committed* by Mac William Burk on Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh, when he plundered Gno-mór and Gno-beg; and he afterwards took possession of all Loch-Oirbsen. A great meeting was held by Aedh O'Conchobhair and John de Verdun, at Ath-Liag-na-Sinna, in hoc[1] anno. Sitric Mac Shenlaich escaped,[2] and went to the monastery of the Buill, to seek the protection of the Order.[3] Donncathaigh Mac Shenlaich died in the monastery of the Buill in hoc anno.[4] Ath-Luain and Dun-Daighre were burned on the same day in this year. Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cennfhaeladh, i.e. abbot of Enach-dúin, quievit. The abbot of the Trinity in Tuaim, i.e. O'Gillaráin, quievit. A great war arose between Aedh O'Conchobhair and Conn, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, though their friendship was good until then. O'Ruairc went to meet the Foreigners, and concluded a separate peace for himself, without the permission of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, or of his son. A great depredation was committed by Aedh O'Conchobhair on O'Ruairc, the Wednesday before Great Christmas; and they made peace afterwards. A.D. [1256.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the tenth of the moon; xvii. anno cycli solaris; quarto anno Decennovenalis cycli; xv. Indictionis; M.cc.lvii. Conn, son of [1257.]

[4] *Anno.* This entry concludes fol. 48 *b* of the MS. The next folio commences in a different handwriting from the preceding.

Ruaiɾc do ɓul a tech hi Conchobaiɾ ocuɾ a mic, ocuɾ ɾíɗ do ɗenum ɗó ɾuú; ocuɾ a mbɾeɗ fein do ɗabaiɾt ɗóiɓ ɗɾeɾann na Bɾeifne, ocuɾ Cloɗ Innɾi na ɗoɾc aɾ Loɗ Finnṁuiġe do ɗabaiɾt ɗóib ɗó, ocuɾ luchd coiméɗa do chuɾ innti dAoɗ mac Feiɓlim mic Caɗhail cɾoiɓɗeɾg. Caɗhal cuiɾɾcech,[1] mac Aoɗa, mic Caɗhail cɾoiɓɗeɾg, ocuɾ Aoɗ mac Conchobaiɾ mic Aoɗa mic Caɗhail cɾoiɓɗeɾg, do ɓallaɗ le hAoɗ mac Feɓlim mic Caɗhail cɾoiɓɗeɾg abɾioll, daɾ ɾáɾuġaɗ laoċ ocuɾ ċleiɾech ocuɾ ṁuinn Connacht, ɗɾe ċnúɓ ocuɾ foɾmaɗ, in hoc anno. Conn mac Caɗhail hi Raiġilliġh, táiɾɾech Mhuinntiɾe Maoilṁóɾɗa, do éġ. Cloɗ Innɾi na ɗoɾc aɾ Loɗ Finnṁaiġe do loɾcaɗ dUa Ruaiɾc, ocuɾ luchd a coiméɗa do leiġen aɾ a bɾeiɗiɾ aiɾɗe ɓó. Sitɾec mac Ualġaiɾġ hi Ruaiɾc do ɾiġhaɗ do Aoɓ .h. Conchobaiɾ, a ġcenɗ Conchobaiɾ mic Tigeɾnáin hi Ruaiɾcc, ocuɾ Sitɾiuc mac Ualġaiɾġ do ṁaɾbaɗ do Dhoṁnall mac Conchobaiɾ mic Thigeɾnain hi Ruaiɾc ġoiɾid iaɾ ná ɾíġhaɗ. Muiɾiɾ Mac Ġeɾailt moɾtuus eɾt in hoc anno. Coinne do ɗenum ɾe Ġiúɾɗíɾ na hEɾenn ocuɾ ɾe Mac Uilliam Búɾc, ocuɾ ɾe maiġiḃ Ġall Eɾenn áiɾċena, in Aṫ Luain, do Feɓlim mac Caɗhail cɾoiɓɗeɾg, ocuɾ ɾíɗ do ɗenum ɗóiɓ ɗíɓlinaiḃ. Cɾech ṁóɾ do ɗenum ɗAoɓ .h. Conchobaiɾ aɾ .h. Ruaiɾc ɾá ɗáiɾc. Maolɾáɗɾaic Mac hEli, aiɾchinɗech Chille hAlaiɓ, do ṁaɾbaɗ. Caiɾlén Chaoil uiɾci do leġaɗ la Ġoɾɾaiɓ .h. nDoṁnaill ocuɾ la Cenél Conaill; ocuɾ luchd a coiméɗa do ṁaɾbaɗ. Ua Doṁnaill ocuɾ Cenél Conaill do ɗeachd ġo Sligech, ocuɾ moɾán do Ghalloiḃ in ɓaile do ṁaɾbaɗ ɓóiɓ, ocuɾ an ɾɾáɗɓaile do loɾġuɗ leó, ocuɾ cɾecha móɾa do ɓɾeiɗ ɓoiḃ a Caiɾbɾe; ocuɾ na Gaill dia lenmain

[1] *Cathal Cuircech.* The second word, written caircech by the Four Masters, is a sobriquet signifying purblind, from cuirce, or cairce, explained in

Tighernan O'Ruairc, went into the house of O'Conchobhair and his son, and made peace with them, and gave them their own award of the land of Breifne; and he gave them Cloch-Innsi-na-torc on Loch-Finnmhuighe, and a garrison was placed in it by Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg. Cathal Cuircech,[1] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and Aedh, son of Conchobhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, were blinded by Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, in treachery, through envy and jealousy, in violation of the laics, and clerics, and reliquaries of Connacht, in hoc[2] anno. Conn, son of Cathal O'Raighilligh, chieftain of Muinter-Maelmordha, died. Cloch-Innsi-na-torc, on Loch-Finnmhuighe, was burned by O'Ruairc, and its garrison was let out of it by him on parole. Sitric, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, was made king by Aedh O'Conchobhair, in opposition to Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc; and Sitric, son of Ualgharg, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, soon after his inauguration. Maurice Fitz-Gerald mortuus est in hoc anno. A meeting was held at Ath-Luain by Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, with the Justiciary of Erinn, and with Mac William Burk and the other nobles of Erinn; and they made peace respectively. A great depredation was committed by Aedh O'Conchobhair on O'Ruairc, about Easter. Maelpatraic Mac hEli, airchinnech of Cill-Alaidh, was slain. The castle of Cael-uisce[3] was razed by Goffraidh O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill, and its garrison was slain. O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill proceeded to Sligech, and a great number of the Foreigners of the town were killed by them, and the street-town[4] was burned by them; and they carried off great preys into Cairbre. And the

A.D. [1257.]

an old Irish Glossary (MS., H. 3, 18, Trin. Coll., Dublin, p. 210) ꝑꝛıꝺ, i.e. a film on the eye; but it also signifies a hair.

[2] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[3] *Cael-uisce.* The erection of this castle of Cael-uisce, by the English, is recorded above under the year 1212.

[4] *Street-town*; i.e. the street-town of Sligo. See note [6], p. 258 *supra.*

go Credrán Choluim Chille ar Ros Géide a crích Chairbri; ocus maidm do tabairt ar na Galloib annsin; ocus .h. Domnaill do guin ann; ocus acht muna gabdaois a gona greim dUa Dhomnaill do biad maidm forra go Muaid; ocus do iompúdgad dia tigid iarsin ar aba gona hi Dhomnaill. Mainistir Mhuire i Ros Chomáin do coisecrad do Thomaltach .h. Conchobair dona Braithrib preicuir. Cairt do tabairt o righ Saxan do Fhedlim .h. Conchobair ar cóig triúca an rig. Cocad mór eter Conchobar .h. mBriain ocus Gaill na Muman, ocus ár mór do tabairt dUa Briain for na Galloib, ocus creach mór do denum do Thadg .h. Bhriain orra beorr. Mac Domnaill Connachtaig hi Briain do marbad la Galloib beor. Ar mór do tabairt ar Ghalloib Ulad do Mac Duinnsleibe. Conchobar mac Tigernain hi Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbad ag Ath na sailme do Ghilla Bhrenuig .h. Laidnéin, do óglaoch dia muintir Buidéin, ocus do muintir Mhadha hi Raigilligh, a bféall. Cathal .h. Mandacáin mortuus est a.u. callainn Decembir. Fidnacha do fársugad do Aod mac Feidlim hi Conchobair im a croch, .i. ced bó. Muiredhach mac Maoilbrigde hi Fhairchellaigh, comarba Maodóic, quieuit. Creach mór do denum ar Mhág Shamhradain do muintir Aoda mic Feidlim hi Conchobair. Tomapp .h. Maoilchíaráin, raoi Erenn, quieuit. Ragnailt, ingen hi Fergail, quieuit. Gillaparaic Mhág Fhiacrach do dallad la Mada .h. Raigilligh in hoc anno.

---

[1] *Credran - Choluim - Chille.* The *Credran* of Colum-Cille. The name of the place is written Credran-Cille in the Ann. Ult. and by the Four Masters. Ros-Geide, or Ros-Cede, in which Credran-Choluim-Chille was situated, is now known as the Rosses, in the parish of Drumcliff, barony of Carbury, county of Sligo; but *Credran* has not been identified.

[2] *Tomaltach O'Conchobhair.* Ware calls him Thomas O'Conor. He was at this time bishop of Elphin, from which See he was translated to that of Tuam in 1258.

[3] *Five cantreds.* The five cantreds here referred to were probably the same as are alleged to have been granted to Fedhlim in the year 1237. See note [3], p. 344 *supra*.

Foreigners pursued them to Credran-Choluim-Chille[1] in Ros-Geidhe, in the territory of Cairbre, where the Foreigners were routed, and O'Domhnaill was *mortally* wounded; but if his wounds had not disabled O'Domhnaill they would have been routed as far as Muaidh. And they (*the Cenel-Conaill*) returned home afterwards in consequence of O'Domhnaill's wound. The monastery of Mary, in Ros-Comain, was consecrated by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair[2] for the Friars Preachers. A charter was given by the king of the Saxons to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair for the king's five cantreds.[3] A great war between Conchobhar O'Briain and the Foreigners of Mumha; and a great slaughter was inflicted by O'Briain on the Foreigners; and a great depredation was committed on them by Tadhg O'Briain in addition. The son of Domhnall Connachtach O'Briain was, moreover, killed by the Foreigners. A great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners of Uladh by Mac Duinnslebhe. Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was killed at Ath-na-Failmhe, in treachery, by Gillaberaigh O'Lamhdhuibh, a young man of his own people, and by the people of Matthew O'Raighilligh. Cathal O'Mannachain mortuus est on the 6th of the kalends of December. Fidhnacha was profaned by Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, regarding its stock, viz.:—one hundred cows.[4] Muiredhach, son of Maelbrighde O'Fairchellaigh, comarb of Maedhóg,[5] quievit. A great depredation was committed on Mac Shamhradhain by the people of Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. Thomas O'Maelchiarain, the sage of Erinn, quievit. Raghnailt, daughter of O'Ferghail, quievit. Gillapatraic Mac Fiachrach was blinded by Matthew O'Raighilligh in hoc[6] anno.

A.D. [1257.]

---

[4] *One hundred cows;* which Aedh O'Conor apparently took away with him.

[5] *Comarb of Maedhóg;* i.e. abbot of Druim-lethan, or Drumlane, in the county of Leitrim.

[6] *Hoc.* hog, MS.

Clt. Enáir for mairt acus .xxi. fuirre; xuiii. [anno] cicli folafuir; quinto anno decennouenalis cicli; primus annus indictionis; M.cc.l.octauo. Uátér dé Sálerna, .i. airdeirdiuc Túama, ocus decánach mór Lundainne, do ég a Saxanaib isin mbliadain sin; ocus an bliadain seṁe sin do tosgad lá rig Saxan hé. Tomaltach .h. Conchobair, .i. eppuc Oilenn, do écca na airdeirdiuc a Tuaim in hoc anno. Gofraid .h. Domnaill, rig Thíre Conaill, .i. lochann adanta eimig ocus engnuma, cosgaid ocus cornuma an chúigid uile eiridéin, trasail báir do gáib cró cach Credrám; ocus nir bó bar iar milaochur achd ég iar mbuaid for a bídbadaib. Domnall .h. Domnaill do rigad na ionad; ocus tucsat Cenél Conaill uile braigde ocus tigernus dó. Domnall mac Conchobair mic Tigernáin i Ruairc, do boi a mbraigdenus tar cend a athar ag Feidlim hUa Conchobair ocus asá mac, do légad amach boíb, ocus rige na Breifne do cabairt dó a ninad a athar. Loingeas mór do chocht a hInnsib Gall la Mac Somairle, ocus do gabrat timcheall Erenn chiar a Conmaicne Maiga, ocus do flatrat long cendaige annsin sa na huile maidesraib, esir fion ocus édach, ocus uma ocus iarunn. Sirriam Connacht, .i. Siúrtán dEirrétar, do dul coblach mór do Ghallaib for muir andeisid Mic Somairle ocus na loingsi do roine slat na luinge cennaig. Is annsin do bói Mac Somairle ar oilén maiga, ocus a longa a tir aca ann; ocus ód connacadar coblach ant sirriam cuca, téid Mac Somairle na éidedh ocus ina culaid cada ocus comlainn, ocus do chúaid a muintir maille fris ina néidedh an tan sin. Dala int sirriam, imorro, o rainic ant oilén do cuaid a tir co hullam, ocus an meid rá

[1] *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

[2] *Of London.* Lunaine for Lundainne, MS.

[3] *Ashore.* a tir. The Four Masters state that Mac Somhairle's vessels were close by at anchor.

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-first of the moon; xviii. [anno] cycli solaris; quinto[1] anno Decennovenalis cycli; primus annus Indictionis; M.cc.l.octavo. Walter de Salerna, i.e. archbishop of Tuaim, and great dean of London,[2] died in Saxon-land in this year; and the year before that he had been chosen by the king of the Saxons. Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, i.e. bishop of Oilfinn, was elected archbishop of Tuaim in hoc anno. Goffraidh O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, i.e. who was the kindling torch of honour and valour, of warfare and defence of the entire province, died of the wounds *which he had received* in the battle of Credrán; and it was not death after cowardice, but death after triumphing over his enemies. Domhnall O'Domhnaill was made king in his place, and all the Cenel-Conaill gave him hostages and sovereignty. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, who was in captivity, for his father's sake, with Fedhlim O'Conchobhair and his son, was liberated by them; and the sovereignty of the Breifne was given to him in the place of his father. A great fleet came from Innsi-Gall with Mac Somhairle; and they passed round Erinn westwards to Conmaicne-Mara, where they robbed a merchant-vessel of all its goods, both wine and clothing, and copper and iron. The sheriff of Connacht, i.e. Jordan de Exeter, went on the sea, with a large fleet of Foreigners, after Mac Somhairle and the fleet that had robbed the merchant-vessel. Mac Somhairle was at this time on an island of the sea, having his vessels ashore;[3] and when they saw the sheriff's fleet approaching them, Mac Somhairle put on[4] his armour, and his dress of battle and combat; and his people then put on their armour along with him. As regards the sheriff, moreover, when he reached the island, he landed promptly, accompanied by all the Foreigners

A.D [1258.]

---

[4] *Put on.* The text has *τéιɔ na éιɔeò*; lit. "goes into his clothes."

hullam leir dona Gallaib. Cid dia acht, do freagladh ocus do fridáiledh an firfiam la Mac Somairle cona muinnter. Ro marbad an firfiam annsin do cedóir, ocus Piarrus Accabard[1] maille frir, .i. fidire do maith dia muinnter, ocus daoine maithe eli maille fris. Ro imdó cablach na nGall iar sin, iar marbadh an neoch dob ferr acu, ocus do imdigh Mac Somairle co haitherrech, édalach, iar mbuaidh gcorcair, dia tír féin iar sin. Coinne mór ag Aodh .h.Conchobair, .i. mac Féidlim mic Cathail croibdeirg, ocus ag Tadhg .h.Briain maille frir, a Caol uirce, re Brian.h.Néill, ocus rid do denum doibh re chele, ocus rige do tabairt do Brian .h.Neill for Ghaoidelaibh Erenn; ocus tuc mac Féidlim braighe do Brian.h.Neill, ocus braighi Muinteri Raighilligh ocus .h.mBriuin uile, ó Chenannus go Druim Cliadh, d'Aodh .h.Chonchobair annsin. Mada mac Gillaruaidh hI Radhuibh, .i. an máighistir, do ég isin mbliadain sin. Macraith Mhág Tigernáin, dux Teallaigh Dunchada, do marbadh la Domnall mac Conchobair mic Tigernain hI Ruairc. Is annsin do densad fir Breifne ocus Connachta uile a rige don Domnall sin mac Conchobair, ocus do marbsat Teallach Dunchada a derbrathair, .i. Cathal mac Conchobair mic Thigernain hI Ruairc, ocus tucsat fir Breiffne ocus Connacht rige .h.mBriuin do Art mac Cathail riabaigh I Ruairc. In manach .h.Cuirnín, .i. fós crabadh, quieuit. Brian Mhág Shámradáin, dux Theallaigh Eachach, do marbad la Connachtaibh. Cocad mór idir Ghallaibh ocus Conchobar.h.Briain, dar loiced Ard Radain ocus Cill Cholgan, ocus fráid Baithe ocus arbanna imda ar gach leth. Tomár.h.Birn mortuus est. Coinne mór eidir Ghallaibh ocus Ghaoidelaibh Erenn a nézmuir Fheidlim hI Conchobair, a Mullach Laighde, ocus rid

[1] *Agabard.* accabard, MS. Mageoghegan writes this name "Caward."

[2] *To Aedh O'Conchobhair.* The Four Masters state that the hostages of Muinter-Raighilligh and all the Ui-Briuin were given to Brian O'Neill. But the Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan's version) agree with the present chronicle. See note [6], p. 431.

[3] *Street-towns.* See note [6], p. 258 *supra.*

who were ready. However, the sheriff was attended and served by Mac Somhairle and his people; and the sheriff was immediately killed there, together with Piers Agabard,[1] who was a brave knight of his people, and other good men along with them. The fleet of the Foreigners subsequently turned back, after their best men had been slain; and Mac Somhairle went afterwards exultingly, enriched with spoils, with the triumph of victory, to his own country. A great meeting was held at Cael-uisce by Aedh O'Conchobhair, i.e. the son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, accompanied by Tadhg O'Briain, with Brian O'Neill, when they made peace with one another; and the sovereignty over the Gaeidhel of Erinn was given to Brian O'Neill; and the son of Fedhlim gave hostages to Brian O'Neill; and the hostages of Muinter-Raighilligh and all the Ui-Briuin, from Cenannus to Druim-cliabh, were then given to Aedh O'Conchobhair.[2] Matthew, son of Gilla-ruadh O'Radhuibh, i.e. "the Master," died in this year. Macraith Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc. It was then that the men of Breifne and all the Connachtmen took his sovereignty from this Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, and *the men of* Tellach-Dunchadha killed his brother, i.e. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc; and the men of Breifne and Connacht gave the sovereignty of Ui-Briuin to Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc. The monk O'Cuirnín, i.e. a most eminent devotee, quievit. Brian Mac Shamhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, was killed by the Connachtmen. A great war between the Foreigners and Conchobhar O'Briain, when Ard-rathain and Cill-Colgan, and many street-towns,[3] and much corn, were burned on every side. Thomas O'Birn mortuus est. A great meeting took place between the Foreigners and Gaeidhel of Erinn, in the absence of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, at Mullach-Laighide, when peace was concluded

A.D. [1258.]

do denum etorra. Gillacrist .h.Carmacáin, deghánach Oilerinn, quieuit. Aedhgal.h.Conchobair, .i. mac Comarba Comáin, quieuit. Cuirt in erruic a nOilrinn, ocus cúirt Chille Séirin, do rgaoilead do Aod .h.Conchobair in hoc anno. Amhlaoib mac Airt hi Ruairc, .i. rí Breifne o ſliab rían, do ég in hoc anno.

Kt. Enáir for Cedaoin, ocus aile uathad fuirre; xix. [anno] cicli rolarur; ui. anno Decennouenalis cicli; recundo anno indictionis; M.cc.l.ix°. Tomaltach, mac Toirrdealbaigh, mic Maoilsechlainn hi Conchobair, do doighecht ón Róimh an bliadain rin, iar tabairt grádh airdd erruic fair a cúirt an papa, ocus paillium do dabairt lair cuige fein, ocus rochair imda don eglur áirdena. Cormac.h.Luimlin, erruc Chluana ferta Brénainn, ocus airdd egnaidh na hErenn, ocus fenoir naom, quieuit. Aod.h.Conchobair do dabairt ionaidh Amláimh do Airt beg mac Airt hi Ruairc. Art mac Cathail riabaigh i Ruairc do gabáil d'Aod .h.Conchobair. Aod .h.Conchobair do dul go Doire Choluim Chille do dabairt ingene Dubgaill Mic Somairle, ocus ochd fichit óglaoch máraon ria, ocus Ailín Mac Somairle maille friú. Cathal Mac Conſnama, taoiſech Mhuinntire Cinádh, do dallad la hAod .h.Conchobair, ocus braighde Domnaill i Ruairc do dallad leis, .i. Niall mac Donnchadha ocus Brian mac Neill, isin bliadain cedna. Coinne etir Aod .h.Conchobair ocus Brian .h.Neill ag Daimiris for Loch Erne, ocus fíth Domnaill hi Ruairc do denum re hAod.h.Conchobair, ocus righe na Breifne do tabairt dó. Taidhlech Mac Diarmada mortuus est. Milidh Mac Goiredelb mor-

[1] *Breifne from the mountain westwards* That part, namely, of Breifne, or the county of Leitrim, to the west of the mountain called Sliabh-in-iarainn.

[2] *Tomaltach.* This name has been anglicised "Thomas" by Ware. See note [2], p. 424 *ante.*

[3] *The place of Amhlaibh;* i.e. the kingship of Breifne, from Sliabh-in-iarainn westwards. See the last entry under the year 1258.

between them. Gilla-Christ O'Carmacan, dean of Oilfinn, quievit. Ardghal O'Conchobhair, i.e. the son of Comarb Comain, quievit. The bishop's palace at Oilfinn, and the palace of Cill-Seisin, were demolished by Aedh O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Breifne from the mountain westwards,[1] died in hoc anno. A.D. [1258.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the second of the moon; xix. [anno] cycli solaris; vi. anno Decennovenalis cycli; secundo anno Indictionis; M.cc.lix°. Tomaltach,[2] son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, came from Rome in this year, after the degree of bishop had been conferred on him at the Pope's court; and he brought with him a pallium for himself, and great benefits for the church also. Cormac O'Luimlin, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and chief sage of Erinn, and a holy senior, quievit. Aedh O'Conchobhair gave the place of Amhlaibh[3] to Art[4] Beg, son of Art O'Ruairc. Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, was taken prisoner by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Aedh O'Conchobhair went to Doire-Choluim-Chille to espouse the daughter of Dubhgall Mac Somhairle; and *he brought home* eight score young men with her, together with Ailin Mac Somhairle. Cathal Mac Conshnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and the hostages of Domhnall O'Ruairc, viz.:—Niall, son of Donnchadh,[5] and Brian, son of Niall,[6] were blinded by him in the same year. A conference *took place* between Aedh O'Conchobhair and Brian O'Neill, at Daimhinis on Loch Erne, when peace was made with Domhnall O'Ruairc by Aedh O'Conchobhair, and the sovereignty of the Breifne was given to him. Taichlech Mac Diarmada mortuus est. Milidh Mac Goisdelbh mortuus est. Gilbert [1259.]

[4] *Art.* The MS. has ɑıɼc, which is the genit. form of the name.

[5] *Donnchadh.* Donnchadh O'Ruairc.

[6] *Niall.* Niall O'Ruairc. The hostages here referred to were those given to Aedh O'Conchobhair in the preceding year. See note [2], p. 428.

tuur ert. Gillebert Mac Goirdelb do gabail la hAodh .h.Conchobair, ocus Sliabh Luga do argain dó uile. Leigter amach é iar sin, ocus gabthar a tri mic a mbraigdenus tar a cenn. Flann fuadh .h. Floinn taoiseach Shil Mhaolruain, ocus Donnchadh .h.Floinn do gabáil dAodh .h.Conchobair, ocus Sil Mhaolruain do argain dó uile. Siodradh .h. Baigill, .i. taoiseach na Tri Tuath, fer beodha deig einig, do marbadh dia braithrib fein a bfioll in hoc anno. Tadg .h.Briain, .i. adbar rig Muman, mortuus est. In Gilla cam Mac Gillacharáin,[1] rái ndána ocus léigind, in Christo quieuit.

Kt. Enair for dardaoin, trear dec fuirre ; xx. anno cicli solaris ; uii. anno Decennouenalis cicli ; iii. anno indictionis. M.cc.lx. Aodh .h.Conchobair do dul isin tuaiscert docum Briain hI Neill, ocus morán do maithib Connacht maille fris. Ua Neill ocus Cenél Eogain ocus Aod .h.Conchobair do dul dibliadhain go Dún dá Leithglas, a coinne Ghall. Maidm adbail do thabairt do Ghallaibh Duin forra, ocus Brian .h.Neill, .i. rí Gaidel Erenn, do marbad a gcath Druma derg ag Dún dá Leithglas. Ro marbadh ann Domnall .h.Cairre, ocus Diarmaid Mag Lachlainn, ocus Magnus .h.Cathán, ocus Cian.h.hIneirghe, ocus Donnsleibhe Mhág Cána, ocus Aodh .h.Cathán, ocus Muircertach .h.Cathán, ocus Conchobar .h.Duibdirma, ocus Aodh .h.Duibdirma a mac, ocus Amlaim .h. Gairmleghaigh, ocus Cú Uladh.h.hAnluain, ocus Niall.h.hAnluain. Acht atá ní chena, ro marbadh .u. fir dhéc do maithib Muinnteri Cathán ar an láthair sin. Ro marbad dono do Connachtaib isin cath láthair cedna sin Gilla Crist, mac Concobair, mic Cormaic, mic Tomaltaig Mic Diarmada, ocus Cathal mac Tigernáin hI Conchobair, ocus Maolruanaidh Mac Donnchada, ocus Cathal mac Donnchada mic Mhuircertaigh, ocus Aodh mac

[1] *Mac Gillacharain.* The Four Masters write the name Mac Gillachiarain, which is apparently the more correct form.

Mac Goisdelbh was taken prisoner by Aedh O'Conchobhair, who plundered all Sliabh-Lugha. He (*Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh*) was afterwards set at large, and his three sons were taken as hostages in his place. Flann Ruadh O'Floinn, chieftain of Sil-Maelruain, and Donnchadh O'Floinn were taken prisoners by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and Sil-Maelruain was all plundered by him. Sighradh O'Baighill, i.e. the chieftain of the Three Tuatha, a vigorous, most hospitable man, was killed by his own brethren in treachery, in hoc anno. Tadhg O'Briain, i.e. one fit to be king of Mumha, mortuus est. The Gillacam Mac Gillacharain,[1] a distinguished professor of poetry and literature, in Christo quievit. A.D. [1259.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, the thirteenth of the moon; xx. anno cycli solaris; vii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; iii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.lx. Aedh O'Conchobhair went into the North, to Brian O'Neill, accompanied by a great many of the nobles of Connacht. O'Neill, and the Cenel-Eoghain, and Aedh O'Conchobhair went together to Dun-da-lethghlas against the Foreigners. A terrible defeat was inflicted on them by the Foreigners of Dún, and Brian O'Neill, i.e. the king of the Gaeidhel of Erinn, was killed in the battle of Druim-derg at Dun-da-lethghlas. Domhnall O'Cairre, and Diarmaid Mac Lachlainn, and Maghnus O'Cathain, and Cian O'hIneirghe, and Donnsleibhe Mac Cana, and Aedh O'Cathain, and Muirchertach O'Cathain, and Conchobhar O'Dubhdhirma, and his son Aedh O'Dubhdhirma, and Amhlaimh O'Gairmleghaigh, and Cu-Uladh O'hAnluain, and Niall O'hAnluain were slain there. In fact, fifteen of the principal men of Muinter-Cathain were slain in that field. There were also slain on the part of the Connachtmen in the same battle field, Gilla-Christ, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, and Cathal, son of Tighernan O'Conchobhair; and Maelruanaidh Mac Donchadha; and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach; and [1260.]

Muirchertaig finn, ocus Taḋc mac Cathail mic Briain hi Maoilruanaiḋ, ocus Diarmait mac Taiḋg mic Mhuirchadhaigh mic Thomaltaigh hi Mháilruanaiḋ, ocus Conchobar Mac Gilla Espáiḃ, ocus Taḋg mac Cein hi Ghadra, ocus Gilla Bethaig .h.Cuinn, ocus Carrḃalus mac an erpuic hi Mhuirchadhaigh, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Sluaigeḋ la Mac Uilliam búrc docum Fheiḋlim hi Conchobair, go tánic go Ros Chommáin, ocus do leig creaċ a gCrúṁṫonn, gur airg Clann Coḋagáin; ocus do leig crech eli a Tír Mhaine, gur airg morán do ṁuinnter an erpuic, oir ro ḃadar ag Furt Airenaċ in tan sin. Ro airgset Ros Comáin, ocus ro ṁillsiot a harbar; giḋeḋ nir laṁsat dul srech Ros Comáin sior don dul sin, óir do ḃói Feiḋlim .h.Conchobair ocus a mac, .i. Coḋ na nGall, ir na Tuathaib, ocus ba Connachtaiḃ ar a cul isin díḃuiḋ; conid hi comairle do ronsat díḃlinaiḃ sid do ḋénum re roile, ocus Mac Uilliam do filleḋ dia ṫiġ iarsin. Sluaigeḋ mór la Mac Muirir a Tuaḋṁumain docum Conchobair hi Bhriain, go tarla .h.Briain ar a gcinn ag Coill Bersáin, ocus do erġeḋar Túaḋṁuṁa ḋaiḃ dá gach leiṫ isin ċoilliġ, ocus ro maḋmaigheḋ na Gaill annsin, ocus ro marbaḋ ann Dauid Prindergás, .i. fidire ro uasral, ocus do marbaḋ an Failgech ocus persún Aṫa raṫain, ocus Tomárr Báróid, et alii multi. Aluxandair rápa quieuit in Christo. Abrahám .h.Conallain, erpuc Aṫa Maċa, quieuit. Robin Laiġleir do éġ Domnaċ cáisc an bliaḋain sin. Maġnus Mac Oirechtaiġ do ṁarbaḋ do Domnall .h.Flaiṫbhim in hoc anno. Loclann mac Aṁlaiḃ ṁic Airt hi Rúairc, ocus

---

[1] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[2] *Ignobiles.* ignobił, MS.

[3] *The Bishop's people.* The bishop here referred to was apparently Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, who died in the year 1263, and who was the son of Domhnall Mor (or Daniel the Great) O'Kelly, chief of Hy-Maine, whose death is recorded under the year 1224 *supra.*

[4] *The Failgech.* This word, which

Aedh, son of Muirchertach Finn; and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian O'Maelruanaidh; and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach O'Maelruanaidh; and Conchobhar Mac Gilla-Erraith; and Tadhg, son of Cian O'Gadhra; and Gilla-Beraigh O'Cuinn; and Carthalus, son of the Bishop O'Muiredhaigh; et alii[1] multi nobiles et ignobiles.[2] A hosting by Mac William Burk against Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, when he went to Ros-Comain; and he sent a predatory band into Crumhthonn, who plundered Clann-Aedhagain; and he sent another predatory band into Tir-Maine, who plundered several of the Bishop's people,[3] for they were at that time at Port-Airenach. They plundered Ros-Comain, and destroyed its corn, but they dared not go northwards past Ros-Comain on this occasion, for Fedhlim O'Conchobhair and his son, i.e. Aedh na-nGall, were in the Tuatha, and the cows of Connacht were behind them in the wilderness. And the resolution both parties adopted was to make peace with one another; and Mac William afterwards returned home. A great hosting by Mac Maurice into Tuadh-Mumha, against Conchobhar O'Briain, when O'Briain met them at Coill-Berrain, and the people of Tuadh-Mumha opposed them on every side in the wood; and the Foreigners were then routed, and David Prendergast, i.e. a most noble knight, was slain there; and the Failgech,[4] and the Parson of Ard-rathain, and Thomas Barrett, et alii[1] multi, were slain. Alexander papa quievit in Christo. Abraham O'Conalláin, bishop of Ard-Macha, quievit. Robin Laighleis[5] died on Easter-Sunday in this year. Maghnus Mac Oirechtaigh was slain by Domhnall O'Flaithimh in hoc anno. Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, and his brother

A.D. [1260.]

means "the destitute," seems to have been the cognomen of one of the early Welsh settlers in Connacht, from whom the sept of Clann-an-Failghe descended. See O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 325.

[5] *Laighleis.* This name is now written "Lawless."

Tigernan a derbrathair maille fris, do marbad la hAedh.h.Conchobair, iar ná tinnlucad do Domnall mac Neill mic Chongalaig hi Ruairc. Domnall, mac Conchobair, mic Tigernáin hi Ruairc, .i. ri Breifne, do marbad la Teallach n'Dúnchada fer dolum, ocus Muircertach, mac Conchabair, a derbrathair eli, do marbad lá hAedh .h. Conchobair iarsin. Art beg mac Airt hi Ruairc do marbaḋ la hAedh .h.Conċobair mar an cetna. Taḋg duḃ, mac Neill mic Congalaig, do ṁarbaḋ la Maoilċeallainn mac Aṁláib mic Airt. Creċ ṁór la hAedh .h.Conchobair ar Thuaṫ Ráṫa, dár marbaḋ Conchobar mac Branáin, dux Corc Aċ-lann, ocus Muirċertach.h.Maonaig, ocus mac Briain hi Fhallamain, et alii multi. Creċ ṁór do ḋenum do Mac Muirir ar.h.n'Domnaill, ocus drem do ṁuinnter hi Domnaill do ḃreiṫ forra a mBendán Breċṁuige, ocus dream do lorcad ḋiḃ annsin, ocus drem eli ḋo ṁarbad. Longport Conchobair hi Cheallaig do lorcad do ḋreim do muintir Aeḋ[a] hi Conchobair. Cinaeḋ.h.Birn, .i. primóir Chille móir, quievit. Creċ ṁór do ḋenum dUa Domnaill ar Mac Muirir, gur airgertar Cairpri uile. Gráḋa erruic do ṫabairt do ḋoṁarba Ráthaic ar Maoilreaċlainn .h. Conchobair, ag Dún Dealgain. Sitric Mág Sheanláich do marbaḋ an Aṫ Luain do Dhonncaḋa Mac Oirechtaig, ocus do Thomaltach Mac Oirechtaig. Eóan dé Uerdún do ṫocht an Erinn in hoc anno. Maolrinnén .h.Miḋigén quievit.

Kt. Enair for ḟaṫarn, ocus cethar ṡiċed fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lx. primo; [xx°.i°.]anno cicli solaris; octauo anno cicli lunaris; quarto anno indictionis. Sé cleiriġ ḋéc do ṁaiṫiḃ ċleirech Chenél Conaill ṡá

[1] *Conghalach*; i.e. Conghalach O'Ruairc.

[2] *Art*. Another member of the family of O'Ruairc.

[3] *Alii*. ali, MS.

[4] *Cill-mór*. Cill-mór-na-Sinna, or Cill-mór of the Shannon, anciently Cill-mor-Dithruibh, now Kilmore,

Tighernan along with him, were slain by Aedh O'Conchobhair, after they had been surrendered by Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Ruairc, i.e. the king of Breifne, was killed by the Teallach-Dunchadha per dolum; and Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar, his other brother, was afterwards killed by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Art Beg, son of Art O'Ruairc, was killed by Aedh O'Conchobhair in like manner. Tadhg Dubh, son of Niall, son of Conghalach,[1] was killed by Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art.[2] A great depredation was committed by Aedh O'Conchobhair on *the people of* Tuath-ratha, on which occasion Conchobhar Mac Branain, dux of Corca-Achlann, and Muirchertach O'Maenaigh, and the son of Brian O'Fallamhain, et alii[3] multi, were slain. A great depredation was committed by Mac Maurice on O'Domhnaill; but a party of O'Domhnaill's people overtook them at Bendan-Brechmhuighe, where some of them were burned, and some more slain. The residence of Conchobhar O'Ceallaigh was burned by a party of Aedh O'Conchobhair's people. Cinaeth O'Birn, i.e. the prior of Cill-mór,[4] quievit. A great depredation was committed by O'Domhnaill on Mac Maurice, when he plundered all Cairpre. The degree of bishop was conferred by the comarb of Patrick on Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, at Dun-Dealgan. Sitric Mac Shenlaich was killed at Ath-Luain, by Donncatha Mac Oirechtaigh and Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh. John de Verdun came to Erinn in hoc anno. Maelfinnen O'Mithighén quievit. A.D. [1260.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lx.primo; [xx°.i°.] anno cycli solaris; octavo anno cycli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis. Sixteen of the most distinguished of the clerics of Cenel-Conaill, together with Conchobhar [1261.]

about six miles to the east of Elphin, | in the county of Roscommon.

Chonchobar.h.bFerġail, do ṁarbaḋ la Conchobar .h.Neill ocus la Cenel nEogain, a n'Doire Cholum Chille. Conchobar .h.Neill do marbaḋ fo ceḋóir, tre fortaib Colum Chilleḃ, la Domnall .h. mBreifléin, taoiseach Fánad. Aoḋ mac Maoilsechlainn hi Conchobair do marbaḋ do Mhaolsaḃaill .h.Eiḋin. Cocad mór ocus uile iomḋa do ḋenum do Fhinġin mac Domnaill Mhéġ Carthaiġ, ocus dá braiṫriḃ, ar Ghalloib isin mbliadain sin. Sloiġed mór la Clainn Ġeraild a n'Desmumain, dinnsoiġed Mhéġ Carthaiġ, ocus do innsoiġ Mág Carthaiġ iadsum, ocus tuc maiḋm forra; ocus do marḃaḋ ann mac Tomár, Eoan prop-prium nomen, ocus a mac, ocus cóig fichte déc maille fri á ainsin, ocus ochd mbaráin ṁaiṫi maille fri, ocus gillaiḋ óga imḋa, ocus fersénaiġ ḋíáraiṁiḋi orin amaċ; ocus fo marbad an Barrach mór ann ḃeór. Finġin Mháġ Carthaiġ do ṁarḃaḋ lá Galloiḃ iar sin, ocus síġe Desmumain do ġaḃáil dá ḋerbráthair, .i. don aiṫċleirech Mháġ Carthaiġ, dia éis. Art mac Cathail riabaiġ hi Ruairc dó éluḋ o Aoḋ .h.Conchobair, ocus taoiseaċ na Breifne ocus Conmaicne do ṫabairt síġe na Breiffne ḋó. Mac Fheorais do fáruġad tempail ṁóir Fheiċin an Er tara, sur marḃ cóiger do luiġniḃ ann, im Cathal .h. nEġra. Creċ la Domnall .h.nEaġra for Chlainn Fheorais na éruic siḋein, sur marḃ Seirfin Mac Fheorais, ocus an tatcluiġ tuc sé a tempall Erra tara isse fo ḃói imó ċeno ag á marbaḋ. Brian ruaḋ .h.Briain do lorcud ocus do scaoileḋ ċairsléin hi Chonaing, ocus

---

[1] *Colum-Cille.* This name is usually understood as signifying "Columba ecclesiæ." See Reeves's *Adamnan*, Int., p. lxx. But the last member of the name (*cille*, gen. of *cill*= Lat. *cella*) is written ċiłł in the MS., for *chilledh*, probably through mistake.

[2] *Clann-Gerald;* i.e. the Geraldines.

[3] *Proprium nomen.* p. nom̄., MS. In the Annals of Connacht the words propprium nomen are plainly written. The death of John Fitz-Thomas is entered in Grace's Annals at the year 1261, and also, incorrectly, under 1257.

O'Ferghail, were killed by Conchobhar O'Neill and the Cenel-Eoghain, in Doire-Choluim-Chille. Conchobhar O'Neill was immediately slain through the miracles of Colum-Cille,[1] by Domhnall O'Breisléin, chief of Fánad. Aedh, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, was killed by Maelfhabhaill O'hEidhin. A great war *was waged*, and numerous injuries were committed, by Finghin, son of Domhnall Mac Carthaigh, and his brothers, against Foreigners in this year. A great hosting by the Clann-Gerald[2] into Des-Mumha, to attack Mac Carthaigh; and Mac Carthaigh attacked them, and defeated them, and Fitz-Thomas (John proprium nomen),[3] and his son,[4] and fifteen knights and eight noble barons along with them, were slain there, besides several young men, and soldiers innumerable. And the Barrach Mór[5] was also killed there. Finghin Mac Carthaigh was subsequently slain by the Foreigners, and the sovereignty of Des-Mumha was assumed after him by his brother, i.e. the Aithchleirech[6] Mac Carthaigh. Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, escaped from Aedh O'Conchobhair; and the chieftains of the Breifne and Conmaicne gave him the sovereignty of the Breifne. Mac Fheorais profaned the great church of Feichin in Es-dara, where he killed five of the Luighne, together with Cathal O'hEghra. A depredation *was committed* by Domhnall O'hEghra on Clann-Fheorais in retaliation for this, when he killed Sefin Mac Fheorais, and what he had on his head when he was killed was the bell cover[7] which he had taken from the church of Es-dara. Brian Ruadh O'Briain burned and demolished Caislen-Ui-Chonaing,

A.D. [1261.]

[4] *His son;* i.e. Maurice FitzGerald.

[5] *The Barrach Mór.* The Barry Mór, Barrymore, or Barry the Great.

[6] *Aithchleirech.* Aithchleirech signifies ex-cleric, or rather quondam clericus; i.e. one who had resigned his clerkship, or been suspended.

[7] *Bell cover.* ᚫᚫᚄᚇᚓᚌ. Dr. O'Donovan translates this "bell" (*Four Mast.*, 1261); but ᚫᚫᚄᚇᚓᚌ is compounded of ᚫᚫᚄ a covering, (also explained "a side," or "joint" by O'Reilly), and ᚇᚓᚌ gen. of ᚇᚓᚐ, a bell.

do marbad a raibe do ṡáinib ann. Caiplen do tóiginneḋ ag Eóan dé Herdún a Moiġ Duma a Muinntir Gillgáin in hoc anno. Longport Aoḋa hi Conchobair ag Snám in fedaiġ do loscud dona Breifnechaiḃ. Loscud Chluana fuilinn, .i. longpurt Feḋlim hi Conchobair. Mac Aoḋa hi Chonchobair do ṫabairt ar altrom dAgt.h.Ruairc. Creaċ mór lá hAoḋ .h.Conchobair isin mBreifne go rainic Druim Leṫan, ocus cóstus maḋma do ṫaḃairt ar blaiḋ dia rústaiḃ, gur marbaḋ fochaide gan beiṫ fuaiṫnib ḟíḋ. Gilla Crist mac Eona hi Maoilċiaráin, taoiseach Mhuinteri Mhaoilċiarain ocus Theallaiġ Chonġusa, mortuus est. Aoḋ buiḋe .h.Neill expulsus est, ocus Niall cúlánach .h.Neill do rigaḋ na ionaḋ. Niall .h.Gairmleġhaiġh, taoiseach Chenél Móáin, mortuus est.

Ict Enáir for Domnach, ocus cúigeḋ uaṫaḋ fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxii; [xx°.ii°.] anno cicli folaiṁ; nono anno cicli lunaris; u. anno indictionis. Maoilsechlainn mac Taiḋg hi Conchobair, espuc Shíl Muiredhaiġ, mortuus est. Slóiġeḋ aḋbail la Gallaiḃ Erenn docum Fheiḋlim mic Caṫail Croibdeirg, ocus doċum a mic, .i. Aoḋ na nGall, gur ċuir .h.Conchobair uṁpu Connaċt a Tír Conaill ar teiċeḋ na nGall; ocus do bí ré fein an inis Saiṁéir ar cúl a bó ocus a ṁuinnteri. Dála Gall, imorro, ṫánic Mac Uilliam Burc tar tochur Mhónaiḋ Coinneḋa aniar, ocus sluaġ mór maille fris, go hOilfinn, ocus Giúdóir na hErenn ocus Eóan de Herdún tar Aṫ Luain anoir go Ros Comán; ocus do leiġeḋar creaċa móra amaċ a gCenél Doḃḃa mic Aonġusa, gur airgeḋar an ṁéid po an tar éis

[1] *Snamh-in-redaigh.* This name is written "Snamh-Muiredhaigh," or the "ford of Muiredhach," in the Annals of Connacht; but the Four Masters write it as in the next. Dr. O'Donovan conjectures (*Four Mast.*, A.D. 1261, note [y]) that it is "probably the place now called Druim-Snamha, Anglicè Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the boundary between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon."

[2] *Bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh;* i.e. bishop of Elphin.

[3] *Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa;* i.e.

and killed all the people who were in it. A castle was built by John de Verdun in Magh-dumha in Muinter-Ghilgan in hoc anno. The fortress of Aedh O'Conchobhair at Snamh-in-redaigh[1] was burned by the people of the Breifne. Burning of Cluain-Suilinn, i.e. the fortress of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair. The son of Aedh O'Conchobhair was given in fosterage to Art O'Ruairc. A great depredation *was committed* by Aedh O'Conchobhair in the Breifne, until he reached Druim-lethan, when a portion of his routs were defeated, and a great number of them were slain who were not distinguished. Gilla-Christ, son of Edna O'Maelchiarain, chieftain of Muinter-Maelchiarain and Tellach-Chonghusa, mortuus est. Aedh Buidhe O'Neill expulsus est, and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king in his place. Niall O'Gairmleghaigh, chieftain of Cenel-Moain, mortuus est. A.D. [1261.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the fifth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxii; [xx°.ii°.] anno cycli solaris; nono anno cycli lunaris; v. anno Indictionis. Maelsechlainn, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh,[2] mortuus est. A prodigious hosting by the Foreigners of Erinn against Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, and against his son. i.e. Aedh-na-nGall, when O'Conchobhair sent the greater number of the cows of Connacht to Tir-Conaill, away from the Foreigners, and he himself remained in Inis-Saimer, in defence of his cows and people. As regards the Foreigners, however, Mac William Burc, accompanied by a great army, came from the west across Tochar-Mona-Coinnedha, to Oilfinn, and the Justiciary of Erinn and John de Verdun went westwards across Ath-Luain, to Ros-Comain; and they despatched great predatory bands into Cenel-Dobhtha-mic-Aenghusa,[3] who on that occasion plundered all that [1262.]

---

the Cenel (kindred or sept) of Dobhtha, son of Aenghus. The territory formerly inhabited by the Cenel-Dobhtha is now better known as O'Hanly's country, a district in the east of the county of Roscommon.

hi Conchobair a Connachta don dulaḃ sin; ocus do ḃoirneḋar iad cairrlein a Rorr Comáin don toirc sin. Dala Moḃa hi Conchobair, imorro, do tinoil síḃein slúaġ mór, ocus ro airġeḋar Gaill iartar Connacht uile, ó Mhuiġ Eó na Saxanach ocus ó Bhalla aniar, ocus ro loirc a mbailti ocus a narḃanna orin go Sliaḃ Luġa, ocus ro marḃḋaḋar daoine imḋa etorra sin. Ac haiṫle na ġreaċ mór sin do ḋenum ḋó, do ċuir a mic siġ ocus táirsiċ uaḃ an uachtar Connacht, gur loiscḟet ocus gur airġḟet ó Thuaim ḋá ġualann co hAṫ Luain, ocus ro marḃḋaḋar ina bḟuaraḋaḋ do ḋaoinib etorra sin uile. Domnall .h.Mannaċáin do marbaḋ do macaib Ruaiḋri ocus Taiḋg hi Conchobair. Dála Gall, imorro, do ċuireḋar techta uaṫa doċum hi Conchobair ocus a mic, do ṫairċirin tíriḋa ḋóib. Tanic imorro Moḋ .h.Conchobair a coinne Ghall iarsin co hAṫ ḋoirb Chuirc, ocus do rónrat síṫ annsin, ocus do chúaid an oiḋċe sin a teċ Gall gan briġe gan eoire tar éis; ocus do ḃi an aon ionaḋ ocus an aon leabaid re Mac Uilliam Burc an oiḋċe sin go rubach romenmnach; ocus do imṫiġḟet Gaill ar a ḃárach tar éis ant síḋa sin do ḋenum ḋóib. Creċ mór do ḋenum do Ghalloib na Miḋe ar Ghilla na naom .h.Perġail, ar ṫaoiseċ na hAṅġaile, ocus a oirecht fein do ḋul uaḃ anuchd Ghall, ocus aṫṫaoiseċ do ḋenum ḋoib de, ocus taoiseċ do ḋenum do mac Murchada ṫarraiġ hi Perġail ina ṫenn. Uilc iomḋa do creachaib ocus do ġrearraib, dúrḟaṫaib ocus daiġniḃ, ocus do marḃṫaib, do ḋenum do Gilla na naom .h. Perġail ar Ghalloib an bliadain sin, ocus a ṫaoiseċt ocus a ṫigernus fein do ḋol ina ḟorum ar égin dó, ocus mac Murchada ṫarraiġ do ḋíchur ar in tír amaċ ḋó. Sloiġeḋ la Mac Uilliam Búrc ocus la Galloib Erenn a nDermumain, dimsoiġeḋ

[1] *All the men.* The Four Masters say all who were inḟeaḋma, i.e. "fit to bear arms."

[2] *Deposed.* The words aṫṫaoiseċ do ḋenum ḋoib de signify lit. "an ex-chieftain was made of him by them."

remained in Connacht after O'Conchobhair; and they marked out the site of a castle in Ros-Comain on this expedition. With regard to Aedh O'Conchobhair, he collected a large army, and plundered the Foreigners of all the West of Connacht eastwards from Magh-Eó of the Saxons, and from Balla, and burned their towns and corn fields from thence to Sliabh-Lugha, and slew many persons between those places. After he had committed these great depredations he sent off his princes and chieftains into Uachtar-Chonnacht, who burned and plundered from Tuaim-dá-ghualann to Ath-Luain; and they killed all the men[1] they found between those places. Domhnall O'Mannachain was killed by the sons of Ruaidhri and Tadhg O'Conchobhair. As to the Foreigners, however, they despatched messengers to O'Conchobhair and his son, to offer them peace. Aedh O'Conchobhair, moreover, came subsequently to Ath-dhoire-Chuirc, to meet the Foreigners; and they concluded peace; and he went that night afterwards into the house of the Foreigners, without giving pledge or hostage; and he was on that night in the same place, and in the same bed with Mac William Burk, cheerfully, contentedly. And the Foreigners departed on the morrow, after they had concluded this peace. A great depredation was committed by the Foreigners of Midhe on Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile; and his own tribe forsook him, and went over to the Foreigners; and he was deposed[2] by them, and the son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail was made chieftain in opposition to him. Numerous injuries *in the shape* of depredations, aggressions, spoliations, plunderings and killings, were committed by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail on the Foreigners this year; and he forcibly asserted his own chieftainship and sovereignty, and expelled the son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail out of the district. A hosting by Mac William Burk and the Foreigners of Erinn to Des-Mumha,

A.D. [1262.]

Mhég Cárrthaigh, go rangadar an Mhangartach Loca Léin, ocus ro marbad Geralt Róitri annsin lá Mág Carrthaigh; ocus a dúbrad gur bé sin an treasr barún ir fesr do bí an Erinn. Ocus dobé sin ant áiter co nanaiter do Dhesrmumain, oir ro marbad mac Domnaill ghuit Meg Carrthaigh isin lá ceduna sin, .i. Cormac mac Donnaill, ocus rob erbadach Gaill ocus Gáidhel an lá sin fon Mangartach. Comarba Patraic do teacht an erinn in hoc anno.

Kt. Enáir for Luan, ocus reiseð dhéc fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxiii.; xxiii. anno cicli solasir; x. anno cicli lunasir; iii. anno cicli Indictionis. Donn .h.Breisléin do marbað la Domnall.h.nDomnaill a gcúirt an esbuic a Raith Bhoth, a bfeall. Sluaiged la Mac Uilliam Búrc dinnsoigeð Fheiðlim hi Conchobair, ocus dinnsaigeð a mic, go rangadar Rosr Comán, ocus ro teicset Siol Muiredhaigh fompu a tuaiscert Connacht, ocus ní bfuaradar Gaill grecha na eodáil don dul sin. Donnchad.h.Floinn ocus Taðg a mac dinnsoigeð droinge dont slúag sin, ocus do marbad ced déðsin eisi maith ocus saith, fo Aidín Ruisdél ocus a mac, ocus ro .u. macaib Chonconnacht hi Conchobair, et alii multi; ocus an sluag do imdó fó méla dia tigib iarsin. Tomár .h.Ceallaigh, episcopus Chluana ferta Brénainn, quievit in Christo. Eððonn, rí Loclann, do ég a nInnsib Orc ar slighed ag teacht an Erinn. Dáuith .h.Finn, ab mainistrech na Búille, quievit. Diarmaid clerech, mac Cormaic Mic Dhiarmada, mortuus est. Andíles Mhág Fhinnbairr, dux Muinnteri Geradain, obiit. Gillapatraic

[1] *The third.* The Annals of Connacht add accus ní fedamar an dias aili, "and we know not the other two."

[2] *Comarb of Patrick*; i.e. the successor of St. Patrick, or archbishop of Armagh. His name was Maelpatraic O'Scannail. The Irish of this entry is written twice in the MS., viz.:—at the end of one page and beginning of the next.

[3] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[4] *Ebhdhonn.* Hakon Hakonson is meant. According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar* the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to

to attack Mac Carthaigh, until they reached the Mangar- A.D.
tach of Loch-Lein, where Gerald Roche was slain by Mac [1262.]
Carthaigh; and it was said that he was the third[1] best baron in Erinn. And this was the "joy with sorrow" to Des-Mumha, for the son of Domhnall Got Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Cormac, son of Domhnall, was slain on that same day; and the Foreigners and Gaeidhel suffered great losses on that day around the Mangartach. The comarb of Patrick[2] came to Erinn in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Monday, and the sixteenth [1263.]
of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxiii.; xx.iii. anno cycli solaris; x. anno cycli lunaris; vi°. anno cycli Indictionis. Donn O'Breisléin was killed by Domhnall O'Domhnaill in the bishop's court at Rath-Bhoth, in treachery. A hosting by Mac William Burk against Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and against his son, as far as Ros-Comain; and the Sil-Muiredhaigh fled before them to the North of Connacht, and the Foreigners obtained neither preys nor spoils on this occasion. Donnchadh O'Floinn and his son Tadhg attacked a division of this army, and one hundred of them were slain, both good and bad, including Aitin Russel and his son, and the five sons of Cuconnacht O'Conchobhair, et alii[3] multi; and the army afterwards returned to their homes in disgrace. Thomas O'Cellaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, quievit in Christo. Ebhdhonn,[4] king of Lochlann, died in Innsi-Orc, on the way whilst coming to Erinn. David O'Finn, abbot of the monastery of the Buill, quievit. Diarmaid Clerech,[5] son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. Andiles Mac Finnbharr, dux of Muinter-Geradhain, obiit. Gilla-Patraic,

---

submit themselves to him if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hákonar Hákonarsonar*, cap. 322; (Fornmanna Sögur; Kaupmannahöfn, 1835; vol. 10, p. 131); and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says, "Venit Haco rex Norvegiæ ad partes Scotiæ [i.e. Hiberniæ?], et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades, et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus."

[5] *Diarmaid Clerech*; i.e. "Diarmaid the Cleric."

mac Gilla na ngurrén, príor Doiré, rái emig ocus crábaid, quievit. Maolpadraill .h.Eidin do marbad la Gallaib. Maolciarán .h.Maoileoin, ab Chluana mic Nóis, quievit. Cocad mór etir Comarba Patraic ocus erpuc na Mide in hoc anno. Cairrlen do denum do Mac Uilliam Burc ag Ath in gail irin Chorann. Meadair .h.Ruadán do marbad lá Gallaib abfell, a ndorus Temrach Chille Seirenén, in hoc anno. Etaoin ingen hí Flannacáin mortua est. Samrad ro te irin mbliadain sin.

Kt. Enair for máirt, ocus reacht ficher fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lx.quarto; xxiii.anno cicli solaris; xi. anno cicli lunaris; iii.anno cicli indictionis. Cocad mór do denum dArt.h.Mhaoilsechlainn for Gallaib na Mide, ocus ár mor do tabairt dó forra imón mBrosnach, ocus an neoch nach ar marbait dib ro báidit iad. Muircertach, mac Domnaill hí Airt, do marbad, ocus a muinnter do losced, lá Donn Mág Uidir in hoc anno. Cocad mór do eirge etir rí Saxan ocus rí Breatan, ocus iarlada Saxan do eirge do Edbard ocus dá mac, ocus cath do chur etorra diblinaib, ocus Edbard rí Saxan ocus a mac do gabáil ann, ocus Ioan dé Uerdún, ocus ár diáirmide maille frit sin do tabairt etorra. Aonghus .h.Clúmáin, erpuc Luigne, do éc a mainistir na Búille, iar cur a erpucóide de rada daimsir reimi sin. Cretch mór do denum do Dhealbnaib ar Shiol nAnmchada, ocus coig mic hí Mhadadáin do marbad ann beós. Coinne mór etir Gallaib Erenn, im giurdír na hErenn, ocus im Iarla Ulad, ocus im Mac Gerailt,

---

[1] *War.* cocad. This was a dispute regarding the right of the archbishop of Armagh to make a visitation of the diocese of Meath, which Ware states was arranged in a provincial synod held at Drogheda in the year 1262. See Ware's *Bishops* (*Armagh*, under Patrick O'Scanlain, and *Meath*, under Hugh de Tachmon).

[2] *His people.* It would be more correct to say the territory occupied by his people.

[3] *Edward.* This is apparently a mistake for Henry III.

son of Gilla-na-nGuissén, prior of Doirén, a man eminent for hospitality and piety, quievit. Maelfabhaill O'hEidhin was slain by Foreigners. Maelchiarain O'Maeleoin, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit. A great war[1] between the comarb of Patrick and the bishop of Midhe in hoc anno. A castle was erected by Mac William Burk at Ath-in-gail in the Corann. Meachair O'Ruadhain was killed by Foreigners, in treachery, in the door of the church of Cill-Seiscnen, in hoc anno. Etain, daughter of O'Flannagain, mortua est. A very hot summer in this year. A.D. [1263.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lx.quarto; xxiiii.anno cycli solaris; xi.anno cycli lunaris; vii.anno cycli Indictionis. A great war was waged by Art O'Maelsechlainn against the Foreigners of Midhe; and he inflicted a great slaughter on them about the Brosnach; and such of them as were not slain were drowned. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'hAirt, was killed, and his people[2] were burned, by Donn Mac Uidhir in hoc anno. A great war arose between the king of the Saxons and the king of Britain, and the Saxon earls opposed Edward[3] and his son; and a battle[4] was fought between them, in which Edward,[3] king of the Saxons, and his son were taken prisoners, and John de Verdun, and a great slaughter besides was committed between them. Aenghus O'Clumhain, bishop of Luighne,[5] died in the monastery of the Buill, after having resigned his bishopric a long time before that. A great depredation was committed by the Dealbhna on Sil-Anmchadha, and five sons of O'Madadhain were slain there moreover. A great meeting between the Foreigners of Erinn, (including the Justiciary[6] of Erinn, and including the Earl of Ulster, and Fitz-Gerald, [1264.]

[4] *A battle.* The battle of Lewes is doubtless meant.

[5] *Bishop of Luighne.* That is to say, bishop of Achonry.

[6] *The Justiciary.* Richard de la Rochelle, justiciary of Ireland from A.D. 1261 to 1266.

ocus im Maiṫiu Gall Erenn orin amaċ, re Feiṫlim .h.Conchobair, ocus re hAoḋ .h.Conchobair a mac, in Aṫ Luain. Eagla mór ocus anḃáthad do ġabáil na nGall od connsodar ant ṡosraide ṫíairmiḋe ro ḃoi .h.Conchobair ocus a mac, conid hí comairle do rónrat Gaill annsin síṫ do ḋenum re .h.Conchobair ocus re na mac; ocus do rinnedar arr a haiṫle. Cocad mor do eṙġe etir Mac Uilliam Burc, .i. Iarla Ulad, ocus Mac Gerailt isin mbliadain sin, gur milled urmór na hErenn etorra, gur ġaḃ ant Iarla a raiṫi do ċairléna a Connachta ag Mac Gerailt, ocus gur loisc a maínéra uile, ocus gur airg a muinntera uile don ċocad sin. Art .h.Maoilsechlainn do lorcad araiḃe do ċairléna ocus do sráḋḃailtiḃ a nDealḃna ocus a mBreġmuine, ocus a Callraiḋe, ocus ro ṫíċsit na Gaill eisidiḃ uile, ocus ro ġaḃsatar braiġde ċaoisech an tíre uile iarsin; ocus loċ Luaṫa do lorcud dó ṫeór. Giúsdís na hErenn, ocus Seoan Goġán, ocus Tearóid Buiṫiléis, do ġaḃail do Mac Gerailt a tempall Coisrecta. Caisrlén Loċa Mesca ocus caisrlén Arda raṫain do ġaḃail do Mac Uilliam ina laim prém in hoc anno. Domnall .h.hEġra, ri Luiġne, do maṙbaḋ do Ghalloiḃ. Cúmuiġe O Caṫán, ri Cianachta, captus est per Aoḋ buiḋe. Braitri Minúra do ṫabairt go hArd Macha leisin airdespuc, .i. le Moelpadraic O Scannail, ocus an fer ceudna, .i. Maolpadraic, do ḋenum síġe atimċell Aird Maċa an ṫliadain sin.

Kt. Enair for ḋardaoin, ochtmad uathad fuisse; xxu. anno cicli solaris; xii. anno cicli lunaris; uiii. anno indictionis; M.cc.lx.quinto. Tomár Mac Feṙġail

[1] *Street-towns.* For the meaning of street-town (sraid-baile), see note [6], p. 258, *supra*.

[2] *The Justiciary.* See note [6], p. 447.

[3] *A consecrated church.* The church of Castle-Dermot in the county of Kildare.

[4] *Aedh Buidhe.* Apparently Aedh Buidhe (yellow Hugh) O'Neill, chieftain of Cenel-Eoghain, sl. 1283. The three concluding entries for this year

and the other nobles of the Foreigners of Erinn), and Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and Aedh O'Conchobhair, his son, at Ath-Luain. Great fear and consternation seized the Foreigners when they saw the countless multitude that accompanied O'Conchobhair and his son; and the resolution the Foreigners then adopted was to conclude peace with O'Conchobhair and his son, which they did forthwith. A great war arose between Mac William Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, and Fitz-Gerald, in this year, so that the major part of Erinn was destroyed between them; and the Earl seized all the castles Fitz-Gerald had in Connacht, and burned all his manors, and plundered all his people, during this war. Art O'Maelsechlainn burned all the castles and street-towns[1] in Dealbhna, and in Breghmhuine, and in Calraighe, and expelled the Foreigners out of them all, and afterwards took the hostages of the chieftains of the entire district; and Loch-Luatha was also burned by him. The Justiciary[2] of Erinn, and John Gogan, and Tibbot Butler were taken prisoners by Fitz-Gerald in a consecrated church.[3] The castle of Loch-Mesca, and the castle of Ard-rathain, were seized by Mac William Burk into his own hand in hoc anno. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, was slain by Foreigners. Cumhuighe O'Cathain, king of Cianachta, captus est per Aedh Buidhe.[4] Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, i.e. Maelpatraic O'Scannail; and the same man, i.e. Maelpatraic, made a trench[5] round Ard-Macha in this year. A.D. [1264.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, the eighth of the moon; xxv. anno cycli solaris; xii. anno cycli lunaris; viii. anno Indictionis; M.cc.lx.quinto.[6] Thomas, son of [1265.]

---

are not given in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht.

[5] *A trench.* The sinking of a trench *round the church* of Armagh, by Archbishop O'Scannail, is recorded by the Four Masters under the year 1266.

[6] *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

Mic Diarmada, epscop Oilenn, quieuit in Christo. Tomár.h.Maicín, epscop Luigne, quieuit. Cairlén Sligig do gabail la hAod .h.Conchobair, ocus cairlén an Bhend fada ocus cairlen Ráth Airo crabhe do lorcad ocus do gabail leis béos. Maintir Thoirdelbaig Fhatraic do lorcad isin mbliadain sin. Tadg Mac Fhinnbairr do marbad do Chonchobar Mhág Ragnaill, ocus do mac Domnaill hI Fergail, in hoc anno. Feidlim mac Cathail croibdeirc hI Conchobair, ri Connacht, fer coranta ocus cotaigthi a cúigid fein, ocus fer coranta a carad for gach leith; fer aircetl ocus ionnarbtha a ercarad gach inad ambíthi; fer lán denech ocus dengnum; fer lán doirrdercus ocus durdumus a nEirinn ocus a Saxanaib, do ég iar mbuaid nongta ocus naithrige, ocus a adlucad a mainistir na mbráthar prechair a Ros Chomain tuc fein amach do Dhia ocus don oird roime sin. Aod .h.Conchobair, .i. a mac fein, do gabail rige Connacht tar éis a athar, ocus a chreach rig do denum dó ar Uib Failge. Loiscthi ocus marbtha iomda do denum dó ann; ocus ar nimdó go hAth Luain dó, Cathal mac Taidg hI Conchobair do dallad dó, ocus a hég taréis a dalltai. Muirchertach, mac Cathail, mic Diarmada, mic Taidg hI Mhaoilruanaid, ri Mhuige Luirg, do éc isin bliadain sin. Gilla na naom .h.Cuinn, taoiseach Muintiri Giollgáin, mortuus est. Cathal Mhág Ragnaill, táisech Muinntire hEolais, mortuus est. Muiredach .h.Cerbaill, taisech Callraighe, mortuus est. Maolbrigde .h.Grúcan, oirchindech Oilenn, mortuus est. Muirir mac Neill hI Conchobair do dogha docum epscopoide Oilenn in hoc anno. Coinne do denum do Thomaltach .h.Conchobair, taisdeps Connacht, re Dauid Finnagrár ocus re macaib Murchada, ocus morán do muinntir an aisdepsuic do marbad an lá sin dóib

[1] *Bishop of Luighne*; i.e. bishop of Achonry. See note [1], p. 418, *supra*.

Ferghal Mac Diarmada, bishop of Oilfinn, quievit in Christo. Thomas O'Maicin, bishop of Luighne,[1] quievit. The castle of Sligech was demolished by Aedh O'Conchobhair; and the castle of Benn-fhada and the castle of Rath-aird-craibhe were burned and demolished by him also. The monastery of Tobar-Patraic was burned in this year. Tadhg Mac Fhinnbhair was killed by Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill, and by the son of Domhnall O'Ferghail, in hoc anno. Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht—the protector and supporter of his own province, and the protector of his friends on every side; the plunderer and extirpator of his enemies wherever they might be; a man full of bounty and prowess; a man full of distinction and honor in Erinn and Saxon-land—died after the triumph of unction and penitence, and was interred in the monastery of the Friars Preachers in Ros-Comain, which he had previously granted to God and the Order. Aedh O'Conchobhair, i.e. his own son, assumed the sovereignty of Connacht after his father, and executed his royal depredation on the Ui-Failghe, where he committed many burnings and killings; and, on his return to Ath-Luain, he blinded Cathal, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, who died after having been blinded. Muirchertach, son of Cathal, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh, king of Magh-Luirg, died in this year. Gilla-na-naemh O'Cuinn, chieftain of Muinter-Gillgan, mortuus est. Cathal Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, mortuus est. Muiredhach O'Cerbhaill, chieftain of Calraidhe, mortuus est. Maelbrighde O'Grugan, airchinnech of Oilfinn, mortuus est. Maurice, son of Niall O'Conchobhair, was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn in hoc anno. A conference was held by Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, archbishop of Connacht, with David Prendergast and the Mac Murchadhas; and a great number of the archbishop's people were slain by them on that day at

A.D. [1265.]

a Cill meḃóin. Deirḃorgaill, ingen hI Dhuḃda, .i. mathair Tomaltaiġ hI Conchobair, airdeirbhuic Connacht, do éġ iar mbuaiḋ naiḋriġe. Cocad mor eidir Sh Saxan ocus Siomann Murchad. Murchad mac Suiḃne do gabáil le Domnall mac Maġnusa, ocus a ṫinolucaḋ a láim an larla, ocus a éġ isin ṗrisún.

Kt. Enáir for Aine, ocus ix. dec fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxvi; xxvi. anno cicli solaris; xiii. anno cicli lunaris; ix. anno cicli indictionis. Maḋġamain mac Ceiḋernaiġ hI Cheṙín, ri Ciarraighe, do ṁarbad la Gallaib Dhúna móir in hoc anno. Maḋġamain .h.Cuilén, ri na Claonġlaisi, do ṁarbad dá ṁnai fein daon ḃuille do sein, tre éd, an bliadain sin. Cairlén Tiġe Dhácholnne do ḃrisseḋ ocus do ṡarrugad an bliadain sin, ocus Connacne uile dḟárugad. Domnall .h.hEġra, ri Luiġne, occisus est ag Lorcaḋ Aird na riaḋ for Ghallaib in hoc anno. Toirrḋealbach, mac Aoḋa, mic Cathail croibdeirg, do éġ a maindir Cnuic Muaḋi isin mbliadain sin. Diarmaid ruaḋ, mac Conchobair, mic Cormaic Mic Diarmada, ocus Donncaḋa mac Duinn óig Mhég Oirechtaiġ, do ḋallad lá hAoḋ .h.Conchobair. Saḋḃ, ingen Cathail croibdeirg, mortua est. Maoilíra .h.hAnainn, priór Rosa Comán ocus Aṫa Liaġ, quieuit in Christo. Buirġéis Bheoil an táchair do lorcud do Fhlann ruaḋ .h.Fhloinn, ocus morán do Gallaib an ḃaile do ṁarbad ḋó. Cairléin ocus arḃanna imda do lorcud

[1] *Simon Mufford.* An attempt at writing the name of Simon de Montfort (the younger). This entry and the succeeding one are not in the Ann. of Connacht (Dublin copies).

[2] *Son of Maghnus;* i.e. of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or Manus O'Conor.

[3] *The Earl.* Walter de Burgo, earl of Ulster. This event is given by the Four Masters at the year 1267, under which date it is also entered *infra.*

[4] *The 19th.* The MS. has xx. dec̄, a mistake for ix. déc, or naomad déc.

[5] *Ciarraighe.* There were many districts in Ireland called Ciarraighe. The one here referred to was Ciarraighe Maighe, or "Ciarraighe of the plain," otherwise called Clann-Ceithernaigh, a district nearly co-extensive with the present parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of

Cill-medhoin. Derbhorgaill, daughter of O'Dubhda, i.e. the mother of Tomaltach O'Conchobhair, archbishop of Connacht, died after the victory of penitence. A great war between the king of the Saxons and Simon Mufford.[1] Murchadh Mac Suibhne was apprehended by Domhnall, son of Maghnus,[2] and surrendered into the hands of the Earl ;[3] and he died in the prison. A.D. [1265.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the nineteenth[4] of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxvi; xxvi. anno cycli solaris; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno cycli Indictionis. Mathghamhain, son of Ceithernach O'Cerin, king of Ciarraighe,[5] was slain by the Foreigners of Dún-mór in hoc anno. Mathghamhain O'Cuilén, king of the Claen-ghlais, was killed by his own wife, with one thrust of a knife, through jealousy, this year. The castle of Tech-Dachoinne was broken down and laid waste in this year; and all Conmaicne[6] was laid waste. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, occisus est whilst burning Ard-na-riadh against the Foreigners, in hoc anno. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, died in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe in this year. Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, and Donncatha, son of Donn Og Mac Oireghtaigh, were blinded by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Sadhbh, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg, mortua est. Maelisa O'hAnainn, prior of Ros-Comáin and Ath-Liag, quievit in Christo. The borough of Bel-an-táchair was burned by Flann Ruadh O'Floinn; and many of the Foreigners of the town were slain by him. Several castles and corn-fields were also burned [1266.]

Roscommon. Dr. O'Donovan errs (*Four Mast.*, p. 401) in stating that the district in question was in the county of Mayo. See O'Dubhagain's *Topogr. Poem*, ed. O'Donovan, p. 63.

[6] *Conmaicne.* There were four districts in Connacht called Conmaicne. The Conmaicne here indicated was probably Conmaicne-Dúna-móir, or Conmaicne of Dún-mór, now the barony of Dunmore, county Galway, adjoining the barony of Tech-Dachoinne, or Tiaquin, in the same county, in which the castle of Tech-Dachoinne was situated.

ocus do mhilled a Tír Fhiacrach dó beos. Tomárr .h. Maoldonaire, airchindech Tuama, quievit in Christo. Aod .h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, do dul isin mBreifne daigriogad Airt mic Cathail riabaig hi Ruairc, ocus fíge do dabairt do Conchobar Buide, mac Amlaoib, mic Airt hi Ruairc, ocus braigde dairrech na Breifne uile do gabáil dó. Errucóidh Luigne do gabáil do Thomár .h. Mhiadachán, ocus grádha in dá errus sin do dabairt an aon lá. Húga Mac Goisdelb mortuus est. Aod.h.Muiredhaigh do marbad in hoc anno. Sloigedh la hUilliam Burc docum hi Maoilsechlainn, ocus morán do dáthad díb i nAth Crochda, ocus a nimrúd gan nert gan braigde do gabáil don dul sin. Toga errus do dochd on Roim go Cluain ferta Brénainn, ocus a gradha errus do tabairt a nAth na rígh an Domnach ria Nodlaic. Ar mór do dabairt do droing do muinntir hi Conchobair, .i. do Lochlainn mac Diarmada mic Mhuircertaigh, ocus do Mac Ceitternaigh, ocus do mac Domnaill duib hi Eghra, ar bretnachaib ocus ar laighnechaib iartharr Connacht, ocus aoin cenn dég ar .xx. da gcendaib do dídlucad do .h.Conchobair doib. Cormac mac Gillacrist Mic Diarmada do lot, ocus a hég don lót sin. Gráda errus do dabairt ar brathair preciúr, .i. Ua Scóra, in Ard Macha docum Ráda Boé Thire Conaill. Maoileóin bodar .h.Maoldonaire mortuus est.

Kt. Enáir for Sadairn, ocus x. fiched fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxxiii.; xxiii. anno cicli solaris; x°.quarto

---

[1] *Bishopric of Luighne;* i.e. the bishopric of Achonry.

[2] *These two bishops.* There is here some confusion in the text, arising from the transposition of an entry, as the second bishop referred to is evidently the "bishop elect" who "came from Rome to Cluain-ferta-Brenainn," and was consecrated at Ath-na-righ on the Sunday before Christmas, as stated six lines lower.

[3] *Bishop elect.* He is called "John, an Italian, the Pope's Nuncio," by Ware. See last note.

[4] *Britons.* The Welshmen who were settled in the western parts of the county of Mayo.

[5] *Lageians;* or Leinstermen. The

and destroyed by him in Tir-Fhiachrach. Thomas O'Maelchonaire, archdeacon of Tuaim, quievit in Christo. Aedh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, went into the Breifne to depose Art, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc; and he gave the sovereignty to Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, and took the hostages of all the chieftains of the Breifne. The bishopric of Luighne[1] was assumed by Thomas O'Miadhachán, and the degrees of these two bishops[2] were conferred on the same day. Hugo Mac Goisdelbh mortuus est. Aedh O'Muiredhaigh was killed in hoc anno. An army was led by William Burk against O'Maelsechlainn; and a great number of them were drowned in Ath-crochdha, and the rest turned back without obtaining sway or hostages on this occasion. A bishop-elect[3] came from Rome to Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and his episcopal degree was conferred on him at Ath-na-righ the Sunday before Christmas. A great slaughter was committed by a party of O'Conchobhair's people, viz.:—by Lochlainn, son of Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach, and by Mac Ceithernaigh and the son of Domhnall Dubh O'hEghra, on the Britons[4] and Lagenians[5] of the West of Connacht, thirty-one of whose heads were presented to O'Conchobhair by them. Cormac, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, was wounded, and died of the wound. The degree of bishop was conferred in Ard-Macha on a Friar Preacher, i.e. O'Scoba,[6] *appointed bishop* of Rath-Both of Tir-Conaill. Maeleoin Bodhar[7] O'Maelchonaire mortuus est. A.D. [1266.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the thirtieth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxvii; xxvii. anno cycli [1267.]

Four Masters call them "Luighne," i.e. inhabitants of the district comprised in the present barony of Leyny, county of Sligo. But Leyny is not in the West of Connacht.

[6] *O'Scoba.* Cairbre (or Carbery) O'Scoba, whose death is recorded under the year 1275 *infra.*

[7] *Maeleoin Bodhar;* i.e. "Maeleoin (Malone) the deaf." From this Irish word *bodhar* is seemingly deriv. Eng. *bother*, and its cognate *pother.*

anno circli lunaris; x. anno circli indictionis. Maoilsechlainn, mac Conchobair, mic Aeda, ocus Conchobar féin a athair, ocus Aed a derbrathair, do ég a naon raithe. Murchad Mac Suibne do gabáil do Dhomnall mac Mágnusa hi Conchobáir a nUmall, ocus a tinnlucad do Uáter a búrc, .i. Iarla Ulad, ocus a ég a prisún an Iarla iarsin. Brian, mac Toirrdhelbaig, mic Ruaidri hi Conchobair, do ég a mainistir Chnuic Muaide isin mbliadain sin. Druim cliaθ do losced uile cona tigiθ [ocus] templaib. Creċ mór do denum do Gallaib iartharr Chonnacht ar Chairpri Dhroma cliaθ, ocus do airgedair ér dara. Creċ mór eli do denum do Mac Uilliam búrc ar .h.Conchobair, gur airgertar Tír Maine ocus Clann Uadach. Erruc Cluana ferta, .i. Roṁánach, do θul tairis docum an fára. Donnchad, mac Ruaidri, mic Aeda hi Conchobair, do marbaθ do Gallaiθ in hoc anno. Galar mór do gabáil Aeda hi Chonchobair, condechaid a cárc rá Erinn uile, ocus a cerno arr slán. Alis, ingen Mic Carrgamna, mortua est. Cocad mór a Saxanaib itir rí Saxan ocus Simann Suforn.

Kt. Enáir for θoṁnach, ocus .xi. fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxuiii.; xxuiii. anno circli solaris; xv. anno circli lunaris; xi.anno indictionis. Conchobar .h.Briain, rí Tuaiθmuman, do marbad la Diarmaid mac Muirchertaig hi Briain, ocus a mac, .i. Seonín, ocus a ingen, ocus mac a ingene, .i. mac Ruaidri hi Gradaθa, ocus Duθlocluinn .h. Loclainn, ocus Tomár .h. Beollán, et alii multi, do marbad maille frid do ṁnaiθ ocus dferaiθ nach airiṁter sunn; ocus ro

[1] *Conchobhar.* He was apparently of the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor.

[2] *Apprehended.* This is a repetition. See the concluding entry for the year 1265.

[3] *Simon Suforn.* This is an attempt at writing the name of Simon de Montfort, which is written "Simon Mufford," under the year 1265. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois it assumes the form "Sufforne."

[4] *Killed.* Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois, 1268) says "in Corcomroe (county of Clare), in the campe

solaris; x°. quarto anno cycli lunaris; x. anno cycli Indictionis. Maelsechlainn, son of Conchobhar,[1] son of Aedh, and his father Conchobhar himself, and his brother Aedh, died in one quarter. Murchadh Mac Suibhne was apprehended[2] by Domhnall, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, in Umhall, and was surrendered to Walter Burk, i.e. Earl of Ulster; and he died in the Earl's prison afterwards. Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, died in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe in this year. Druimcliabh was all burned, with its houses [and] churches. A great depredation was committed by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht on *the inhabitants of* Cairpre-Dromacliabh; and they plundered Es-dara. Another great depredation was committed by Mac William Burk on O'Conchobhair, when he plundered Tir-Maine and Clann-Uadach. The bishop of Cluain-ferta, i.e. a Roman, went across to the Pope. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was killed by Foreigners in hoc anno. A great illness seized Aedh O'Conchobhair, so that the report thereof spread throughout all Erinn; but he recovered safely from it. Alice, daughter of Mac Carghamhna, mortua est. A great war in Saxon-land between the king of the Saxons and Simon Suforn.[3] A.D. [1267.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the eleventh of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxviii; xxviii. anno cycli solaris; xv. anno cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis. Conchobhar O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, was killed[4] by Diarmaid, son of Muirchertach O'Briain; and his son, i.e. Seonin,[5] and his daughter, and his daughter's son, i.e. the son of Ruaidhri O'Grada, and Dubhlochlainn O'Lochlainn, and Thomas O'Beollain, and many more[6] women and men, who are not enumerated here, were slain along with them; [1268.]

---

called the Siwdayne;" from which he is known in history as "Conor *na Siudaine* O'Brien."

[5] *Seonin;* pron. *Shoneen;* the dimin. of Seon, or John.

[6] *More.* ɑ̃l, for ɑ̃lı, MS.

marbaḋ Diarmaid réin ind ro cedóir amail ro ḋliġ. Amlaiḃ .h. Ferġail do ṁarbaḋ la Gallaiḃ a meaḃail. Máġnus Mháġ Oirechtaiġ, dux Clainne Tomaltaiġ, quieuit. Raġnaill, inġen hI Conchobair, ben Chathail hI Madadáin, quieuit. Muirir ruaḋ Mac Gerailt do ḃádhad ar muir Erenn, lucht luinge, ag teacht ó ríġ Saxan dinnroiged na hErenn. Carrḋalus ant impir Rómanach do ṁarbaḋ dona Seirrdroiniḃ ag cornum na crídaiġechta. Aoḋ mac Conchobair hI Fhlaiḋḃertaiġ, oirdirdél Enaig dúin, mortuus est. Toirrdhelbach óg, mac Aoḋa, mic Feḋlim, mic Cathail croibdeirc, dalta .h. mBriúin, quieuit. Coinne do fogra do Ghallaiḃ Erenn a nAṫ Luain ar Aoḋ .h.Conchobair. Ro ḋinóil .h.Conchobair, imorro, ina gcoinne annsin, ocus tuc maiḋm aḋbail forra a bFedhaiḃ Aṫa Luain, ocus ro marbaḋ fochaide ḋíḃ ann. Domnall mac Taiḋg hI Mhandacháin do ṁarbad, ocus teiched da muinntir uaḋ, .i. do Thaḋc .h. Fhlannagán ocus do Gillacrist .h. Birn, a .uii. Kt. Enair. Ferġal .h. Maoliṁuaiḋ, rí bFer Ceall, do ṁarbad la Gallaiḃ. Maolsechlainn Mháġ Coḋlain do marbad la Gallaiḃ. Duḃġall Mac Ruaidri, rí Innsi Gall ocus Oirir Ghaoidel, quieuit. Domnall .h. Grádha, dux Cénel Dunġaile, mortuus est. Loḋlainn mac Diarmada hI Conchobair do ṁarbad do Dauid Auulb ocus la hIḃ Cinaoḋa; ocus torcradar fein ind ro cedóir. Diarmaid, mac in aṫḋleiriġ hI Bhriain, do éc. Maṫġamain .h. Briain do ġabáil, ocus a ḋirrbad la Brian ruad

---

[1] *In return.* ind, lit. "in it," MS.

[2] *Clann-Tomaltaigh.* The word Tomaltaigh is represented by dom̄ in the MS.; but the Annals of Connacht read Tomaltaiġ.

[3] *Ruadh*; i.e. "the red."

[4] *Fedha-Atha-Luain.* The Faes (or woods) of Ath-Luain; the name of O'Naghten's country, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

[5] *And his people ran away from him.* ocus teiched da muinntir uaḋ, MS. In the text this clause follows after the words do marbad, "was slain." The Annals of Connacht read "ocus x̄. da muinntir maiḋi,"

and Diarmaid was himself immediately slain in return[1], as he deserved. Amhlaibh O'Ferghail was killed by Foreigners, in treachery. Maghnus Mac Oirechtaigh, dux of Clann-Tomaltaigh[2], quievit. Raghnailt, daughter of O'Conchobhair, wife of Cathal O'Madadhain, quievit. Maurice Ruadh[3] Fitz-Gerald was drowned in the sea of Erinn, with a ship's crew, whilst coming to Erinn from the king of the Saxons. The Roman Emperor Carolus was slain by the Saracens whilst defending Christendom. Aedh, son of Conchobhar O'Flaithbhertaigh, official of Enach-dúin, mortuus est. Toirdhelbhach Og, son of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, quievit. Aedh O'Conchobhair was summoned by the Foreigners of Erinn to a conference at Ath-Luain. O'Conchobhair, moreover, mustered *his forces* to meet them there, and inflicted a great defeat on them in Fedha-Atha-Luain,[4] where a great number of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Mannachain, was slain, viz. by Tadhg O'Flannagain and Gilla-Christ O'Birn, on the 7th of the kalends of January; and his people ran away from him.[5] Ferghal O'Maelmhuaidh, king of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Foreigners. Maelsechlainn Mac Cochlain was killed by Foreigners. Dubhgall Mac Ruaidhri, king of Innsi-Gall and Airer-Gaeidhel, quievit. Domhnall O'Grada, dux of Cenel-Dunghaile, mortuus est. Lochlainn, son of Diarmaid O'Conchobhair, was killed by David Aulb, and by the Ui-Cinaetha; and they were themselves immediately slain in return.[1] Diarmaid, son of the Aithcleirech[6] O'Briain, died. Mathghamhain O'Briain was taken prisoner, and mutilated, by Briain Ruadh O'Briain, in

A.D. [1268.]

---

for ocuꝑ ꝺeichnebaꝑ ꝺa muinnτiꝛ maille ꝛiꝛ, i.e. "and ten of his people along with him," which is more likely to be correct, and with which reading the Four Masters agree.

[6] *Aithcleirech.* By *aithcleirech* is meant an ex-cleric, or rather a cleric who had been suspended, or forced to retire from the clerical profession.

.h. mBriain, a ndígail a athar. Conchobar .h.Cellaig, ri Ui Mane, mortuus est. Aongus .h.Dálaig, .i. fói ndána ocus tige aoidhed, quieuit.

Kal. Enair for mairt, ocus aili fiched fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.; primus annus cicli solaris; xui. annus cicli lunaris; xii. annus cicli indictionis. Imar .h. Birn, óglaoch ocus lán ferghráda d'Aod .h.Conchobair, do frágbáil ant faogail do lár a clainni ocus a conáig iar cinnedh a bethadha a Rois Chommáin, a mainistir na mBrathar prechuir. Luisdís nua do choigeadh a nErinn o rí Saxan .i. Hoiperd Sufforn, do certugad ocus do fhorfugad na hErenn. A choigeadh a Connachtaib iarsin, ocus Gaill Erenn maille fris, ocus cairlén do denum a Rois Chomán dóib; ocus isfedh fodera sin do denum, .i. Aod .h.Conchobair do beith a ngalus ocus a nesláinti an tan sin. Tadg mac Neill mic Mhuiregh-aig hi Conchobair do marbad do tigernách do muinntir a brathar féin an Oilfinn, go fir dona, in hoc anno; ocus fo marbad an fernénach fein na éduic fo cedóir. Brian mac Domnaill duib hi Eghra do marbad a Sligech la Gallaib, in hoc anno. Benmide, ingen Toirrdhelbaig mic Ruaidri, .i. ben Maolmuire Mhic Shúibne, quieuit. Seffraid mac Donnaill clannaig Mic Gillapatraic, rí Sléibe Bladhma, do ég in hoc anno. Patricius .h. Scannail, comarba Patraic a nArd Macha, do ég; in Christo quieuit. Crithina, ingen hi Neachtain, ben Diarmada

---

[1] *His father*; i.e. Conchobhar (na Siudaine) O'Briain. See note [4], page 457.

[2] *Robert Sufforn*, Robert D'Ufford. The name is corruptly written Hoiperd Sufforn in the MS. See note [5], p. 228 *supra*.

[3] *Son of Ruaidhri*; i.e. of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, the last monarch of Ireland.

[4] *Seffraidh*. Jeffrey.

[5] *Clannach*. A sobriquet signifying "prolific," from clann, children, offspring.

[6] *Sliabh-Bladhma*. Slieve Bloom, a mountain on the confines of the King's and Queen's Counties. It formed the western boundary of the ancient territory of Ossory; and hence the Mac Gillapatricks (now Anglicised

revenge for his father.[1] Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, mortuus est. Aenghus O'Dalaigh, i.e. an eminent professor of poetry, and *keeper* of a house of hospitality, quievit. A.D. [1268.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-second of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxix.; primus annus cycli solaris; xvi. annus cycli lunaris; xii. annus cycli Indictionis. Imhar O'Birn, servant and confidential man to Aedh O'Conchobhair, withdrew from the world, from the midst of his children and affluence, after resolving to pass his life in Ros-Comain, in the monastery of the Friars Preachers. A new Justiciary came to Erinn from the king of the Saxons, i.e. Robert Sufforn,[2] to settle and pacify Erinn. He afterwards proceeded into Connacht, accompanied by the Foreigners of Erinn; and a castle was erected in Ros-Comáin by them. And the reason it was erected was that Aedh O'Conchobhair was at that time in sickness and ill-health. Tadhg, son of Niall, son of Muiredhach O'Conchobhair, was most unfortunately slain by a soldier of his own brother's people, at Oilfinn, in hoc anno; and the soldier was himself immediately killed in retaliation for it. Brian, son of Domhnall Dubh O'hEghra, was killed in Sligech, by Foreigners, in hoc anno. Benmhidhe, daughter of Toirdhelbhach, son of Ruaidhri,[3] i.e. the wife of Maelmuire Mac Suibhne, quievit. Seffraidh,[4] son of Domhnall Clannach[5] Mac Gillapatraic, king of Sliabh-Bladhma,[6] died in hoc anno. Patricius O'Scannail, comarb of Patrick in Ard-Macha, died;[7] in Christo quievit. Christina, daughter of O'Neachtain, wife of Diarmaid [1269.]

Fitzpatricks), lords of Ossory, were sometimes designated by the title of lords of Sliabh-Bladhma. See note [12], page 371, *supra*.

[7] *Died.* Ware (*Bishops*, under Armagh) states that Archbishop O'Scannail died on the 16th of March, 1270, under which year his death is again recorded in the present chronicle.

Miḋiġ Mic Diarmada, .i. an ḃen doḃ ḟerr dealḃ ocur denum, enech ocur ionnracur, ciall ocur crábad do ḃói an aon aimsir dia, ocus is mó cumaoin ar an oird liaṫ, do ég iar mbuaiḋ nongṫa ocus naiṫriġe. Aoḋ .h. Finn, fói ḟenma ocus oirfidiġ Erenn, mortuus est. Caislén Sligigh do ḋenum do Mac Muiris Mic Ġerailt an bliadain sin. Eḋmílioḋ Mac Cairtén do marbaḋ dhUa Anlúain. Domnall .h. Ferġail, ocus Aoḋ .h.Ferġail a mac, do ṁarbaḋ do Ghilla na naom .h. Ferġail ocus do Ghalloib, in hoc anno.

Ict. Enair for Ceḋáin, ocus tres uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxx. Secundus annus cicli solaris; xun.annus cicli lunaris; xiii. annus indictionis. Sligech do lorcud lá .h.nDomnaill ocus la Cénel Conaill, ocus mac Breallaiġ an čairn hi Mhaoil-Bréinainn do ṁarbad don tusar sin. Cogad mór ocus esraonta do eiṙġe eoir .h.Conchobair, .i. Aoḋ mac Félim, ocus Uáter a Búrc, .i. Iarla Ulaḋ; ocus nír ḟédrad Gaill ináid Gaoidel a nettráin; gur ḃinóil ant Iarla Goill na hErenn maille friu Giuirdís, go tangadar diḃlinaiḃ mór sluaiġhed a Connachtaiḃ, go rangadar Ross Chommáin an ced aġaiḋ, ocus arriḋé go hOilfinn in dara aġaiḋ, ocus arriḋé go Port Leice, gur ġaḃadar forrad ocus longport ag Port Leice an oiḋče sin; ocus do rónrad comairle ar a ḃárač, ocus isrí comairle do ronrad, .i. ant Iarla ocus maiṫe Gall Erenn do ḋul tar Sionainn foir i nAṫ cathaḋ Conaill in tan sin. Dála riġ Connacht imorro, .i. Aoḋa mic Félim hi Conchobair, do ḃói riḋéin beġán do ṁaiṫibh

---

[1] *Diarmaid Midhech.* "Diarmaid the Midhian;" so called, apparently, from having been fostered in Midhe (Meath).

[2] *O'Finn.* The Four Masters write the name O'Finnaghtaigh (O'Finaghty); but in the Dublin copies of the so-called Annals of Connacht it is .h.Finn (O'Finn). In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise he is called "Hugh O'Fflynn, a good musitian."

[3] *Were slain.* do marbad; written in the marg., with a mark of ref. to the proper place in the text.

Midhech[1] Mac Diarmada, i.e. the handsomest, best formed, most hospitable, worthy, sensible, and pious woman of her time, and the most bountiful to the Grey Order, died after the victory of unction and penitence. Aedh O'Finn,[2] the most eminent professor of music and minstrelsy in Erinn, mortuus est. The castle of Sligech was erected by Mac Maurice Fitz-Gerald in this year. Echmhilidh Mac Cairtén was slain by O'hAnluain. Domhnall O'Ferghail, and his son, Aedh O'Ferghail, were slain[3] by Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail and the Foreigners, in hoc anno. A.D. [1269.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the third of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.; secundus annus cycli solaris; xvii. annus cycli lunaris; xiii. annus Indictionis. Sligech was burned by O'Domhnaill and the Cenel-Conaill, and the son of Breallach-an-chairn[4] O'Maelbhrenainn was killed on this expedition. A great war and dissension arose between O'Conchobhair, i.e. Aedh, the son of Fedhlim, and Walter Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster; and neither the Foreigners nor the Gaeidhel could reconcile them. The Earl assembled the Foreigners of Erinn, together with the Justiciary,[5] when they all went on a great hosting into Connacht, and proceeded to Ros-Comain the first night, and from thence to Oilfinn the second night, and from thence to Port-leice; and they rested and encamped that night at Port-leice. And on the morrow they held a council, and the resolution they adopted was, viz., that the Earl and the chiefs of the Foreigners of Erinn should then go eastwards across the Sionainn at Ath-caradh-Conaill.[6] As regards the king of Connacht, however, i.e. Aedh, son of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, he was [1270.]

[4] *Breallach-an-chairn*; i.e. "the blubber-lipped man of the cairn."

[5] *Justiciary.* Jacques D'Audeley.

[6] *Ath-caradh-Conaill.* "The ford of Conall's weir." Dr. O'Donovan states that this was the name of a ford on the Shannon, near Carrick-on-Shannon; but the name has long been obsolete. *Four Masters*, A.D. 1270, note [i].

a muinntire ar cinn na nGall a Mag Nirri, ocus ro an an Giuirdír ocus begán dont flúaig maille fris alla diar dont Shionainn ag iornaidhe an larla cona muinntir. Dála an larla, ar ndul dó tar Ath caradh Conaill fois ro eirig uathad do muinntir hI Conchobair dóib a coillteib Conmaicne, ocus ro marbad begán dont flúaig Ghall annsin. Acht chena, nír anad na Gaill don preim ocus don ruathar sin fos a radhadar no go rangadar Mag Nirri, ocus ro gabsat forrad ocus longport ann an oidhche sin. Dála na nGall, imorro, isrí comairle tucsat ar an larla, fír do dénum re .h.Conchobair don chur sin, ocus a derbrathair, .i. Uilliam óg mac Ricaird moir mic Uilliam cuncúr, do dabairt a laim muinntiri hI Conchobair an fedh do biadh .h.Conchobair a tig an larla ag fedhugad; ocus do rónadh amlaid. Ocus ar ndula do Uilliam óc a tech hI Conchobair ro gabadar muinntir hI Conchobair é, ocus do marbadh Seon Duilefín ocus a mac ar an láthair sin. Do cuala, imorro, ant larla fell do denum ar a brathair, ro gluair mochtráth ar ná bádhach go hAth an cip fos Sinainn, ocus is amlaid do boi .h.Conchobair in dá oidhche sin ina timcheall mur bior leoman lonn, laind, ledartach, a timcheall a bídhbadh ag á mbárrugad, conar leig caithem na coslad na comranadh dóib. Ro éirig Aodh .h.Conchobair isin lá cedna sin. Dala Gall, imorro, ar ndul dóib docum in átha isin maidin ar a bárach, is annsin rug Toirrdhelbach.h.Briain orra, ocus ro immdo ant larla fein fris, ocus ro marb hé gan cuidiugad ó neoch oile.

---

[1] *Ath-caradh-Conaill.* See note [6], p. 463.

[2] *Coillte-Conmaicne.* "The woods of Conmaicne." Apparently the same as the "Fedha Conmaicne" referred to under the year 1247 *supra.*

[3] *William the Conqueror.* William Fitz-Adelm de Burgo, who is sometimes called "the Conqueror" by Irish writers, on the ground that he had subjugated the province of Connacht.

[4] *Duilefin.* This name is written "Doilifin" in the Annals of Connacht, "Dolifin" by the Four Masters, and "Dolphin" in Mageoghegan's version

in Magh-Nisse, before the Foreigners, with a few of the chiefs of his people; and the Justiciary, accompanied by a small number of the army, remained on the western side of the Sionainn, awaiting the Earl and his people. With regard to the Earl, after he had gone eastwards past Ath-caradh-Conaill[1] a few of O'Conchobhair's people opposed them at Coillte-Conmaicne,[2] where a small number of the army of Foreigners were slain. Nevertheless, the Foreigners desisted not from the career and expedition in which they were engaged until they reached Magh-Nissi, where they rested and encamped that night. As to the Foreigners, moreover, the advice they gave to the Earl was, to make peace with O'Conchobhair on this occasion, and to deliver his brother, i.e. William Og, son of Richard Mór, son of William the Conqueror,[3] into the hands of O'Conchobhair's people whilst he (*O'Conchobhair*) should be in the Earl's house arranging *the peace*. And this was accordingly done. And after William Og had gone into O'Conchobhair's house, O'Conchobhair's people took him prisoner; and John Duilefin[4] and his son were slain on the spot. When the Earl, moreover, heard that treachery had been practised against his brother, he proceeded early on the morrow to Ath-an-chip on the Sionainn. And O'Conchobhair was *during* these two nights *marching* round them, as a furious, raging, tearing lion goes about his enemies when killing them, so that he permitted them neither to eat, sleep, nor be at rest. O'Conchobhair moved on the same day.[5] As regards the Foreigners, moreover, after going to the ford on the morrow Toirdhelbhach O'Briain overtook them, and the Earl himself turned on him, and slew him without assistance from any other person. With regard to the

A.D. [1270.]

---

of the Annals of Clonmacnois. The present form of the name is Dolphin.

[5] *Day*. This sentence seems misplaced, and should probably be transferred to the beginning of the preceding sentence.

Dala Connacht, imorro, rucrat orra raoi rin, ocus do cuiredh a nderedh arr a mionadh, ocus ro ṁeabadh da torach. Acht chena, ro meirbhigedh a meirnech irin maighin rin, ocus ro marbadh naonbar do ṁaithib a ruidhredh ar an láthair rin, fa Ricard na Coille, ocus fa tSheon Buidhiléir; ocus ní ferr cá líon orin amach ro fágbad ann; ocus ro fágbad ced ech cona luirechaibh ocus cona ndíllátuibh ann; ocus ro marbad Uilliam óg iarrin irin mbraighdenus ambói a haithle mic hI Briain do marbad laisin larla. Imdhus Aodha hI Conchobair iarrin, ro leg cairlén Atha Aighaile, ocus cairlen Sleibhe Lugha, ocus cairlen Chille Calmáin, ocus ro loisc Ros Comán ocus Rinn dúin, ocus Ille Uanach; ocus ro eirigh cocad mór eidir Bhrian ruadh hImBriain ocus Gaill, ocus creacha móra do denum do orra, ocus cairlen Chláir Atha dá charadh do ghabáil dó. Creca do denum don larla ocus do Ghalloibh Connacht a Tír Oilella ar muinntir Aodha hI Conchobair, ocus Dauid Cúirín do marbad ar an creic rin. Tomár hIRaighilligh do ṁarbadh la Galloibh na hOirre. Mac Murchada carraigh hI Feirgail do marbad do Galloibh. Comarba Patraic quieuit. Gorta ocus domma mór a nErinn uile in hoc anno. Cathal mac an Liathanaigh hI Conchobair, ab na Trinóidhe ar Loch Cé, natus est in hoc anno. Labaoir, .i. rí Franc, do éc an bliadain rin. Edbard, mac rí Saxan, do dul

---

[1] *Richard-na-Coille*; i.e. "Richard of the Wood," who is stated in the Annals of Ulster to have been the Earl of Ulster's brother.

[2] *Cill-Calmáin.* The castle of Cill-Calmáin "stood near the old church of Kilcolman, in the parish of the same name, barony of Costello, and county of Mayo." *O'Donovan*, Four Masters, A.D. 1270, note °.

[3] *Clár-Atha-dha-charadh.* "The plain of the ford of two weirs;" probably the old name of the town of Clare, near Ennis, county of Clare.

[4] *The Ober.* Now Nobber, county of Meath. The form of the name in the text, na hoirre, is the gen.; nom., an oair (or an obair) = Lat. opus-eris; and by the incorporation of the n of the article with its subst. (obair) the corrupt form nobair (Nobair) is produced. See Mr. Joyce's

Connachtmen, however, they came up with them (*the Foreigners*) at this time, when their rear was dislodged, and their van was routed. In short, their courage was confounded in this place, and nine of their principal knights were slain on the spot, including Richard-na-Coille[1] and John Butler; and it is not known how many more were lost there; and one hundred horses, with their mail coverings, and with their saddles, were left there; and William Og was killed in his captivity immediately after the son of O'Briain had been slain by the Earl. As regards Aedh O'Conchobhair's subsequent proceedings, he demolished the castle of Ath-Anghaile, and the castle of Sliabh-Lugha, and the castle of Cill-Calmáin,[2] and burned Ros-Comáin, and Rinn-dúin, and Uille-Uanach. And a great war arose between Brian Ruadh O'Briain and the Foreigners, and great depredations were committed by him on them, and the castle of Clár-Atha-dha-charadh[3] was taken by him. Depredations were committed by the Earl, and by the Foreigners of Connacht, in Tir-Oililla, on the people of Aedh O'Conchobhair; and David Cuisín was slain on this foray. Thomas O'Raighilligh was slain by the Foreigners of the Ober.[4] The son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail was slain by Foreigners. The comarb of Patrick quievit.[5] Great famine and scarcity in all Erinn in hoc anno. Cathal, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, abbot of the Trinity[6] in Loch-Cé, natus est in hoc anno. Lewis, i.e. the king of France, died this year. Edward, son of the king of the Saxons, went to the Holy

A.D. [1270]

---

very valuable paper on *Changes and Corruptions in Irish Topographical Names*; Proceed. R. I. Acad., vol. ix., p. 229, *sq.*

[5] *Quievit.* The death of the comarb of Patrick (Archbishop O'Scannail) has been incorrectly recorded under the year 1269 (p. 460, *supra*).

[6] *Abbot of the Trinity.* And subsequently bishop of Elphin. See Harris's ed. of *Ware's* works, vol. i, p. 631.

irin Talam naomta dia dornum. Ir annsa mbliadain sin, imorro, do buaid cnioc ocus forcend ar ollamnacht an duibdúilig hi Mhaolconaire ocus Dunlaing hi Mhaolconaire, ocus so fuidersain Tanaide mór, mac Duinnín mic Neide mic Conaing buide hi Mhaolconaire, a cathaoir ollamnachta cóigedh Chonnacht, ut poeta dixit:—

Ro ghait Tanaide threorach,
Mac Duinnín, ollam eolach,
Da fichit bliadain bloidi
Ar lár Leatha Leithdoile.

Ict. Enair for bardaoin, ocus a cethair dég fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.primo; tertius annus cicli solaris; xuiii. annus cicli lunaris; xiii. annus indictionis. Uáter a Búrc, larla Ulad ocus tigerna Gall Connacht, do ég a cairlén na Gaillimhe do galar aon sechtmhaine, iar mbuaid naidhighe. Tomárr Mac Muiris do éc a mbaile Loca Measca. Iomhar .h.Birn, lán fergráda Aoda hi Conchobair, rí Connacht, do ég irin mbliadain sin a Ros Chomáin, iar mbuaid naidhighe, ocus a adhlucad inti in quarto callainn Febra. Aod mac Comarba Chommain hi Conchobair do marbad do Tomarr Buitiléir ag Muine inghine Crecháin. Domhnall.h.Floinn do marbadh do mac Roibín Laighléir sin lá cetna, a cinn uachtarach Sruthra. Mathgamain.h.Conchobair do marbadh do Ghalloibh Dhúin mór. Nicól mac Seoan Berdun, tigerna Oirghiall, do marbadh la Serrraigh .h.Breasail ocus la muinntir na hAnghaile airchena. Conchobar mac Tigernain hi Conchobair do marbad la Máilsechlainn

[1] *Dubh-súilech*; i.e. "the black-eyed."

[2] *Tertius.* tercius, MS.

[3] *Thomas Mac Maurice*; i.e. Thomas Fitz-Maurice Fitz-Gerald.

[4] *Comarb-Comain.* Ordinarily the words Comarb Comain would signify "successor of (St.) Coman," but here they form a compound which represents a single proper name, as in the compounds of *cele*, *gilla*, *mael*, &c., See under the year 1244, *supra*, where

Land, to defend it. In this year it was, moreover, that an end and termination was put to the ollaveship of the Dubh-súilech[1] O'Maelchonaire, and of Dunlang O'Maelchonaire; and Tanaidhe Mór, son of Donnin, son of Nedhe, son of Conang Buidhe O'Maelchonaire, was established in the ollave's chair of the province of Connacht, ut poeta dixit :— A.D. [1270.]

The guiding Tanaidhe,
Son of Donnin, a learned ollamh,
Spent forty happy years
In the middle of Lis-Leirthoile.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the fourteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.primo; tertius[2] annus cycli solaris; xviii. annus cycli lunaris; xiiii. annus Indictionis. Walter Burk, Earl of Ulster, and lord of the Foreigners of Connacht, died in the castle of the Gaillimh, of a week's illness, after the victory of penitence. Thomas Mac Maurice[3] died in Baile-Locha-Mesca. Imhar O'Birn, a prime confidant of Aedh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, died in this year at Ros-Comain, after the victory of penitence; and he was interred therein on the fourth of the kalends of February. Aedh, son of Comarb-Comain[4] O'Conchobhair, was slain by Thomas Butler at Muine-inghine-Crechain.[5] Domhnall O'Floinn was killed by the son of Robin Laighleis on the same day, at the upper end of Sruthair. Mathghamhain O'Conchobhair was killed by the Foreigners of Dún-mór. Nicholas, son of John Verdun, lord of Oirghiall, was slain by Jeffrey O'Ferghail, and by the people of the Anghaile besides. Conchobhar, son of Tighernan O'Conchobhair, was slain by Maelsechlainn, son of Art [1271.]

---

the election of Comarb-Comain as bishop of Elphin, by a section of the chapter, is recorded. In some pedigrees he is called Maelisa O'Conchobhair.

[5] *Muine-inghine-Crechain.* This name signifies the "shrubbery of Crechan's daughter."

mac Airt hi Ruairc, ocus lá Clainn Fermhoighe. Caislén Tighe Templa, ocus caislen Sligigh, ocus caislen Atha Liag, do brisfedh la hAodh .h.Conchobair in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Aine ocus cuicedh fichit fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.secundo; bliadain deisidh naidecda hi; quartus annus cicli solaris; xv. annus indictionis. Enri Buitiléir, tigerna Uaithill, ocus Hoistre Mebric do marbad la Cathal mac Conchobair ruaidh, ocus la macaibh rigi Connacht, in hoc anno. Caislen Rossa Comán do brisfedh la hAodh .h.Conchobair. Tadhg dall, mac Aodha mic Cathail croibdeirg, .i. ant adbar rigi ir fearr do bi dá cuigid Fein no gur dallad la muintir Raighilligh hé, do ég in hoc anno. Iamus Dodálaigh, .i. Giuirdir na hErenn, do marbad la .h.mBroin ocus le fochaide do Connachtaibh. Muirgher, mac Donnchada mic Thomaltaigh hi Mhaolruanaigh, fói eimigh ocus engnuma Erenn, do ég a Murbach. An Mhidhe do lorcad go Granard la hAodh.h.Conchobair. Ath Luain do lorcud ocus [an] droicheadh do brisfedh. Donnchad mac Gilla na naomh Mhég Shámhradháin do marbad la Tomár Mhág [Sh]amradháin, .i. a derbrathair féin. Ricard Diuid, in barún dob uaisle i nErinn, quieuit. Loingeas mór la hAodh.h.Conchobair ar Loch Ríbh, condesna loisce móra ocus uile imdha eli.

Ktt. Enáir for Domnach, ocus seiseadh uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.tertio; primus annus Decennouenalis cicli; quinto anno cicli solaris; primus annus indictionis cicli. Conchobar buidhe, mac Amlaib mic Airt hi Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbad la macaibh Conchobair mic Tigernáin hi Con-

---

[1] *Clann-Fermaighe.* Otherwise written "Clann-Fermhaighe." See note [3], p. 350 *supra.*

[2] *Decennovenalian.* ixᵒᵈ., MS.

[3] *James Dodalaigh.* This is an attempt at writing the name of Jacques D'Audeley, Lord Justice of Ireland.

[4] *O'Brain.* Now Aglicised O'Breen, and Breen, without the O'. Mageogh-

O'Ruairc, and by the Clann-Fermaighe.[1] The castle of Tech-Templa, the castle of Sligech, and the castle of Ath-liag, were broken down by Aedh O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. A.D. [1271.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; anno Domini M.CC.LXX. secundo. It was the last Decennovenalian[2] year; quartus annus cycli solaris; XV. annus Indictionis. Henry Butler, lord of Umhall, and Hoitse Mebhric were slain by Cathal, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, and by the sons of kings of Connacht, in hoc anno. The castle of Ros-Comáin was broken down by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Tadhg Dall, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, i.e. the fittest person in his own province to be a king, until he was blinded by Muinter-Raighilligh, died in hoc anno. James Dodalaigh,[3] i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, was slain by O'Brain,[4] and by a multitude of Connachtmen. Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach O'Maelruanaigh, the most eminent for hospitality and prowess in Erinn, died in Murbhach. Midhe was burned as far as Granard by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Ath-Luain was burned, and [the] bridge broken down. Donnchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Mac Shamhradhain, was killed by Thomas Mac [Sh]amhradhain, i.e. his own brother. Richard Tuit, the noblest baron in Erinn, quievit. A large fleet by Aedh O'Conchobhair on Loch-Ribh; and he committed great burnings, and many other injuries. [1272.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.CC.LXX.tertio;[5] primus annus Decennovenalis cycli; quinto anno cycli solaris; primus annus cycli Indictionis. Conchobhar Buidhe, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was killed by the sons of Conchobhar, son of Tighernan [1273.]

---

egan, in his version of the Ann. of Clonmacnois, says that "James Dowdall (*rectè* Jacques D'Audeley), deputye of Ireland, was killed by O'Bryen and some Connaghtmen."

[5] *Tertio.* ᴛєɾᵺᴄıo, MS.

chobair; ocus ro marb som an mac rob ferr díbrium, .i. Tigernan mac Conchobair. Eochaid Mág Mhac-gamna, rí Oirgiall, do marbad la .h.nAnluain ocus la Cenel Eogain, ocus morán eli nach airmitter maille frip, in hoc anno. Cred do denum do Shuirtán Dexetar irin Chorann, ocus begán do macaib rig Connacht do breith forra, ocus aimglicur comairle do denum dóib ann rin tre forgoll a ndaoine, gur marbad Domnall mac Donnchada mic Mhagnusa, ocus Magnus mac Airt, ocus Oirechtach mac Aodagain, ocus Aod .h.Birn, et alii multi. Morrluaiged la mac Muirir Mic Gerailt a Tuadhmumain, gur gab braigde ocus nert ar .h.mBriain. Cormac mac Diarmada mic Ruaidri mortuus est. Iorrdraid Genuille do teacht na giúrói a nErinn o rig Saxan in hoc anno. Domnall Iorruis, mac Magnusa mic Muircertaig Muimnig, do innarbad a hUmall ocus a hIrrus do Ghalloib in hoc anno. Ruaidri.h.Flaithbertaig do ionnarbad a iarthar Connacht do Ghalloib mur an cedna.

Kt. Enáir for Luan, a rechtmad dhéc fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quarto; recundo anno Decennouenalis cicli; ui. anno cicli solaris; recundus annus indictionis. Aod mac Félim mic Cathail croibdeirg, rí Connacht fria ré .ix. mbliadna, do ég a quinto nonas Mai irin mbliadain sin; dia Dardaoin arái laithe seachtmaine, id est inuentio sancte crucis; Rí ro salmaig ocus ro fárraig Connachta ar Ghalloib ocus Ghaoidelaib bidís na aghaid; Rí do rad madmanna móra mince for Ghalloib ocus Ghaoidelaib; ocus Rí ro trascair a-cúrtenda ocus a gcairléna; Rí ro gab

---

[1] *Maghnus*; i.e. Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or Manus O'Conor.

[2] *Art.* Another member of the family of O'Conor.

[3] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[4] *Ruaidhri.* Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair.

[5] *Domhnall Irruis*; i.e. Domhnall

O'Conchobhair; and he slew the best of these sons, viz., Tighernan, son of Conchobhar. Eochaidh Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, and many more along with him who are not specified, were killed by O'hAnluain and the Cenel-Eoghain in hoc anno. A depredation was committed in the Corann by Jordan de Exeter, when a few of the sons of kings of Connacht overtook them; but they adopted an imprudent resolution at the suggestion of their people, so that Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus,[1] and Maghnus, son of Art,[2] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhagain, and Aedh O'Birn, et alii[3] multi, were slain. A great hosting by the son of Maurice Fitz-Gerald into Tuadh-Mumha, when he took hostages, and obtained sway over O'Briain. Cormac, son of Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri,[4] mortuus est. Geoffroi Geneville came to Erinn, as Justiciary from the king of the Saxons, in hoc anno. Domhnall Irruis,[5] son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, was expelled by the Foreigners from Umhall, and from Irrus, in hoc anno. Ruaidhri O'Flaithbhertaigh was expelled from the west of Connacht, by the Foreigners, in like manner. A.D. [1273.]

The kalends of January on Monday, the seventeenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quarto; secundo anno Decennovenalis cycli; vi. anno cycli solaris; secundus annus Indictionis. Aedh, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht during the space of nine years, died on the fifth of the nones of May in this year, on a Thursday as regards the day of the week, id[6] est Inventio[7] Sanctæ Crucis: a king who emptied and wasted Connacht against the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who were opposed to him; a king who inflicted frequent great defeats on Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and a king who demolished their courts and castles; a king who took [1274.]

---

of Irrus, a territory represented in name and extent by the present barony of Erris, county of Mayo.

[6] *Id.* ıc, MS.

[7] *Inventio.* ınuınc10, MS.

braighe h.mBruin ocus Chenel Conaill; Rí ba mó gráin ocus corcur do fhiadh Erenn; fer millti ocus leathaighthi na hErenn uile re fedh á inme ocus a uairle ocus aimsire feithin, ut dixit poeta:—

Nai mbliadna don Aodh enghach
Ag cornum Teallaigh Themhrach;
Nír bhann re faghail an fer,
Anagaid Ghall ir Ghaoidheal.

Eoghan, mac Ruaidhrí mic Aodha mic Cathail croibdeirg, do fhighadh na ionadh do Connachtaibh; ocus gidheadh nir bho fada an fhighe sin do riadadh dhó, óir ní raibhe acht aon raidhi a narda fhlaithes Éiridh Chonnacht in tan so marbhthar a dheirbhshine fein hé a tempull brathar Rotha Comain, .i. Ruaidhri mac Toirrdhelbaigh mic Aodha hÍ Conchobair, ut dixit poeta:—

Mac Ruaidhri na rí ráidhi,
Do gheis bhreagh nír bhuan fháidhi;
Do rad shuagh Oilig gan ar
An oighidh do uair Eoghan.

Aodh, mac Cathail duill mic Aodha, mhic Cathail croibdeirg, do fhighadh do Chonnachtaibh tarsin Eoghain mic Ruaidhri, ocus nir bhó raidhe a fhighe fhidhé, uair ni raibhe acht aon chaoicidhir a fhighe an tan so marbadh le Mág Oirechtaigh, .i. Tomaltach, ocus la .h. mBirn, ut dixit poeta:—

Aodh mac Cathail, croda an fmacht,
Ro ghortain coigedh Chonnacht;
Caoicidhir dUa Chreidhe mar sin
Ina cheile do Chruachain.

---

[1] *Poeta.* The stanzas here quoted are from the poem already referred to (p. 314, note [1]), by Donn Losc O'Maelchonaire, on the kings of Connacht.

[2] *The tribe of Temhair.* Teallaigh Themhrach: teallaigh is the gen. of teallach, which signifies a hearth, and also a tribe or family. Teallach Themhrach, the tribe of Temhair (Tara), is a bardic name for the Irish people.

[3] *One quarter;* i.e. of a year.

[4] *Cathal Dall;* i.e. "Cathal (or Charles) the Blind."

[5] *Tomaltach.* In the Annals of Connacht, which are but a copy of the original of the present chronicle, he is called "Tomaltach an Grainsigh Sruthra," or "Tomaltach of the grange of Sruthair" (Shrule, county of Mayo).

the hostages of the Ui-Briuin and Cenel-Conaill; the most formidable and triumphant king of the kings of Erinn; the destroyer and improver of all Erinn during the period of his own renown, dignity and time, ut poeta[1] dixit:— A.D. [1274.]

Nine years was the valiant Aedh
Defending the tribe of Temhair;[2]
Not weak was the man to be found
Against Foreigners and Gaeidhel.

Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was made king in his place by the Connachtmen; but this sovereignty which was conferred on him was not of long duration, for he was only one quarter[3] in the supremacy of the province of Connacht when his own kinsman, i.e. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, killed him in the Friar's church of Ros-Comain, ut dixit poeta[1]:—

The son of Ruaidhri, who was king for a quarter,
Was not a lasting fibre of a beauteous branch;
The host of Oilech, without slaughter, inflicted
The tragic death which Eoghan received.

Aedh, son of Cathal Dall,[4] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was made king by the Connachtmen, after Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri; but his sovereignty was not of longer duration, for he was only one fortnight in the sovereignty when he was slain by Mac Oirechtaigh, (i.e. Tomaltach),[5] and by O'Birn, ut dixit poeta[1]:—

Aedh, son of Cathal—valiant the sway—
Defended the province of Connacht;
A fortnight was the descendant of Creidhe[6] thus
As a husband to Cruachan.[7]

---

[6] *Descendant of Creidhe.* Ua Chreidhe. There is no mention in the O'Conor pedigrees of this Creidhe, whose descendant Aedh is here stated to have been, and the text is probably corrupt.

[7] *Husband to Cruachan.* Cruachan (now Rathcroghan, in the county of Roscommon) was the ancient seat of the kings of Connacht, who were poetically designated its husbands or companions.

Taḋg, mac Toirrdhelbaig mic Aoḋa mic Cathail croibdeirg, do rígad taréir Aoḋa mic Cathail iriu mbliadain cedna. Acht ċena, nír bó bec in errbud aon bliadna tri rig do ríġaiḃ Connacht do tuitim innte, .i. Aoḃ mac Fedhlim, ocus Eoghan mac Ruaiḋri, ocus Aoḃ mac Cathail ḋaill, ut furgia dixerunt. Tigernán mac Aoḋa hi Ruairc, rig Breifne, mortuus est. Domnall, mac Maġnusa mic Murcertaig Muimnig hi Conchobair, rói emig ocus engnuma na hErenn uile, mortuus est. Taḋg mac Cerbaill Buiḋe hi Dhaluig, ollam Aoḋa hi Conchobair re dán, do ég in hoc anno. Gilla na naom, mac Aoḋa mic Aṁlaib hi Fergail, aon roġa ṫaoiseach Erenn uile na aimsir fein, do ég iar mbuaiḋ naiṫriġe, iar na beiṫ tríċa bliadan a gcendus ċloinne Conmaic mic Feriġusa, ag cornum na hAngaile re Gallaib ocus re Gaiḋelaib airċena, ocus Cathal mac Gilla na naom do ġabáil taoisiġechta iarsin, ocus a beiṫ .ix. mbliadna innte. Cathal Mág Fhlannchaiḋ, taisteaċ Dartraige, mortuus est. Maoilseċlainn, mac Aṁlaib mic Aird hi Ruairc, rí Dartraige ocus Chloinne Feraṁaige, do marbaḋ lá Conchobar mac Domnaill mic Neill hi Ruairc, a Cill Forga, ocus a rigad fein iarsin. Domnall óc, mac Aṁlaib mic Aird hi Ruairc, mortuus est.

Ktt. Enáir for ṁairt; a hochtmad fiċed fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quinto; in. anno decennouenalis cicli; in. anno indictionis; uii. anno cicli solaris. Ruaidri mac Toirrdhelbaig hi Conchobair do ġabáil dá bráṫair fein, .i. do Thaḋg mac Toirrdhelbaig, ocus Taḋg mac Cathail mic Diarmada do argain uile lais; ocus an Ruaidri cedna do élúḋ ar an laiṁdechar sin, .i. Conchobar .h.hAinliḋe dá breiṫ leis, ocus tóraiġecht

[1] *Cathal Dall.* See p. 474, note [4].

[2] *Cerbhall Buidhe.* "Cerbhall (or Carroll) the Yellow."

[3] *Clann-Fermhaighe.* This name is also written "Clann-Fernmhaighe." See note [3], p. 350 *supra.* It is anglicised "Glanfarne" by Roderick O'Flaherty, in a marginal note.

[4] *By him*; i.e. by Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach (O'Conor).

Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was made king after Aedh, son of Cathal, in the same year. No trifling loss was it in one year, indeed, three kings of the kings of Connacht to have fallen in it, viz., Aedh son of Fedhlim, and Eoghan son of Ruaidhri, and Aedh, son of Cathal Dall,[1] ut supra diximus. Tighernan, son of Aedh O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, mortuus est. Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, the most eminent of all Erinn for hospitality and prowess, mortuus est. Tadhg, son of Cerbhall Buidhe[2] O'Dalaigh, chief poet of Aedh O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Aedh, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, the choicest of all the chieftains of Erinn in his own time, died after the victory of penitence, after having been thirty years in the chieftainship of the descendants of Conmac, son of Fergus, defending the Anghaile against the Foreigners, and against the Gaeidhel besides: and Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naemh, assumed the chieftainship afterwards, and enjoyed it nine years. Cathal Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe, mortuus est. Maelsechlainn, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, king of Dartraighe and Clann-Fermhaighe,[3] was slain at Cill-Forga by Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, son of Niall O'Ruairc, who was himself made king afterwards. Domhnall Og, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, mortuus est. A.D. [1274.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, the twenty-eighth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.quinto; iii. anno Decennovenalis cycli; iii. anno Indictionis; vii. anno cycli solaris. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by his own brother, i.e. by Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach; and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, was completely plundered by him.[4] And the same Ruaidhri escaped from this confinement, viz., Conchobhar O'hAinlighe took him with him; and they were pursued, [1275.]

do ḋenum forra, ocus Conchobar .h.hAinliġe do marbad annsin. Conchobar, mac Fergail, mic Donnchada mic Muircertaiġ, do marbad dá Fraiṫriḃ feisin. Art, mac Cathail riabaiġ hi Ruairc, rí Breifne, do marbaḋ la Máġ Fhinnḃair ocus la Muinntir Gheraḋáin, go nGalloib maille friú, a nGranárd, ocus ár a muinntire do chur. Cairbre.h.Scóra, ersuc Ráṫa Boṫ, in Christo quieuit. h.Laoiḋiġ, .i. ersuc Chille hAilaiḃ, quieuit in Christo. Tomár Mháġ Sháṁradáin do marbad la Cénel Dúachain. Mac Conconnacht hi Raiġilliġ do marbaḋ la Cloinn Cathail fer dolum. Maiḋm mór for Ghalloib a nUlltoib, go ranic da ced cenn ocus dá ced ech an áireṁ ḋiḃ, cum multis aliis.

Kt. Enair for Ceḋáin, ocus .ix. uathad fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.sexto; quarto anno cicli lunaris; quarto anno indictionis; viii. anno cicli solaris. Aoḃ Muimnech, mac Feiḋlim mic Cathail croibdeirc, do ṫocht ar an Mumain, ocus a ḋol a nuchtaṫ hi Dóṁnaill; ocus .h.Domnaill do ṫinól lair, ocus toiġecht dóiḃ díḃlinaiḃ go hEcanach, ocus impóḋ olla Domnaill annsin; ocus tocht do mac Feiḋlim fein a merc Chonnachtaib arrid, ocus beiṫ do ann. Clann Toirrdhelbaiġ, iomorro, do ṫocht ar tír iar sin, ocus loiscṫi mora do ḋenum ḋóiḃ, ocus nir ġaḃrad do ṫenn ar tír achtmad sin namá. Diarmaid mac Gillamuire hi Morna, rí Ulad, mortuus est. Creċ do ḋenum do

[1] *Muirchertach.* Muirchertach (or Murtough) O'Conor.

[2] *Cathal Riabhach;* i.e. "Cathal the Tawny."

[3] *Quievit.* Ware (*Bishops*, Harris's ed., p. 271) states on the authority of the "Annals of Lough-Kee (Loch-Cé)," that Bishop O'Scoba died at *Rome;* but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called Annals of Connacht.

[4] *Cenel-Duachain.* More usually written Cenel-Luachain, as in the Four Masters, and under the year 1284, *infra;* but Cenel-Luachain is probably a corruption, arising from the aspiration of the letter ḋ in the form Cenel-Dhuachain (pron. Cenel-Uachain), and the attraction of the letter *l* of *Cenel* over to the second word of the name.

[5] *Aedh Muimhnech.* "Aedh (Hugh) the Momonian," so called from his having been fostered in Munster.

and Conchobhar O'hAinlighe was then slain. Conchobhar, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach,[1] was killed by his own brethren. Art, son of Cathal Riabhach[2] O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by Mac Finnbhair and Muinter-Geradhain, accompanied by Foreigners, at Granard; and a slaughter of his people was committed. Cairbre O'Scoba, bishop of Rath-Both, in Christo quievit.[3] O'Laidhigh, i.e. bishop of Cill-Alaidh, quievit in Christo. Thomas Mac Shamhradhain was slain by the Cenel-Duachain.[4] The son of Cuconnacht O'Raighilligh was slain by the Clann-Cathail, per dolum. A great victory was gained over the Foreigners in Uladh, so that two hundred of their heads, and two hundred horses, were counted, cum multis aliis. A.D. [1275.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the ninth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.sexto; quarto anno cicli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis; viii. anno cycli solaris. Aedh Muimhnech,[5] son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, came out of Mumha, and went to seek O'Domhnaill's protection; and O'Domhnaill mustered his army; and they both came to Echanach, where O'Domhnaill turned back; and the son of Fedhlim went from thence amongst the Connachtmen, where he remained. The sons of Toirdhelbhach, however, came afterwards into the district, and committed great burnings; but they obtained no power in the district except this alone. Diarmaid, son of Gillamuire O'Morna,[6] king of Uladh, mortuus est. A depredation was committed by the sons of Toirdhelbhach on the son of Fedhlim and the sons of [1276.]

Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that Aedh Muimhnech was "a base sonne" of Fedhlim O'Conor, whose legitimate son Aedh, king of Connacht, was slain in the year 1274, as above recorded.

[6] *O'Morna.* The Four Masters give the name as Diarmaid O'Gillamuire (Dermot O'Gilmurry), and instead of "king of Uladh," state that he was "lord of Leth-Cathail," a district now represented, both in extent and name, by the barony of Lecale, county of Down.

clonn Toirrdhelbaig ar mac Féilim, ocus ar macaib Mic Diarmada, ocus Gilla Crist .h. Máilbrenainn do marbad leo an lá sin. Cred do denum do mac Féilim ar Chlonn Muircertaig, gur mharbrat Clann Mhuircertaig Gilla na naingeal .h. Conrói a tóraigechd na creiche sin, ocus daoine imda eli do muintir mic Féilim. Do rigne Ruaidri mac Toirrdhelbaig cred mór eli ar Muintir Nechtain, ocus Muintir Nechtain do dabairt madma fair ocus do buain na creiche de; ocus Domnall mac Neill mic Congalaig hi Ruairc do marbad, ocus ir frir adeirtí Gilla an imme, ocus daoine imda eli maille frir do muintir Ruaidri. Gilla Crist .h.Neachtain ocus Uilliam .h.Neachtain do marbad la Ruaidri mac Toirrdhelbaig iarsin.

Kal. Enair for Aine, ocus fichtech fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxxiii; quinto anno cicli lunaris; ix.anno cicli solaris; quinto anno indictionis. Brian ruad .h.Briain, ri Muman, do gabail a meabail do mac Iarla Clair, iar gcur a bfola an aon foidech, ocus iar ndenum cairdesa Criost dóib, ocus iar dtabairt mhinn, ocus cloig, ocus bachall Muman da cheli dóib; ocus a tarraing do mac an Iarla idir fhédaib iarsin. Gilla Crist .h. Birn, fer grádha dCoD .h.Conchobair, do marbad don Gilla ruad mac Lochlainn hi Conchobair, i nuachus. Braon .h.Maolmoicheirge, ab Cenannus, in Christo quieuit. Cairlen Rotha Comáin do legad do mac Feidlim, ocus do Dhomnall .h.Domnaill, ocus do Connachtaib maille frir. Cred mór do denum do Theallach Echach ar Chénel Duachán a nGlinn dá

[1] *Gilla-an-imme.* A nickname signifying "the fellow of the butter."

[2] *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

[3] *Mumha.* Munster. In the Four Masters Brian Ruadh O'Brien is correctly stated to have been king of Tuadh-Mumha, Thomond, or North-Munster.

[4] *Into the same vessel;* i.e. to mingle it in token of indissoluble friendship. See a curious account of a covenant made by St. Cairnech between two septs of the Ui-Neill, when a quantity of blood drawn from each of the covenanting parties was put into a vessel, on the outside of which the terms of

Mac Diarmada; and Gilla-Christ O'Maelbhrenainn was slain by them on that day. A depredation was committed by the son of Fedhlim on the Clann-Muirchertaigh; and the Clann-Muirchertaigh killed Gilla-na-naingel O'Conroi, whilst in pursuit of this prey, and several others of the son of Fedhlim's people. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, committed another great depredation on Muinter-Nechtain; but Muinter-Nechtain defeated him and took the prey from him; and Domhnall, son of Niall, son of Conghalach O'Ruairc—who was usually called Gilla-an-imme[1]—was slain, and many other persons of Ruaidhri's people along with him. Gilla-Christ O'Nechtain and William O'Nechtain were afterwards slain by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach. A.D. [1276.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twentieth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxvii.; quinto[2] anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno cycli solaris; quinto[2] anno Indictionis. Brian Ruadh O'Briain, king of Mumha,[3] was apprehended, in treachery, by the son of the Earl of Clare, after they had poured their blood into the same vessel,[4] and after they had formed gossipred, and after they had exchanged mutual vows by the relics, bells, and croziers of Mumha; and he was afterwards drawn[5] between steeds by the Earl's son. Gilla-Christ O'Birn, a favourite of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was most cruelly slain by the Gilla-ruadh, son of Lochlainn O'Conchobhair. Braen O'Maelmocheirghe, abbot of Cenannus, in Christo quievit. The castle of Ros-Comain was thrown down by the son of Fedhlim, and by Domhnall O'Domhnaill, and by the Connachtmen along with him. A great depredation was committed by the Tellach-Echach on the Cenel-Duachain,[6] in [1277.]

the covenant were written. "Yellow Book of Lecan," an Irish MS., class H. 2. 16, Trin. Coll., Dublin, col. 313.

[5] *Drawn.* The Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen represent O'Brien as having been executed by hanging.

[6] *Cenel-Duachain.* This name seems to have been first written "Cenel-Luachain" in the text, and then altered to "Cenel-Duachain" by the original hand. See note [4], p. 478. The Annals of Connacht read "Cenel-Luachain."

ṫuile, dar marbadar Conchobar Mhág Thoirchair et alii multi.

Ktt. Enair for fadarn, ocus prim fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.octauo; x. anno cicli solaris; sexto anno cicli lunaris; iii. anno indictionis. Taḋg, mac Toirrdhelbaiġ, mic Aoḋa mic Cathail croibdeirg, do marbaḋ do clainn Chathail Mic Diarmada, iar ná ḃeiṫ teora bliadna a ġcennus Connacht, ut poeta dixit, .i. Donn Losg .h. Maolconaire:—

Ua Conchobair Chluanaca,
Mac Toirrdhelbaiġ, tri bliadna;
Cáċ fa riġe do rein T ;
Ġeill an tíre do ṫiomairg;

ocus Aoḋ Muimhnech mac Feiḋlim do ġabáil riġe Connacht. Ruaidri mac Toirrdhelbaiġ, ríġḋamna Connacht, do marbad do Ghilla Crist Mág Fhlannchaiḋ ocus do Dhartraiġiḃ áirċena, ar bord Droma cliaḃ, ocus an perrun riabach mac Tigernáin hi Conchobair, ocus daoine imḋa ele nach áirimter sunn. Donnchad ocus Fergal ocus Gilla Crist, tri mic Muirġesa mic Donnchada mic Tomaltaiġ, do marbad la Taḋg mac Domnaill Irrus. Flaiṫbertach .h. Doimhín, ri Fher Manaċ, do marbad isin mbliadain sin. Maiḋm Cuinnċe do ṫabairt do Dhonnchad mac Briain ruaid hi Briain, ocus do macaiḃ eli hi Briain, ar mac Iarla Clair, gur loiscset tempull Cuinnche a cend a muintire, ocus gur loiscedh ocus gur marbad dáine díáirmiḋe annsin, ocus gondechaid mac an Iarla fó láim arr uathaib, fóirid. Tomárr .h.Cuinn, erpuc Cluana mic Noir, quieuit. Tomaltach Mhág Oirechtaiġ, riġ ṫaoiseċ Shíol Muiredhaiġ, do marbad lar na Túathaib in hoc anno.

[1] *Alii.* ali, MS.

[2] *Ut.* it, MS.

[3] *Donn Losg.* "Donn the Lame." In the so-called Annals of Connacht (under A.D. 1224) he is called "Donnchadh Bacach," i.e. "Donnchadh the Lame."

[4] *Aedh Muimhnech.* See note [5], p. 478.

[5] *Domhnall Irruis;* i.e. Domhnall

Glenn-dá-dhuile, on which occasion they slew Conchobhar Mac Dorchaidh, et alii[1] multi. A.D.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the first of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxx.octavo; x. anno cycli solaris; sexto anno cycli lunaris; vi. anno Indictionis. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Diarmada, after having been three years in the government of Connacht, ut[2] poeta dixit, i.e. Donn Losg[3] O'Maelchonaire:— [1278.]

O'Conchobhair of Cluain-ca,
The son of Toirdhelbhach, *was king* three years;
All, during his reign, were obedient to Tadhg:
The hostages of the country he collected;

and Aedh Muimhnech,[4] son of Fedhlim, assumed the sovereignty of Connacht. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhelbhach, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by Gilla-Christ Mac Flannchaidh, and by the Dartraighe likewise, on the borders of Druim-cliabh; and the Swarthy Parson, son of Tighernan O'Conchobhair, and many other persons not enumerated here, *were slain.* Donnchadh, and Ferghal, and Gilla-Christ—three sons of Muirghis, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach—were slain by Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis.[5] Flaithbhertach O'Doimhín, king of Feara-Manach, was slain in this year. The defeat of Cuinnche was inflicted by Donnchadh, son of Brian Ruadh O'Briain, and by O'Briain's other sons, on the son of the Earl of Clare, when they burned the church of Cuinnche over the heads of his people; and persons innumerable were burned and slain there, but, alas![6] the Earl's son escaped safely from them. Thomas O'Cuinn, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, quievit. Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, king-chieftain of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was slain by the Tuatha in hoc anno.

---

of Irrus, or Erris, in the county of Mayo. His surname was O'Conor.

[6] *Alas.* φόμιον. Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, referring to this exclamation, which he must have found in his original, observes "for which escape myne author sayeth that himselfe was sorry."

Kal. Enair for Domnach, ocus aile déc fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxix.; xi. anno cicli solaris; viii. anno cicli lunaris et indictionis. Tomaltach, mac Toirrdhelbaig, mic Mhaoilsechlainn hi Conchobair, airdd espuc Tuama, rái Erenn uile ar egna ocus ar eolus, ar einech ocus ar uaisle, ar tṡocraigechd ocus ar ciúlucad féd ocus maoine do cách a gcoitcinne, do ég iar mbuaid naitrige in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn mac Toirrdhelbaig do marbad in hoc anno. Conchobar, mac Diarmada mic Mhagnusa hi Conchobair, occisus est. Gilla an Choimdedh .h.Cerbaláin, espuc Chéneoil Eogain, quievit. Murchad.h.Nechtain do marbad do Domnall.h.Nechtain, ocus comrac do fógra do Roiberd .h.Nechtain, .i. derbrathair Murchada, ar Domnall iarsin; ocus Roiperd do marbad mur an cedna isin comruc sin. Domnall mac Gilla Crist hi Nechtain do marbad la hAod .h.Conchenainn in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair for Luan, ocus trefr fiched fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.; xii. anno cicli solaris; viii. anno [cicli] decennouenalis et indictionis. Imresain do eisge eter Aod Muimnech, mac Félim mic Cathail croibdeirc, ri Connacht, ocus Clann Mhuirchertaig Muimnig hi Conchobair, in hoc anno; ocus Aod Muimnech do marbad leo a Coill an daingin; ocus Maoilsechlainn mac Magnusa do gabáil dóib an lá sin, ocus a fuarlucad uathaib olla Dhomnaill ar ceitri ced bó ocus ar xx. ech; ocus Cathal, mac Conchobair ruaid, mic Muirchertaig Muimnig, mic Toirrdhelbaig móir hi Conchobair, do rigad do Connachtaib iartain. Seoan.h.Laoidig, espuc Chille

[1] *Son of Toirdhelbhach;* i.e. of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, or Turlough O'Conor.

[2] *Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain;* otherwise, bishop of Derry.

[3] *Coill-an-daingin;* i.e. "the wood of the *daingen* (or stronghold)" Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) understood Coill-an-daingin, or Koyll-an-daingin, as he writes it, to be a proper

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twelfth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxix; xi. anno cycli solaris; vii. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Tomaltach, son of Toirdhelbhach, son of Maelsechlainn O'Conchobhair, archbishop of Tuaim, the most eminent man in all Erinn for wisdom and knowledge, for hospitality and nobility, for munificence, and for distributing jewels and valuables to all in general, died after the triumph of penitence in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach,[1] was slain in hoc anno. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, occisus est. Gilla-an-Choimdedh O'Cerbhallâin, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,[2] quievit. Murchadh O'Nechtain was killed by Domhnall O'Nechtain; and Domhnall was challenged to fight by Robert O'Nechtain, (i.e. Murchadh's brother), and Robert was also killed in this fight. Domhnall, son of Gilla-Christ O'Nechtain, was killed by Aedh O'Conchennain in hoc anno. A.D. [1279.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-third of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx; xii. anno cycli solaris; viii. anno [cycli] Decennovenalis et Indictionis. A contention arose between Aedh Muimhnech, son of Fedhlim, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht, and the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair, in hoc anno; and Aedh Muimhnech was killed by them in Coill-an-daingin;[3] and Maelsechlainn, son of Maghnus, was taken prisoner by them on the same day, but was ransomed from them by O'Domhnaill for four hundred cows and twenty horses. And Cathal, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, was afterwards made king by the Connachtmen. John O'Laidigh, bishop of Cill-Alaidh, in [1280.]

---

name; but Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., ad. an.) translates "the wood of Dangan." The Irish word *daingen* seems cognate with the Fr. *donjon*, and Engl. *dungeon*.

hAlaiḋ, in Christo quieuit. Maṫa mac Maġnusa hi Conchobair, ab na Búille, quieuit.

Ict. Enair for ċétaoin, ocus a cethair uathad fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx. primo; xiii. anno cicli solaris; ix. anno cicli lunaris et indictionis. Taḋg, mac Cathail, mic Conċobair, mic Dhiarmada o nabartar Mic Diarmada, riġ Mhoiġe Luirg, ró neimiġ ocus nengnuma ocus nuairle na hErenn, mortuus est. Caṫ Dírist dáċrič eter Conallchaib ocus Eoġanchaib, dú atorċuir Domnall óg .h.Domnaill, rí an tuaiscert, .i. fer dár ġialladar Fir Manach ocus Oirġialla, ocus urrṁór Gaoidel Connacht ocus Ulaḋ achtmaġ beg, ocus fir mBreifne Bóe; ocus ant aon ġaoidel rob ferr einech ocus oirechus; feichem coitċenn iartharr Eorpa ocus fnaṫad uamma na hairdiríġe, ocus farċa dliuṫaiġṫe gach deġ rechta; ocus ionnamail Chonaire ṁic Eoirrceóil ar óige ag gabáil riġe, ocus cnú ṁullaiġ Ghaoidel ar ġairced, ocus medh cormail Chathail croiḃdeirg ar áġ ocus innroiged; ocus a aḋnacal co honórach a mainistir na mbráthar a nDoire Choluim ċille, iar mbreiṫ Buaḋa gach uile maiṫerrai; ocus irriad ro ir ferr do marbad maille frir irin maiḋm rin, .i. Maolruanaid.h.Baoiġill, taoiseach na Tri Tuaṫ, ocus Eogan mac Mhaoiltsechlainn mic Domnaill ṁóir hi Dhomnaill, ocus Ceallaċ .h.Báiġill, .i. mac Gilla Bhríġde, ant én taoiseach rob ferr oinech ocus tidnacul, ocus ir mó do ġaoil il maoine ar eigriḃ, do bí an aon aimsir sin, ocus dob ferr láṁ ocus uairle; ocus Andíles.h.Baiġill, ocus Duḃġall a mac; ocus Máġ Flannchaiḋ, táisioċ Dartraiġe; ocus Domnall Mac Gillaphinnén, taisech Muintire Peodaċán; ocus Enna.h.Gairmleġhaigh, ard táisech Cheneoil Móain; ocus Cormac mac an

---

[1] *Parallel.* ionnamail for ionnfamail, MS.

Christo quievit. Matthew, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, abbot of the Buill, quievit. A.D.

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the fourth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.primo; xiii. anno cycli solaris; ix. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid (from whom the Mac Diarmadas are named), king of Magh-Luirg, the most eminent man in Erinn for hospitality, prowess, and nobility, mortuus est. The battle of Disert-dá-chrich between the Cenel-Conaill and Cenel-Eoghain, in which fell Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill, king of the North—i.e. a man to whom submitted the Feara-Manach, and the Oirghialla, and nearly the majority of the Gaeidhel of Connacht and Uladh, and also the men of Breifne; the best Gaeidhel for hospitality and dignity; the general guardian of the west of Europe, and the knitting needle of the arch-sovereignty, and the rivetting hammer of every good law; the parallel[1] of Conaire, son of Edirscel, in purity when assuming sovereignty; the top nut of the Gaeidhel in valour; the equal of Cathal Crobhderg in battle and attack: and he was honourably interred in the monastery of the Friars in Doire-Choluim-Chille, after obtaining the palm of every goodness. And these were the best who were slain along with him in that battle, viz. Maelruanaidh O'Baighill, chieftain of the Three Tuatha; and Eoghan, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Domhnall Mór O'Domhnaill; and Ceallach O'Baighill, i.e. the son of Gilla-Brighde—the chieftain who, of all his contemporaries, was the best for hospitality and generosity, and who distributed various gifts in largest measure to learned men, and who was the best for munificence and nobility; and Andiles O'Baighill, and his son Dubhgall; and Mac Flannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe; and Domhnall Mac Gilla-fhinnén, chieftain of Muinter Pheodacháin; and Enna O'Gairmleghaigh, high chieftain of Cenel-Móain; and Cormac, [1281.]

fir leiġinn hi Domnaill, tairrech Fánad, ocus Gilla an Choimdeḋ. h. Maoldúin, ri Luirg, ocus Cairmac mac Cairmaic hi Dhomnaill, ocus Gilla na nóg mac Dál re docair, ocus Mailrechlainn mac Neill hi Bhaiġill, ocus Andiles mac Muirċertaiġ hi Dhoiṁnaill, ocus Maġnus Mág Cuinn, ocus Gilla na naom .h.hEoċaġáin, ocus Muirċertach.h.Flaiṫbertaiġ, ocus Muircheртach Mac an Ulltaiġ, ocus Flaiṫbertaċ Mág Bhuiḋechán, ocus dáine imda ele nach áirmiṫer funn. Caṫ eli in hoc anno itir na Bairédaċaiḃ ocus an Ciomorógach, ocus ro ṁeabhad for na Bairédachaib, ocus ro marbaḋ ann Uilliam Bairéd ocus Adám Pleimend, ocus daoine imda eli; ocus do bí diar do Ghaoidelaiḃ annsin do leiṫ an Chiṁróġaċ, ocus do ċinnsed ar ḃeoḋachd ocus ar lúṫ, ocus ar lamach, do ċáċ uile annsin, .i. Taiċlech.h.Duḃda ocus Taiċleċ .h.Baiġill in diarr hísin.

Kal. Enair for ḋardáin, ocus cuiged dég fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxii; xiiii. anno cicli solair; x. anno cicli lunair et indictionis. Muirċertach Mac Murchada, ri Laigen, ocus Art Mac Murchada, a derbrathair fíḋé, do marbad la Gallaib in hoc anno. Taiċleċ mac Mhaolruanaid hi Dhuḃda, ri .h.bFhiacraċ Muaiḋe, .i. an fer rob ferr oinech ocus engnum, ocus bá mó cendairsc ocus coimdinn re Gallaib ocus re Danairiḃ im a ḋuthaid, ag á díden, do marbaḋ la hAdam Ciomróg ar Traiġ nEoḋaile. Largairfionna, ingen Chathail croibderg hi Conchobair, ben Domnaill óig hi Domnaill, .i. an ben dob uaisle ocus dob féile ocus dob ferr cruth do bí an Erinn na haimsir fein, quieuit in Christo. Maṫa .h.Raiġilliġ, dux Muinntiri Maolṁórḋa, do ég in hoc

---

[1] *The Ferleighinn;* i.e. "the Lector."

[2] *Mac-an-Ultaigh.* "Son of the Ultonian." The name is now usually written "M'Nulty."

[3] *Danars.* This name, originally applied to the Danish invaders, was subsequently used to signify robbers, ruffians, or desperadoes. See Dr.

son of the Ferleighinn[1] O'Domhnaill, chieftain of Fánad; and Gilla-in-Choimdedh O'Maeldúin, king of Lurg; and Cormac, son of Cormac O'Domhnaill; and Gilla-na-nóg Mac Dáil-re-dochair; and Maelsechlainn, son of Niall O'Baighill; and Andiles, son of Muirchertach O'Domhnaill; and Maghnus Mac Cuinn; and Gilla-na-naemh O'hEochagáin; and Muirchertach O'Flaithbhertaigh; and Muirchertach Mac-an-Ultaigh;[2] and Flaithbhertach Mac Buidhechán; and several other persons who are not enumerated here. Another battle in hoc anno between the Barretts and the Cusack; and the Barretts were defeated, and William Barrett, and Adam Fleming, and many other persons, were slain; and two of the Gaeidhel were present on the Cusack's side, who excelled all there in vigour, agility, and dexterity, viz.:—Taichlech O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill were these two. A.D. [1281.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the fifteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxii.; xiiii. anno cycli solaris; x. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Muirchertach Mac Murchadha, king of Laighen, and Art Mac Murchadha, his brother, were slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaidh O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, i.e. the best man for hospitality and prowess, and who had most conflicts and contentions with Foreigners and Danars[3] regarding his country, whilst protecting it, was killed by Adam Cusack on Traigh-Eothaile. Lassairfhiona, daughter of Cathal Crobhderg O'Conchobhair, wife of Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill,[4] i.e. the most noble, and hospitable, and beautiful woman that was in Erinn in her own time, quievit in Christo. Matthew O'Raighilligh, dux of Muinter-Maelmordha, died in hoc [1282.]

[1] Todd's ed. of the "*War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill*," Int., p. cxc., note [4], and p. 152, note [1].

[2] *Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill.* The Four Masters state that Lassairfhionna (lit. "wine-flame") was the wife of Domhnall Mor O'Domhnaill, who died in the year 1241, and the mother of his son, Domhnall Og, or young Daniel.

anno. Gilla Iohra Mag Tigernáin, dux Thealláig Dhunchada, quieuit. Cathal mac Gilla na naom hI Fergail, taiseach na hOngaile fri re .ix. mbliadna, do écc for Inis Cuan for abuinn Cluain Lis Beic mic Conola, .i. ri Tebtha; ocus is aiscin do tuicedh ant iomaire fada, uair adubairt an fer fáistine re Cathal gurab ar an iomaire brada do gébad ré bás; gur ab uime sin no hrechnad Cathal ant iomaire fada gan a tabhall do gnéss. Sescnad mac Gilla na naom do gabáil taisigechta iarsin. Snechta mor o Nodlaic co feil Brigde isin mbliadain sin.

Kal. Enair for Coine, ocus feisred xx^et^ fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.tertio; xu. anno cicli solais; xi. anno cicli lunais et inditione. Aed Buide hUa Neill, ri Chénel Eogain, ocus rigdamna Erenn uile áirchena, ocus bass einig ocus gaisced Gaidel, ocus aon roga an tuaiscert ar tiadnacal féd ocus eallaig ocus echtraid, ocus fer dud mo gráin ocus corcur do Cénel Eogain na aimsir sein, do marbad la Brian Mág Mathgamna, ri Oirgiall, ocus la hOirgiallaib airdena, ocus la Gilla Iohra ruad mac Domnaill hI Raigillig, in hoc anno. Tadc mac Domnaill Iosseis hI Conchobair do lot la Luigniu, ocus a gabál, ocus a tiadlucad do Chathal hUa Conchobair, ocus a éc dia lot in hoc anno. Aed cliath ocus Ceall Chuirt do losccad in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair for fathain, ocus sechtmad uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quarto; xui. anno cicli solais; xii. anno cicli lunais et inditionis. Simann Dexetar do marbad la Brian hUa Briain

[1] *Cluain-lis of Bec Mac Connla*; i.e. "the meadow-fort of Bec, son of Connla," king of Tebhtha, or Teffia, whose death is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters under A.D. 766. The place has not yet been identified.

[2] *Understood.* do tuicedh. This is an obscure way of saying that the prophecy which follows was manifested or fulfilled. The expression commonly used by the Irish writers in similar cases is do rigad, "was verified."

[3] *Festival of Brighid*; i.e. the first of February.

anno. Gilla-Isa Mac Tighernáin, dux of Teallach-Dun- A.D.
chadha, quievit. Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, [1282.]
chieftain of the Anghaile during nine years, died on Inis-Cuan on the river of Cluain-lis of Bec Mac Connla,[1] i.e. king of Tethbha; and it is from this that the "long ridge" was understood;[2] for the prophet told Cathal that he would die on the "long ridge," wherefore it was that Cathal used always to avoid visiting the "long ridge." Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh, assumed the chieftaincy afterwards. Very great snow from Christmas to the festival of Brighid[3] in this year.

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty- [1283.]
sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.tertio;[4] xv. anno cycli solaris; xi. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, king of Cenel-Eoghain, and also royal heir of all Erinn; head[5] of the hospitality and valour of the Gaeidhel, and the most distinguished[6] of the North for bestowing jewels, and cattle, and horses; and the most formidable and victorious man of the Cenel-Eoghain in his own time, was slain by Brian Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, and by the Oirghialla likewise, and by Gilla-Isa Ruadh, son of Domhnall O'Raighilligh, in hoc anno. Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis[7] O'Conchobhair, was wounded by the Luighne, and taken prisoner, delivered to Cathal O'Conchobhair, when he died of his wound, in hoc anno. Athcliath and Christ's Church were burned in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the seventh [1284.]
of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quarto; xvi. anno cycli solaris; xii. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Simon de Exeter was slain[8] by Brian O'Floinn and the two sons

---

[4] *Tertio.* ᴛeɾᴛio, MS.

[5] *Head.* baɾɾ (lit. "summit"), MS. The Four Mast. have ꝑecce "ridge pole."

[6] *Most distinguished.* aon ɾoġa, lit. "one choice," MS.

[7] *Domhnall Irruis;* i.e. Domhnall, of Irrus, or Erris, a district in the county of Mayo. See note [5], p. 472, *supra.*

[8] *Slain.* In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois the place where Simon de Exeter was slain is called Fert-Gedye.

ocus lá dá mac hi Flannagain, .i. Diarmaid ocus Maoilsechlainn. Cocad mór ocus egaonta do eirge a Connachtaib dreimid fidé, ocus creca móra do denum do Ghalloib im Choigdiliab, ocus airioc iomlán do tabairt dona Galloib hísin do muinntir na Trinóitte, ocus do manchaib na búille. Dún mor do lorcud la Fiachra.h.bFhloinn. Muirir .h.Concobair, eppuc Oilein, in Crist quieuit. Donnchad .h.Briain, ri Tuadmuman, do marbad la Toirrdhelbach .h.mBriain. Gilla Iosa Mhág Thigernáin, ard taoiseach Cénel mBrenainn, quieuit.[1] Aindiab .h.Tomaltaig, tosa consecrationis eppucoide Oilenn, in Crist quieuit. Gilla Isa mac an Liathanaig hi Conchobair, ab Oilén na Trinóide ar Loch Cé, dorn Premonstra, do tosa docum eppucóide Oilenn iar sin. Dubgall mac Magnusa hi Bhaigill, taoiseach Cloiche Chinnfaolad, do marbad la muintir hi Maoil gaoithe. Mac na hoidche Mhág Dhorchaid, taoiseach Chénel Luachain, do ég in hoc anno.[2]

Ktt. Enáir for Luan, ocus a hochtmad dég fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quinto; xuii. anno cicli solaris; xiii. anno cicli lunaris et indictione. Simón .h.Ruairc, eppuc na Breifne, in Crist quieuit. Maidm mor do tabairt do Mhagnus .h.Conchobair for Adám Ciomróg ocus for Ghalloib iartair Connacht, ag Leic Eogain dara, dú inar marbad iliomad daoineb, ocus inar gabad Coilín Ciomróg, .i. a derbrathair, a mbraigdenus taréir a muinntiri do marbad, do cinn na sligid do leigen do féin. Maidm do tabairt do Pilip Mac Goisdelb for muintir Mhagnusa hi Conchobair, for Sliab Gham, dú inar marbad morán do glasslúib

---

[1] *Cenel-Brenainn.* In the Annals of Clonmacnois, Gilla-Isa (Gelasius) Mac Tighernáin is said to have been chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha; and the present entry seems a repetition of one under the year 1282, recording the "quievit" of a Gilla-Isa Mac Tighernáin.

[2] *Cenel-Luachain.* Written "Cenel-Duachain" under the year 1275. See note [4], p. 478 *supra.*

of O'Flannagain, i.e. Diarmaid and Maelsechlainn. A great war and dissension arose in Connacht through this, and great depredations were committed round Corr-sliabh by the Foreigners; but full restitution was given by these Foreigners to the community of the Trinity, and to the monks of the Buill. Dún-mór was burned by Fiachra O'Floinn. Maurice O'Conchobhair, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, was slain by Toirdhelbhach O'Briain. Gilla-Isa Mac Tighernáin, high chieftain of Cenel-Brenainn,[1] quievit. Amhlaibh O'Tomaltaigh, the confirmed elect of the bishopric of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Gilla-Isa, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, abbot of Trinity Island on Loch-Cé, of the Premonstre order, was afterwards elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn. Dubhgall, son of Maghnus O'Baighill, chieftain of Cloch-Chinnfhaeladh, was slain by O'Maelghaithe's people. Mac-na-hoidhche Mac Dorchaidh, chieftain of Cenel-Luachain,[2] died in hoc anno. A.D. [1284.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the eighteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.quinto; xvii. anno cycli solaris; xiii. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Simon O'Ruairc, bishop of the Breifne,[3] in Christo quievit. A great defeat was inflicted by Maghnus O'Conchobhair on Adam Cusack and the Foreigners of the West of Connacht, at Lec-Essa-dara, where a great many persons were slain, and where Colin Cusack, i.e. his (*Adam's*) brother, was taken into captivity[4] after his people had been slain, in consideration of being allowed himself to depart. A defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdelbh upon Maghnus O'Conchobhair's people, on Sliabh-Gamh, where a great many recruits and inferior persons were [1285.]

---

[3] *Breifne.* The bishopric of the Breifne is now represented by the diocese of Kilmore.

[4] *Into captivity.* Apparently as a pledge to secure the payment of the sum stipulated to be given by Adam Cusack to Maghnus O'Conor, for permitting him to depart unmolested.

ocus dróżdaoiniḃ. Ailíl ingen Cormaic mortua est. Ruaidri .h.Gadra, ri Sleiḃe Luga, do marbaḋ la Mac Fheorais for a loċ fein. Enrí Mac Gillaḟinnéin mortuus est.

Kctt. Enair for Mairt, ocus ix. mad riched fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxxx.ui.; xuiii. ciclı rolabair; xiiii. ciclı lunabair et indictionis. Mor sluaiged la hIarla Ulaḋ a Connachtaiḃ, gur ḟill morán do ḟainirdrechaiḃ ocus do ceallaib Connacht, ocus giḋedh do gaḋ nert gaċa conair rainic, ocus do gaḋ braiġde Connacht uile; ocus rug sluaiġ Connacht lair iarsin, ocus do gaḋ braiġde Conaill ocus Eogain, ocus do aṫrigiġ Domnall mac Briain hI Neill, ocus tuc riġe do Niall ċúlánach.h.Neill in dulad sin. Earrach an Ḃóḋíḋe in hoc anno. Muirir maol Mac Gerailt mortuus est in hoc anno. Domnall .h.hAinliġe, dux Chéneoil Doṙra, quieuit uiii. Kct. Aprilis.

Kctt. Enáir for Cedaoin, ocus deaċmad uatḋad fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxuii; xix. anno ciclı rolabair; xu. anno ciclı lunabair et indictionis. Diarmaid Midhech, mac Diarmada, mic Muirġerra, mic Cathail Mic Diarmada, ri Muintire Maolruanaiḋ, .i. ant aon duine ro ba sine ocus rob uaisle dia ċinedh, do ég in hoc anno. Floirint.h.Gibeallán, airċindeochain Oilerinn, feallsom ferra ocus eoluis, ocus intlechta, ocus ċleirċechta, quieuit in Crist. Gilla na neaċ .h.Mannaċáin, ri na Tri Tuaṫ, mortuus est uii. idus Septembris. Maolsechlainn mac Tomaltaiġ Mhéġ Oiredtaiġ do marbad la Toirrdhelbach mac Eogain hI Conchobair, a noígailt a athar do ṫréigen

---

[1] *His own lake.* Now Loch Gara (anciently called Loch-Techet), in the barony of Coolavin, county of Sligo.

[2] *The spring*; i.e. the Spring season.

[3] *Mael*; i.e. "the bald."

[4] *Aprilis.* aiṙl., MS.

[5] *Diarmaid Midhech.* "Diarmaid (or Dermot) the Meathian;" so called, apparently, from having been fostered in Meath.

[6] *Quievit.* The death of this ecclesiastic is entered in the Annals

slain. Alice, daughter of Cormac, mortua est. Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Feorais on his own lake.[1] Henry Mac Gillafhinnén mortuus est. A.D. [1285.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxvi.; xviii. cycli solaris; xiiii. cycli lunaris et Indictionis. A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster into Connacht, when he destroyed many of the monasteries and churches of Connacht; and he obtained sway, nevertheless, in every place through which he passed, and received the hostages of all Connacht; and he afterwards took with him the army of Connacht, and obtained the hostages of *Cenel*-Conaill and *Cenel*-Eoghain; and he deposed Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, and gave the sovereignty to Niall Culanach O'Neill, on this occasion. The spring[2] of the cow-mortality in hoc anno. Maurice Mael[3] Fitz-Gerald mortuus est in hoc anno. Domhnall O'hAinlighe, dux of Cenel-Doffa, quievit viii. kalendas Aprilis.[4] [1286.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the tenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxvii.; xix. anno cycli solaris; xv. anno cycli lunaris et Indictionis. Diarmaid Midhech,[5] son of Diarmaid, son of Muirghes, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, king of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, i.e. the oldest and noblest man of his kindred, died in hoc anno. Florence O'Gibellan, archdeacon of Oilfinn, a philosopher in wisdom, learning, intellect, and clerkship, quievit[6] in Christo. Gilla-na-nech[7] O'Mannachain, king of the Three-Tuatha, mortuus est vii. idus Septembris.[8] Maelsechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, in revenge for the abandonment of his father [1287.]

---

of Ulster (Dublin copy) under the year 1283.

[7] *Gilla-na-nech*; i.e. "the servant of the horses." "Gilla-na-nog" ("servant of the young"). *Four M.*

[8] *Septembris.* ꝑeꝓtímí, MS.

do Thomaltach do macaib Toirrdhelbaig. Ruaidri Sinnach quieuit.

Kal. Enair for Dardaoin, agus aonmad xx^et fuirre; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxviii.; xx. anno cicli solaris; xvi. anno cicli lunaris. Cathal, mac Taidc, mic Cathail Mic Diarmada, do gabáil rige Mhoige Luirg in hoc anno. Magnus .h.Conchobair, marbad re bruair leir do Chonnachtaib, ocus .h.mBriuin ocus Conmaicne do toisechd leis do gabáil rige Connacht dó féin, acus do airrigiud a derbrathar, .i. Cathal mac Conchobair ruaid, ocus teachd dóib go hAth Sligen, áit a raibe Cathal cona focraide, ocus cumasc do tabairt doib leth ar leth diaroile, ocus Cathal do gabáil anneis, ocus maidm do tabairt ar a muinnter; ocus do haitrigsed é fein, ocus do hairgedh urmor Connacht don cur sin; ocus rige do gabáil do Mhagnus fein ar éigin in tan sin ar bélaib a sinnsear brathar, iar ná beith seachd mbliadna co leith i rige amail isbert ant uigdar:—

Mac Conchobair rigda ruaid,
Ba rí Connacht cer ir tuaid,
Leith bliadain isse a seachd sin
Rige Cathail a Cruachain.

Donnchad riabach, mac Magnusa mic Muirchertaig Muimnig, quieuit. Teth do gabáil isin gemrad cedna sin for Mhagnus.h.Conchobair do Thoirrdhelbach mac Eogain hI Conchobair, isin Ros mór, ocus do Mhaoilsechlainn.h.Flannagáin maille fris; ocus do comairle Fhiachra hI Fhloinn do rónad an

[1] *The sons of Toirdhelbhach.* Probably a mistake for "the sons of Tomaltach." As the sentence stands in the text, Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair is represented as taking vengeance on the son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh for an offence committed by Toirdhelbhach's own sons against his own father, through the instrumentality of Tomaltach.

[2] *Ruaidhri Sinnach*; i.e. "Ruaidhri the Fox" (O'Catharnaigh). See note [3],

by Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbhach.[1] Ruaidhri Sinnach[2] quievit. A.D.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty-first of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxviii.; xx. anno cycli solaris; xvi. anno cycli lunaris. Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg in[3] hoc anno. Maghnus O'Conchobhair, accompanied by those of the Connachtmen, Ui-Briuin, and Conmaicne, whom he got to join him, came to take the sovereignty of Connacht for himself, and to depose his brother, i.e. Cathal, son of Conchobhar Ruadh; and they proceeded to Ath-Slision, where Cathal was with his army; and they gave battle to one another on both sides, when Cathal was taken prisoner, and his people were routed; and he himself was deposed; and the greater part of Connacht was plundered on this occasion. And Maghnus then forcibly assumed the sovereignty himself, in the face of his elder brother, who had been seven years and a-half in the sovereignty, as the author[4] said:— [1288.]

The son of the royal Conchobhar Ruadh
Was king of Connacht, north and south;
Half a year and seven lasted
The sovereignty of Cathal in Cruachan.[5]

Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, quievit. A house was captured in the Ros-mór, in this same winter, against Maghnus O'Conchobhair, by Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, and by Maelsechlainn O'Flannagain along with him; and by the advice of Fiachra O'Floinn this attack

p. 404 *supra*. In the so-called Annals of Connacht it is added that Ruaidhri died on the 6th of the ides of March.

[3] *In*. an, MS.

[4] *The author*. Donn Losg O'Maelchonaire, from whose poem called *Duan na Righraidhe*, or the "Poem of the Kings," some stanzas have been previously quoted. See note [3], p. 482.

[5] *Cruachan*. Rath-Cruachan, or Rathcroghan, in the County of Roscommon, anciently the chief residence of the kings of Connacht.

innroigeð rin. Acht chena, ro loiteð Maġnus fein annrin, ocus ro marbad Raġnall Mháġ Raġnaill, tóiseach Mhuinnteri hEolais, daon urchor foiġdi, ocus ro loiteð Niall Gealḃuiḋe h.Conchobair ann. Ro marbad, imorro, daoine iomḋa eli ann; ocus ro benadh eich ocus éduil iomḋa ḋiḃ. Sluaiġeð la Maġnus h.Conchobair déis a leiġis o na lotaib rin arriol Muiresḋaiġ, gusrob gaḃ a mbraiġde go huilidhe. Sluaiġeð laran larla ruad, .i. Risderd, mac Uaiteir, mic Ricaird, mic Uilliam congcúr in ġaḃaltais, docum Chonnacht, go tánic go Ros Chomáin dinnroigeð Maġnusa mic Conchobair ruaiḋ, ri Connacht an tan rin, ocus dinnroigeð Mic Gerailt ocus muinntire an riġ; ocus do ṫinoilriot uile ar a ċinn, ocus do ġrendaiġred ant larla fó ṫeachd recha rin; conid hí comairle do riġne ant larla annrin imthechd arrin tír amaċ, ocus a slúaiġ do sgaoileḋ iarsin. Sdeafán, airdescop Tuama ḋá ġualann, ocus suirdír na hErenn, quieuit. Uilliam Mac Sheorais do ṫoġa docum airdescopcóide Thuama iarsin.

Ann. Enair for saċarn, ocus aile uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxix.; xxi. anno cicli solair; xuii. anno cicli lunair; secundum annus indictionis. Taḋg h.Flannagán, taisech ċlainni Cathail, quieuit. Maċa h.Sgingín, ollam Chenel Conaill, mortuus est. Escop Conmaicne, .i. an gaill escop, Milid a ainm, quieuit. Simón h.Finnachta, airċindeochain Oilenn, in Christo quieuit. Sluaiġeð la Maġnus h.Conchobair ocus la Ricard Diuid, ocus lá Gallaiḃ na Miḋe maille fris, docum hi Mhaoilsechlainn, ocus docum fer Miḋe áirċena, co tucaḋ maiḋm forrai ant sin iar marbad

[1] *Occupation*; i.e. the Anglo-Norman occupation of Ireland. See *ante*, p. 464, note 3.

[2] *Ollamh*; i.e. chief professor. The Four Mast. call O'Sgingin "ard senċaid," "chief antiquary."

[3] *Bishop of Conmaicne*; i.e. of Ardagh, which diocese comprises Conmaicne-Maighe-Rein (the southern part of the county of Leitrim, called Mac Raghnaill's country), and the Anghaile, Annaly, or O'Farrell's

was made. However, Maghnus himself was wounded there, and Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was killed by the discharge of an arrow; and Niall Gealbhuidhe O'Conchobhair was wounded there. Many other persons also were slain there, and several horses and spoils were taken from them. A hosting by Maghnus O'Conchobhair, after having been cured of these wounds, to Sil-Muiredhaigh, all whose hostages he took. A hosting to Connacht by the Red Earl, i.e. Richard, son of Walter, son of Richard, son of William the Conqueror of the Occupation[1]; and he went to Ros-Comáin, to attack Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, at that time king of Connacht, and to attack Fitz-Gerald and the king's people. And they all assembled before him, and challenged the Earl to pass beyond that place, so that the resolution which the Earl then adopted was, to go out of the territory, and subsequently disperse his army. Stephen, archbishop of Tuaim-dá-ghualann, and Justiciary of Erinn, quievit. William Mac Feorais was afterwards elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim. A.D. [1288.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the second of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.lxxxix.; xxi. anno cycli solaris; xvii. anno cycli lunaris; secundus annus Indictionis. Tadhg O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, quievit. Matthew O'Sgingin, ollamh[2] of Cenel-Conaill, mortuus est. The bishop of Conmaicne,[3] i.e. the foreign bishop, whose name was Miles, quievit. Simon O'Finnachta, archdeacon[4] of Elphin, in Christo quievit. A hosting by Maghnus O'Conchobhair, and by Richard Tuit, with whom were the Foreigners of Midhe, to O'Maelsechlainn and all the Feara-Midhe; and a great defeat was then inflicted on them, in which Richard [1289.]

country, in the present county of Longford. The "Gall Espuc," or "foreign bishop," named Miles, is called "Milo of Dunstable" by Ware. *Bishops*, Harris's ed., p. 251.

[4] *Archdeacon.* The Four Masters say that Simon O'Finnachta was ᾱṙċiṁneaċ, or "Erenagh," of Elphin.

Ricard Diuit, .i. in barún ir uairle do bói ind Erinn an tan sin, ocus a braithrecha maille fris; ocus ro marbad and Siacus[1] mac ind espuic hI Chellaig; ocus ro marbad [daine imda aile] ann beos. Fiachra .h.Floinn, dux Shil Mhaoilruain, in fer rob ferr iochd ocus firinne, ocus comairce, enech ocus engnum do thaoiseachaib Connacht uile, do dul do denum cleamnusa re Gallaib, gursur marb mac Ricaird finn mic Uilliam Búrc, ocus Mac Pheorais, a meabail hé. Sluaiged mór la Mac Muiris ocus la Mac Pheorais docum an chalbaig moir hI Chonchobair ocus na mac rig Laignech airchenai, ocus tucad maidm mór forra inar marbad Maoilir Deiséar ocus Gaill imda ele, maille fri eich imda do théin dib and dorr.

Kctt. Enair for domnach, ocus treas dhéc fuirri; anno Domini M.cc.xc.; xxii. anno cicli solaris; xviii. anno cicli lunaris; tertius annus indictionis. Cairpri .h. Maoilsechlainn, rí Mide, do marbad do Mhág Cochlán ocus do Dhelbna a meabuil. Congalach Mag Eochagán, dux Cheneoil bFhiacha mic Neill .ix. giallaig, mortuus est. Uilliam Mac Pheorais do gabáil airdespucoide Tuama. Ind espuc .h.Setachain, .i. espuc Cille Mic Duach, quieuit. Sluaiged la Domnall mac Briain hI Neill a Cénél nEogain, gur cuir Niall O Neill ar eigin aird, ocus gur gab fein an rige allord a neirt. Aob .h.Domnaill do aithrigad dia derbrathair dudéin, .i. do Thoirrdelbach .h.Dhomnaill, ocus an rige do gabáil dó fein tre cumachtaib cinid a mathar, .i. Clainne Domnaill, ocus galloclaech nimda eli.

[1] *Siacus.* This is the Irish form of the name "Jacques."

[2] *The Bishop O'Ceallaigh.* Apparently Thomas O'Ceallaigh, or O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert. See note [3], p. 434 *supra.*

[3] *Persons.* The words within brackets are supplied from the so-called Annals of Connacht. In the Annals of Clonmacnois it is stated that "Meyler Persey, with many others, was slain."

[4] *Tertius.* tercius, MS.

[5] *The race of Fiacha.* The territory of Cenel-Fiacha, Anglicised Kenaliaghe and Kinelea, originally comprised the district extending from Parsonstown, in the King's county,

Tuit, i.e. the noblest baron at that time in Erinn, was slain, and his brothers along with him; and Siacus,[1] son of the Bishop O'Ceallaigh,[2] was slain there, and [several other persons][3] were also slain there. Fiachra O'Floinn, dux of Sil-Maelruain, the most clement, truthful, protecting, hospitable, and valorous man of all the chieftains of Connacht, went to contract a marriage alliance with the Foreigners, when the son of Richard Finn, son of William Burk, and Mac Feorais, slew him in treachery. A great hosting by Mac Maurice and Mac Feorais, against the Calbhach Mór O'Conchobhair and the other Lagenian princes; and a great defeat was inflicted on them, in which Meyler de Exeter and many more Foreigners were slain; and numerous horses were moreover taken from them. A.D. [1289.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the thirteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xc.; xxii. anno cycli solaris; xviii. anno cycli lunaris; tertius[4] annus Indictionis. Cairbre O'Maelsechlainn, king of Midhe, was slain by Mac Cochlainn and the Delbhna, in treachery. Conghalach Mac Eochagain, dux of the race of Fiacha,[5] son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, mortuus est. William Mac Feorais assumed the archbishopric of Tuaim. The Bishop O'Setachain,[6] i.e. bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach, quievit. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, to Cenel-Eoghain, out of which he forcibly expelled Niall O'Neill; and he assumed the sovereignty himself by means of his power. Aedh O'Domhnaill was deposed by his own brother, i.e. Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, who assumed the sovereignty himself through the power of his mother's kindred, i.e. the Clann-Domhnaill, and several other Gall-oglaechs.[7] [1290.]

to the hill of Usney, in Westmeath; but in later times was reduced to the limits of the district forming the present barony of Moycashel, county of Westmeath. The territorial and family name of Cenel-Fiacha was derived from Fiacha, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the early part of the fifth century. See O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's Topographical Poem*; Appendix, p. viii.

[6] *Bishop O'Setachain.* Ware states that his Christian name was David.

[7] *Gall-oglaechs;* lit. "foreign young heroes," and usually Anglicised "gallowglasses."

Kctt. Enair for Luan, ocus a cethar xxet fuirre; anno Domini Mo. cco. xc. primo; bliadain deric noiecha hi; xxo. tertio anno cicli folaiss; quartus annus indictionis. Toirrdhelbach mac Eogain hi Conchobair, in fer is mó ocus do buh ailne ocus dob ferr enech ocus engnum, ocus dob ferr dahbus rig, do marbad le Niall ngelbuide .h.Conchobair. Sluaighed mór la hIarla Ulad a Tir Eogain, dar aithrig fé Domnall mac Briain hi Neill, ocus dar rigad lair Niall Culánach.h.Neill; ocus mur do fágaib int Iarla in tír fo marbad Niall Culanach.h.Neill le Domnall.h.Neill. Tig int Iarla do ríbir ocus fo rigad lair mac Aoda Buide, .i. Niall. Ro hinnarbad Domnall .h.Neill ar an tír amach, tre cumachtaib in Iarla. Sluaiged eli laran Iarla cedna rin a Tír Chonaill, docum Thoirrdhelbaig hi Dhomnaill, gur airg in tír uile idir cill ocus tuaith, conár fargabred bréid for altóir, ina leabur airfinn, iná coileh airfinn, a cellaib Chéneoil Conaill; ocus tuc in creich rin a Connachtaib. Ocus tánic co hOlfinn iarrin ocus tucadar Connachta fel braigde dó in tan rin, ocus do imthigh iarrin. Conchobar .h.Duibda, ri .h. bFhiachrach, do bádad ar Sinuinn ag teacht maille re Connachtaib i conne in Iarla cedna rin. Comhcobáil chogaid do denum do Chathal.h.Conchobair ocus do Niall gelbuide.h.Conchobair, ocus dá gach lucht dár éirig leo do Ghalloib ocus do Ghaoidelaib, do aithrigad Mhagnusai hi Conchobair, ri Connacht; ocus imthe-rrain do chabairt doib dá cheli ag Caraid Chúlmhaoile, ocus Cathal do lot annrin; ocus Murchad mac Taidc mic Aindriarra hi Conchobair do marbad ann la Niall ngealbuide.h.Conchobair, ocus doeine eli, ocus

[1] *Annus.* andur, MS.

[2] *Deceptive hostages.* fel braigde. The chronicler apparently meant to imply that the Connachtmen, although giving hostages to the earl of Ulster, did not intend to submit tamely to his rule.

[3] *Caraidh-Culmhaile;* i.e. the weir

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; anno Domini M°. cc°. xc°. primo. It was the last Decennovenalian year; xx°. tertio anno cycli solaris; quartus annus[1] Indictionis. Toirdhelbhach, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, the greatest, handsomest, most hospitable and valorous man, and the best fitted to be a king, was slain by Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair. A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster to Tir-Eoghain, when he deposed Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, and when Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him; and just as the Earl left the district, Niall Culanach O'Neill was slain by Domhnall O'Neill. The Earl came again, and the son of Aedh Buidhe, i.e. Niall, was made king by him. Domhnall O'Neill was expelled out of the country through the power of the Earl. Another hosting by the same Earl to Tir-Conaill, against Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, when he plundered the entire country, both church and territory, so that they neither left a cloth upon an altar, nor a mass-book, nor a mass-chalice, in the churches of Cenel-Conaill: and he carried this spoil into Connacht. And he went subsequently to Oilfinn; and the Connachtmen then gave him deceptive hostages,[2] after which he departed. Conchobhar O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Sinuinn, whilst coming with the Connachtmen to meet the same Earl. A war was conjointly raised by Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair, and all the Foreigners and Gaeidhel who adhered to them, to depose Maghnus O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht; and they gave battle to each other at Caraidh-Culmhaile;[3] and Cathal was wounded there; and Murchadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, was slain there by Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair; and other persons *were*

A.D. [1291.]

---

of Culmhaile, or Collooney, in the county of Sligo. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster, which have the event under the year 1287, the place is called "Caraidh-Culaind, alias [Caraidh]-Culmhaile."

eich imḋa do ḃein do muinnter Maġnusa ann; ocus maiṙm do ṫabairt fair fein, ocus a ḋul arr a tosaḋ a eiriomuil fó laiṁ; ocus creċa móra do ḋenum do muinnter Chathail ocus do Niall ġelḃuiḋe a Cairbri, oir ní raiḃe Cathal fein ar an fioḃal sin tareis a luit. Acht ċena ro airgset Cairpri uile ó Chnuc Laoiġén co hErr tara. Dála Maġnusa hi Conchobair, imorro, iar tocht do Siol Muiredhaiġ ocus dá aor graḋa feisrin, ocus Gall Rossa Comain cuige dar éis in matma sin, dá fuscachṫ, tainic roime iar na ḃarach a coinne na gceṫ sin, ocus ruc se ossa ag Sraiṫ in ṡéṙáin ocus són Aonach, ocus ro benaḋ a crecha ḋiḃ. Ocus ro imṫiġ Niall fein ar eigin aran maiṙm sin; ocus ro marbaḋ ann Tomar Mac Goisdelb; ocus ro gabad a derbrathair .i. Dauid Mac Goisdelb, ocus ro marbad isin laimdechur sin é iarsin; ocus ro marbad morán dont slúaġ sin Ghalloib ocus Ghaidelaiḃ. Ocus tocht do Niall ar sṫiṫ don tír iarsin, ocus a feronn fein uile do ṫabairt dó. Aiṁlet ocus iomcasgoid do erġe eter Mhaġnus ocus Niall, oir ro hinnisseḋ do Maġnus gur ṡeall Niall fair, ocus róbairt in tire do ráġḃáil do Niall iarsin. Airgḋe mora do ḋenum ar Niall do Maġnus, ocus dimus Neill do ḋoirnem co mór do na hairgniḃ hisin. Aoḋ .h.Fallamain, taisech Chlainne Uadach, do éġ isin mbliadain sin. Diarmaid .h.Floinn, taisech Sil Mhailruain, mortuus est. Aoḋ .h.Domnaill do ġabáil a riġe fein do riḋiṙ, ocus Toirrdhelbach.h.Domnaill do innarbad. Lucas Mac Gillaruaiḋ, airċindech in Oleirinn, quieuit. Eorúṫ Mháġ Craiṫ, ab Loċa Cé, mortuus est.

Kctt. Enair for ṁairt, ocus ui ḋ uathad fuirre; anno

[1] *Cnoc-Laighén.* The Annals of Connacht say, o ċnucc Laiġén innias "from the west, from Cnoc-Laighén," thus indicating that Cnoc-Laighén was in the western part of Cairbre. It is the hill now called Knocklane, in the west of the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

[2] *Ros-Comain.* The second word of this name (Comain) is an interlineation by a later hand in the MS.

[3] *Captivity.* The MS. has Laim,

slain; and several horses were there taken from the people of Maghnus; and he was himself defeated, but escaped safely by means of his bravery. And great depredations were committed in Cairbre by Cathal's people, and by Niall Gelbhuidhe; for Cathal himself was not on this expedition, in consequence of his wound. They plundered all Cairpre, however, from Cnoc-Laighén[1] to Es-dara. As regards Maghnus O'Conchobhair, moreover, when the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and his own favourites, and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain,[2] had come to his assistance after this defeat, he proceeded on the morrow to meet those depredators, and came up with them at Srath-in-fherain, and about the Aenach; and their preys were taken from them. And Niall himself escaped by force from this defeat; and Thomas Mac Goisdelbh was slain there, and his brother, i.e. David Mac Goisdelbh, was taken prisoner, and was afterwards slain in that captivity.[3] And a great many of the host, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, were slain. And Niall subsequently came on terms of peace to the district, and all his own land was given to him. Enmity and mutual complaints occurred between Maghnus and Niall, for it was reported to Maghnus that Niall had acted treacherously by him; and Niall afterwards tried to leave the district. Great depredations were committed on Niall by Maghnus, and Niall's pride was very much humbled by these depredations. Aedh O'Fallamhain, chieftain of Clann-Uadach, died in this year. Diarmaid O'Floinn, chieftain of Sil-Maelruain, mortuus est. Aedh O'Domhnaill assumed his own sovereignty again, and Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill was expelled. Lucas Mac Gilla-ruaidh, archdeacon of Oilfinn, quievit. Edrúth Mac Craith, abbot of Loch-Cé, mortuus est.

A.D [1291.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the fifth of [1292.]

---

abl. of ꞇɑm, "hand;" but the Annals of Connacht more correctly read ꞇɑmꝺechuꝛ, which is a deriv. from ꞇɑm, and signifies "captivity."

Dominι M°. cc°. xc°.ιι.; xxιιιι. anno cιcli solaριr; u. anno ιndιctιonιr; ρrimus annus cιcli lunaριr. Sluaιgeδ láρan laρla δocum Maġnusa hι Choncobaιr, co tanic co Roρ Chomáin, ocus δo ιmδιġ gan ġeill gan eδιre δo ġabáil. Ro len Maġnus .h.Conchobaιr co Mιlιuc hé, δaρ saρuġaδ Connacht, ocus δo cuaιδ ιna δech, ocus ρuaιr gach nι ba baιδe on laρla δon chur ριn. Sluaιgeδ ele laran laρla ceδna ριn δocum Luiġne, gur aιρġ urmor ιn tιre uile, ocus gιδeδh čena, nι čanic Domnall .h. hEaġra ιna δeach, ocus nι čuc ġeill ιna eδιre δon δul ριn δó. Niall ġealbuicche.h.Conchobaιr, mac Muιreġhaiġ mic Aoδa δaill mic Toιrrδhelbaiġ móιr, .ι. rι Connacht, δo marbaδ δo Thaδg mac Aιnδιarrai mic Briain Luiġniġ hι Conchobaιr, ocus δo Tuathal mac Muιrceρtaiġ. Mág Coćlán, .ι. rí Delbna, δo marbaδ na δuthaιδ ρein δo hSheρριn Mac Pheoruιr, tre ρorġall ιn laρla, ιn hoc anno. Donnchaδ mac Eoġain hι Conchobaιr δo éc ιn hoc anno. Somairle .h.Gairmleġhaiġ δo marbaδ δlla Neill. Aιnδílep .h.Doćarταiġ, táirrech Arδa Mιδaιr, quieuit.

Ktt. Enaιr ρor δarδaoιn, ocus reirrεδ δhéc ruirre; anno Dominι M°.cc°. xcιιι.; xxu°. anno cιcli solaριr; recunδus annus cιcli lunaριr; uι. annus ιndιctιonιr. Maġnus, mac Conchobaιr ruaιδ, mic Mhuirćertaiġ Muimniġ, mic Thoirrδhelbaiġ mhóιr, .ι. rι Connacht ρrι ré u. mbliaδan co leiδ, amail ροirġleρ ιn rileδ :—

Ua Conchobaιr ιn chuιr ġιl,
Mac mic Muirćertaiġ Muimniġ,
Cuig bliaδna co leιth re luaδ
Bá rí Maġnus na marcślúaġ,

δo éġ ιn hoc anno iar na δeiδ raiδe ι ngalar; .ι. fer ra

[1] *Lunaris.* Lunarru, MS.

[2] *In violation of Connacht;* i.e. in despite of the wishes of all the people of Connacht.

[3] *Into his house.* The expression "went into his house," is equivalent to saying "submitted to him."

[4] *Son of Muirchertach;* i.e. of Muirchertach (or Murtough) O'Conor.

[5] *Secundus annus.* reġouр aոor, MS.

the moon; anno Domini M°.cc°.xc°.ii.; xxiiii. anno cycli solaris; v. anno Indictionis; primus annus cycli lunaris.[1] A.D. [1292.] A hosting by the Earl against Maghnus O'Conchobhair, when he went to Ros-Comain; and he departed without taking pledges or hostages. Maghnus O'Conchobhair followed him to Milic, in violation of Connacht,[2] and went into his house,[3] and obtained all that he desired from the Earl on this occasion. Another hosting by the same Earl to Luighne, when he plundered the greater part of the district; but, nevertheless, Domhnall O'hEghra went not into his house,[3] and gave him neither pledges nor hostages on this occasion. Niall Gelbhuidhe O'Conchobhair, son of Muiredhach, son of Aedh Dall, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór (i.e. king of Connacht), was slain by Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech O'Conchobhair, and by Tuathal, son of Muirchertach.[4] Mac Cochlain, i.e. the king of Delbhna, was killed in his own country by Sifin Mac Feorais, at the instigation of the Earl, in hoc anno. Donnchadh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno. Somhairle O'Gairmleghaigh was slain by O'Neill. Andiles O'Dochartaigh, chieftain of Ard-Midhair, quievit.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the sixteenth of the moon; anno Domini M°. cc°. xciii.; xxv°. anno cycli solaris; secundus annus[5] cycli lunaris; vi. annus Indictionis. [1293.] Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór, i.e. king of Connacht during five years and a half, as the poet[6] explains—

O'Conchobhair of the fair skin,
The grandson of Muirchertach Muimhnech:
Five years and a half, to be mentioned,
Was Maghnus of the cavalry hosts a king—

died in hoc anno, after being ill during a quarter; viz. the

---

6 *The poet.* Donn Losg O'Maelchonaire, in a poem enumerating the kings of Connacht, called *Duan na Righraidhe*, or the "Poem of the Kings," copies of which are preserved in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy. See note 4, p. 497 *supra*.

mó gnáin ocus corcur a cathaib ocus á compacaib; ri rob ferr engnum ocus enech ind Erinn. Aed mac Eogain hi Conchobair do rigad don giurdir ocus do muinnter ri Saxan iarsin; ocus in dechmad lá darére a rigda a gabail do Mac Gerailt a medail, ocus caoca da muinnter do marbad; ocus creacha móra do denum fair iarsin. Cathal ruad .h.Conchobair do gabáil rige Connacht iarsin, ocus a marbad a cinn raithe do Ruaidri mac Donnchada riabach hi Conchobair, a medul; ocus Oed mac Eogain do lecud immach, ocus rige Connacht do gabail dó tre nert in Giurdir. Murchad.h.Maelsechlainn, ri Mide, do éc isin mbliadain sin. Fergal.h.Raigilli, tairrech Muintire Mhailmórda fri ré dá bliadain déc, do marbad ar lar a longphuirt fein do Thellaig Dhúnchada, in hoc anno. Tairri Padraic ocus Colum Cille ocus Brigde do foillriugad do Nicol Mhág Mhaoilisa, do comarba Padraic, do Deit a Saball Padraic, ocus a tocbáil dó; ocus deis a tocbala dó ferta ocus mirbuile mora do denum doib, ocus eirium do denum fesine cumdaigthe co honorach doib iarsin. Mor, ingen Fhelimm hi Conchobair, mortua est. Flóirint.h.Cerballáin, espuc Chenel Eogain, quieuit in Christo. Muirchertach .h.Flannagain, dux Clainne Cathail mic Mhuiresgaig, mortuus est. Dhá daoisech Thellaig Dhúnchada do écc in hoc anno. Tuathal mac Muirchertaig hi Conchobair occisus est. Cathal Mac Diarmada, ri Muintire Maelruanaid,

---

[1] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[2] *Bishop of Cenel-Eoghain*; i.e. bishop of Derry.

[3] *Descendants of Cathal.* This Cathal was the son of Muiredhach Muillethan, king of Connacht, whose death is recorded in the Chron. Scotorum under the year 698=701. The tribe name of the sept was Clann-Cathail, whose territory comprised the parishes of Kilmacumshy, Kilcorkey, and Shankill, and the greater part of the parishes of Creeve and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon. See O'Donovan's ed. Four Mast., A.D. 1289, note s.

[4] *Two chieftains.* The chieftains of

most formidable and victorious man in battles and conflicts; the most puissant and bountiful king in Erinn. Aedh, son of Eoghain O'Conchobhair, was afterwards made king by the Justiciary and the king of the Saxons' people; but on the tenth day after his election he was taken prisoner by Fitz-Gerald, in treachery, and fifty of his people were slain; and great depredations were committed on him after that. Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair subsequently assumed the sovereignty of Connacht, but was slain before the end of a quarter by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Riabhach O'Conchobhair, in treachery; and Aedh, son of Eoghan, was released, and assumed the sovereignty of Connacht through the power of the Justiciary. Murchadh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Midhe, died in this year. Ferghal O'Raighilligh, chieftain of Muinter-Maelmórdha during the space of twelve years, was killed in the middle of his own residence by the Tellach-Dunchadha, in hoc[1] anno. It was revealed to Nicholas Mac Maelisa, comarb of Patrick, that the relics of Patrick, and Colum-Cille, and Brighid were in Sabhall-Patraic; and they were disinterred by him; and great virtues and miracles were performed by them after they had been disinterred by him; and he subsequently made an honourably covered shrine for them. Mor, daughter of Felim O'Conchobhair, mortua est. Florence O'Cerbhalláin, bishop of Cenel-Eoghain,[2] quievit in Christo. Muirchertach O'Flannagain, dux of the descendants of Cathal[3] son of Muiredhach, mortuus est. Two chieftains[4] of Tellach-Dunchadha died in hoc[1] anno. Tuathal, son of Muirchertach O'Conchobhair, occisus est. Cathal Mac Diarmada, king of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, was treacher-

A.D. [1293.]

Tellach-Dunchadha ("household of Dunchadh," now Tullyhunco, county of Cavan) were of the family of Mac Tighernain, or Mac Kernan. The Christian names of the two above referred to are given in the so-called "Annals of Connac" as Duarcan and Sitrec.

do ġabáil la hAodh mac Eogain hi Conchobair, a brill, tre forgall Conchobair mic Taichligh, ocus Mailsechlainn hi Flannagain, ocus tShil Muiredhaigh airchena. Ocus do airgset Mag Luirg uile iar cill ocus tuaidh; ocus tanic milleadh Connacht uile ar na holcaibh sin. Cathal Mac Diarmada, ri Muighe Luirg, do dul ar eigin ar a cuibrighibh, ocus creach mhor do denum dó iarsin ar cloinn Cathail hi Flannacain.

Kal. Enair for Oeine, ocus ingrechtmad fichead fuirre; anno Domini M°.cc°.xc°.quarto; xxvi. anno cicli solaris; iii. annus cicli lunaris; viii. anno indictionis. Muircertach mac Maghnusa hi Conchobair, int adbur rigi dob ferr do Connachtaibh, do marbadh le Tadhg mac Aindriasa hi Conchobair, ocus la Domnall mac Taidhc, ocus becán dá muinnter maille fris do marbadh ann. Aodh mac Eogain hi Conchobair do denum creach for Chlainn Muircertaigh. Domnall .h. hEgra, ri Luighne, dhéc in hoc anno. Moelsechlainn .h. Flannagain, tairrech Clainne Cathail, do marbadh do Chathal mac Taidhc mic Diarmada, ar fraith Sligigh, isin mbliadain sin. Donnchadh Mac Conshnamha, tairrech Muinntire Cinaith, mortuus est. Carrach in chairn Mág Thighernán, tairech Tellaigh Dhúnchada, mortuus est. Cathal mac Taidhc Mic Diarmada, ri Muighe Luirg, in fer fob ferr enech ocus engnum, mortuus est. Derbail, ingen Taidhg mic Cathail Mic Diarmada, mortua est. Cairrlen Sligigh do legadh la hAodh .h. Conchobair. Maolruanaid mac Gillacrist do ġabail righe Muighe Luirg. Int iarla do ġabáil [do] Mac Gerailt, ocus buaidhredh Erenn uile do thoighecht trid sin. Creach mhór mheadhla do denum do Mac Gerailt ocus do

---

1 *Son of Taichlech*; son of Taichlech Mac Diarmada, who died A.D. 1297.

2 *Quarto.* Karto, MS.

3 *Carrach-in-chairn*; lit. "the rough faced man of the cairn." The Four Mast. call him Duarcan, without mentioning the sobriquet.

ously taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobair, at the instigation of Conchobhar, son of Taichlech,[1] and of Maelsechlainn O'Flannagain, and the Sil-Muiredhaigh likewise. And they plundered all Magh-Luirg, both church and territory; and the destruction of all Connacht proceeded from these injuries. Cathal Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, escaped by force from his bonds, and committed a great depredation afterwards on the sons of Cathal O'Flannagain. A.D. [1293.]

The kalends of January on Friday, which was the twenty-seventh of the moon; anno Domini M°.cc°.xc°. quarto;[2] xxvi. anno cycli solaris; iii. annus cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis. Muirchertach, son of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, the best qualified of the Connachtmen to be a king, was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, and by Domhnall, the son of Tadhg; and a few of his people were slain there along with him. Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, committed depredations on the Clann-Muirchertaigh. Domhnall O'hEghra, king of Luighne, died in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail, was slain by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, on the street of Sligech, in this year. Donnchadh Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, mortuus est. Carrach-in-chairn[3] Mac Tighernáin, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, the best man for bounty and prowess, mortuus est. Derbhail, daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmada, mortua est. The castle of Sligech was thrown down by Aedh O'Conchobhair. Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-Christ,[4] assumed the sovereignty of Magh-Luirg. The Earl[5] was taken prisoner [by] Fitz-Gerald, in consequence of which all Erinn was thrown into a state of disturbance. A great, treacherous depredation was committed by Fitz- [1294.]

[4] *Gilla-Christ*; i.e. Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada.

[5] *The Earl.* Richard Burk, or De Burgo, called the Red Earl.

Mac Pheorais for Connachtaib, ocus Aod mac Eogain hi Chonchobair do fadhailt daibrighad, ocus an tír uile do milledh doib; ocus nir gabrat nert bud mó ina sin don dul sin. Diarmaid mac an Liadánaig hi Conchobair occisus est, et repultus est i nOilén na Trinnoide for Loch Cé. Dauid Mac Gilla Espáit do marbad do macaib Domnaill duib hi Egra.

Kctt. Enair for fachain, ocus ochtmad uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.cc. xc. quinto; xxuii. anno cicli solaris; quartus annus cicli lunaris; uiii. anno indictionis. Int ianla cedna do legud arr do Mac Gerailt tre nert rig Saxan, ocus ar braigdib maithi a cinedh fein dfagail arr do Mac Gerailt. Brian, mac Aoda buidhe mic Dhomnaill óig mic Oeda meith, ri Chénel Eogain, do marbad la Domnall mac Briain hi Neill, ocus ár mór do Gallaib ocus do Ghoidelaib maille frir. Domnall .h.Cellaig, ri .h.Maine, do ég i naibío manaig Leith a mainistir Cnuic Muaidhe, in hoc anno. Conn Mac Branáin, tairrech Corrcaelann, do marbad le macuib .h.Cellaig, ocus ré for lurg a each iar na ngaid. Tomaltach Mac Branáin do gabáil táirigechta ina inadh iarsin, ocus a marbad la macuib Chonallaidh a nic i naithrech do marbad la Tomaltach roimeridhé. Cairlen Muige Duma ocus cairrlen in Baile núaidh,

---

[1] *The same Earl.* Richard Burk, the "Red Earl," whose capture by Fitz-Gerald is recorded under the preceding year.

[2] *Brian.* Brian O'Neill.

[3] *Aedh Meth;* i.e. "Aedh the Fat."

[4] *Was slain.* The Four Mast. say déce, "died."

[5] *The sons of Cu-alladh.* The Four Masters state that Tomaltach Mac Branan was slain by "Muinter-Conallan," "who were located," Dr. O'Donovan observes (Four Mast., A.D. 1295, note q,) "in the plain of Connaught, to the west of the territory of Corc-achlann." If such a family existed they are not mentioned in any of the Irish chronicles or genealogical books, as far as the editor is aware; but in any case the entry in the text, which represents the sons of Cu-alladh (lit. "wild dog") slaying his murderer, is apparently more correct than the statement of the Four Mast., which would give the Muinter-Conallán (a tribe, or sept) only *one* father.

[6] *Baile-núadh;* i.e. New-town. Dr. O'Donovan (Four Mast., note ad an.)

Gerald and Mac Feorais on the Connachtmen. They attempted to depose Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, and the entire country was destroyed by them; but they obtained no greater sway than this on the occasion. Diarmaid, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, occisus est, et sepultus est in Trinity Island on Loch-Cé. David Mac Gilla-Erraith was slain by the sons of Domhnall Dubh O'hEghra. A.D. [1294.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the eighth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xc.quinto; xxvii. anno cycli solaris; quartus annus cycli lunaris; viii. anno Indictionis. The same Earl[1] was set at liberty by Fitz-Gerald, through the power of the king of the Saxons, good hostages of his own family having been obtained from him by Fitz-Gerald. Brian,[2] son of Aedh Buidhe, son of Domhnall Og, son of Aedh Meth,[3] king of Cenel-Eoghain, was slain by Domhnall, the son of Brian O'Neill; and a great slaughter of the Foreigners and Gaeidhel along with him. Domhnall O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died in the habit of a gray monk, in the monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, in hoc anno. Conn Mac Branan, chieftain of Corc-Achlann, was slain[4] by the sons of O'Cellaigh, whilst seeking for his horses after they had been stolen. Tomaltach Mac Branan afterwards assumed the chieftainship in his place, and was slain by the sons of Cu-alladh,[5] in revenge of their father who had been previously killed by Tomaltach. The castle of Magh-dumha, and the castle of Baile-núadh,[6] and [1295.]

says, "according to Grace's Annals . . . . this castle is in the county of Wicklow, and that called Newcastle M'Kynegan." But no such inference can be drawn from Grace's brief statement, "Laginenses Hiberni Lageniam vastarunt, Novum castrum (not Novam villam) cum aliis cremarunt." It is apparent from the context that the castle of Baile-núadh, or Newtown, was in the county of Longford, in which the castle of Magh-dumha (Moydoe) is situated, and which contained O'Ferghail's territory of Anghaile. There are two townlands named Newtown in the parish of Moydoe, in that county; and it appears from an Inquisition taken at Granard in 1604, that there was then a castle of *Newton* in the barony of Granard.

ocus cairrlen Muige Breccraide do legad la Serfraid .h.Bergail in hoc anno. Cocad mór itir rí Franc ocus rí Saxan. Cogad mor a Tír Conaill in hoc anno. Braigde Briain Mhég Shámradain ocus Gilla Isa Mhég Dhorchaid do gabail do Gilla Isa .h.Raigillig in hoc anno.

Kctt. Enair for Domnach, ocus noemad dhéc fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.xcui.; xxuiii. anno cicli folafir; quinto anno cicli lunafir; ix. anno indictionis. Aod mac Eogain hi Conchobair do aitrigad dia oirecht fein, ocus Clann Muircertaig do tabairt don tír na nad, ocus cendus an tíre, ocus a braigde, do tabairt do Conchobar ruad mac Cathail ruaid hi Conchobair; ocus an tír uile do millead itir cill ocus tuaith tresan aitrigad sin do denum doib. Crich Cairrgi uile do lorcud ocus do milled do Chlainn Muircertaig, ocus dul fó templaib in tíre dóib. Do dígail Dia ocus Colum Cille ocus Muire, isa tempall do frithaigthed annsin, na gnimarta sin forra iarsin. Dala Aoda hi Conchobair, imorro, do einoilsíde sluag mór do Ghallaib ocus do Ghoeidelaib fa William búrc ocus fa Tedoid a burcc, go tangadar co maignitir na búille, ocus co rabadar cethra hodce innte, ocus ro millset imat arbanna ocus immenna ar fed in tíre co léir. Ocus tancatar tairig an tíre ina ted annsin, ocus rucsat leo iad co ted in larla do denum sida fri hAod .h.Conchobair; ocus gé ro geallsat ni ro comaillset an sid, oir do aontuigset doridir ar techt dá tigid re Clainn Muircertaig. Dala Oeda hi Conchobair iarsin, tanic isna Tuathaib, ocus tuc .h.Bergail ocus Mág Ragnaill maille re himercechaib na Conmaicnech lais; ocus do cuir techta docum Mic Dhiarmada ocus docum hi Fhlannagáin, ocus

[1] *Anno.* annus, MS.

[2] *Theobald.* Tedoid; also familiarly written "Tibbot."

[3] *They.* Aedh O'Conchobhair and his allies, William and Tibbot (or Theobald) Burk.

[4] *For.* oi for oir, MS.; and also Annals of Connacht.

the castle of Magh-Brecraidhe, were razed by Jeffrey O'Ferghail in hoc anno. A great war between the king of France and the king of the Saxons. A great war in Tir-Conaill in hoc anno. The hostages of Brian Mac Shamhradhain, and of Gilla-Isa Mac Dorchaidh, were taken by Gilla-Isa O'Raighilligh in hoc anno. A.D. [1295.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the nineteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xcvi.; xxviii. anno cycli solaris; quinto anno[1] cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis. Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was deposed by his own sept, and the Clann-Muirchertaigh were brought into the district in his place, and the sovereignty of the district, and its hostages, were given to Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair; and the entire district was destroyed, both church and territory, through this deposition having been effected by them. The territory of Cairpre was all burned and destroyed by Clann-Muirchertaigh; and they attacked the churches of the district; but God, and Colum-Cille, and Mary, whose churches were then profaned, avenged these deeds on them afterwards. As regards Aedh O'Conchobhair, however, he assembled a great army of Foreigners and Gaeidhel, including William Burk and Theobald[2] Burk, who proceeded to the monastery of the Buill, in which they remained four nights; and they destroyed much corn and property throughout the entire district. And the chieftains of the district went then into his house; and they[3] took them with them to the Earl's house, to make peace with Aedh O'Conchobhair. And though they promised, they did not observe this peace; for[4] on going home they again sided with the Clann-Muirchertaigh. As to Aedh O'Conchobhair, he went after this into the Tuatha, and brought with him O'Ferghail and Mac Oirechtaigh, together with the forces of the Conmaicne; and he dispatched messengers to Mac Diarmada and O'Flannagain, who returned into the [1296.]

inntóṫ ḃóiḃ sin ir tír taréir na techtairechteḋ sin ta rochtuin; ocus ro len Conchobar ruaḋh íat mar ḟuair ag impuḋ uaiḋe fein iat, ocus srech do ḃéin díḃ iarsin. Impuḋ a toraigechta a sreiče, ocus breiṫ ḟuirre ḃoiḃ ag cenn ċéitti Tire Tuathail, ocus Conchobar ruaḋ do marbaḋ annsin, ocus Loċlainn mac Conchobair do ġabáil ann, ocus Maġnus mac Tomaltaiġ do ġabáil ann ḃóir, ocus beġan ta ndaoinib do marbaḋ ann maille friú. Aoḋ .h.Conchobair ocus Mac Diarmata, ocus na hoirechta airċena, do ḋenum sreiče móire diġla ar Chloinn Muirchertaiġ isin ló ceona sin. Loċlainn mac Conchobair do ḋallaḋ ḃoiḃ, ocus a éc i nuthar a ḋallta. Gilla Isa mac an liaṫanaiġ, escuc Oleinn, in Christo quieuit i Ros Comáin, xx. oiḋċe ria mbelltaine, ocus a aḋlucaḋ a manistir na Búille. Derḃorguill, inġen hI Fhloinn Essa, mortua est, et sepulta est in monasterio canonicorum Fontis Patricii. Mórsluaiġeḋ le ri Saxan co maithib Gall Erenn maille friss, .i. Richeḋ a Búrc Iarla Ulaḋ, ocus Mac Gerailt, ocus Ioán Fitzmur; ocus a nsul uile co hAlbuin, gur ġaḃrat neṫ mór innti don sul sin. Acht chena ro ṁillset tuaṫa ocus tesmuinn, oirechta ocus eglusa co himḋa innte, ocus co háiriḋiḋe manistir Bratharr préciur do fsiur ḃóiḃ, conar ṡáguiḃsett cloċ ar ċloich ḃi; ocus ro ṁarbsat fir graiḋ ocus mna imḋa innte Bóir.

[1] *Their prey.* a sreiċe; i.e. the prey taken from Mac Dermot and O'Flannagan by Conchobhar Ruadh.

[2] *Céite-Tire-Tuathail.* "The green hill of Tir-Tuathail." The district of Tir-Tuathail comprised the parish of Kilronan, in the northern part of the county of Roscommon. The name of the *Céite* (pron. *Kéite*) is probably still preserved in that of Keadew, a townland in this parish.

[3] *From the effects thereof.* The MS. has i nuthar a ḋallta, which is lit. "in the illness of his blinding."

[4] *Mac-an-Liathanaigh.* "Son of the Liathanach." "The Liathanach" was a member of the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, as appears from an entry under 1295, *supra.*

[5] *Es.* Es-Ui-Fhloinn, "the cataract of O'Flynn," now Assylin, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. For some notice of this place, which was also called Es-mic-nEirc, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 281.

district after these messages had reached them. And Conchobhar Ruadh followed them when he found them abandoning himself, and subsequently took a prey from them. They turned back in pursuit of their prey,[1] which they overtook at the head of Céite-Tire-Tuathail,[2] where Conchobhar Ruadh was slain, and Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, was taken prisoner; and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was also taken prisoner there, and a few of their men were slain there besides. Aedh O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada, and the other tribes, committed a great retaliatory depredation on the Clann-Muirchertaigh on the same day. Lochlainn, son of Conchobhar, was blinded by them; and he died from the effects thereof.[3] Gilla-Isa Mac-an-Liathanaigh,[4] bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit in Ros-Comain, twenty nights before May-day, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill. Derbhorgaill, daughter of O'Floinn of Es,[5] mortua est, et sepulta est in monasterio canonicorum Fontis Patricii.[6] A great hosting by the king of the Saxons, accompanied by the chiefs of the Foreigners of Erinn, viz.:—Richard Burk, Earl of Ulster, and Fitz-Gerald,[7] and John Fitz-Thomas; and they all went to Alba, and obtained great sway in it on that occasion. However, they destroyed numerous territories and termons,[8] oirechts[9] and churches, in it; and, in particular, razed a monastery of Friars Preachers,[10] so that they left not one stone of it on another; and they also killed many ecclesiastics and women there.

A.D. [1296.]

---

6 *Fontis Patricii.* Tober-Patrick, or Ballintober, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.

7 *Fitz-Gerald.* The Four Mast. call him Gerald Fitz-Gerald.

8 *Termons.* Termon lands, or lands within the liberties of a monastery.

9 *Oirechts.* By *oirecht* is meant the district or patrimony of an airech, oirech, or chieftain of a certain grade; as also the people thereof.

10 *Monastery of Friars Preachers.* St. Andrew's, probably. See Rishanger's Chronicle, ad an. (Riley's ed., London, 1865, p. 188).

Kctt. Enair for ṁairt, ocus decmad fichet fuirre; anno Domini M°.xx°.xc°.septimo; primus annus solaris cicli; ui. anno cicli lunaris; x. anno indictionis. Conchobar, mac Taichlich, mic Diarmada, mic Conchobair, mic Dhiarmada, mic Taiḋg, .i. ri Mhuiġe Luirg ocus Airtiġ, ocus sinnser brathar ocus tigerna hÍlechta Mhaolruanaid, ocus fer fob ferr cor ocus comairce, gal ocus gairced, troid ocus tachur, innroiged ocus anṁuin, din ocus deġ tesmonn, firinne ocus flaiṫeṁnus na aimsir sein, do éc in bliadain sin ar mbreiṫ buaḋa ó ḋomun ocus ó ḋemun; ocus a aḋlucad a manistir na Búille a leabai a sen ocus a sinnser roime. Enri Mháġ Oirechtaiġ, ersuc Condaire ocus manaċ liaṫ dorn dirsi, quieuit. Maġnus .h.hAinliġe, taisseċ Chenél Dorra, do ṁarbad do mac a brathar, .i. mac derbrathar a athar, ocus do Muinnter Eolusi, fer dolum, aġ Enach ḋuiḃ. Uilliam .h.Duḃthaiġ, ersuc Chluana, do ṁarbad dercar ar tuitim dá eċ. Mórsluaiged le hEdḃard, .i. ri Saxan, isin Bhraine, co muirn ocus go moirmenmuin, ocus giḋedh tánic aisde gan tren gan treisi don dula sin. Moelsechlainn mac Briain, .i. ab na Búille, do ġabáil ersuicide Olesinn, ocus Marian .h. Donnaḃair do ḋoġa remisside, ocus a ḋula do Róiṁ i nimċosnum na hersuicide, ocus a éġ ar an tusur sin. Cu Ulad .h.hAinluain ocus a derbrathair, ocus Aonġus Maġ Mhaṫġamna, ocus morán eli do ṁaiṫiḃ a muintire maille fri, do marbad do Ghallaiḃ Dhúna Delgan aġ impuḋ ḋóiḃ on larla isin mbliadain cedna sin.

Kctt. Enair for ċetáin ocus aonmaḋ dhéc fuirre;

---

[1] *Slicht-Maelruanaidh;* i.e. the offspring of Maelruanaidh, ancestor of the Mac Dermots of Roscommon, whose tribe name was Sil-Maelruanaidh.

[2] *Condere.* Connor, in the county of Antrim. This is a mistake, as Henry Mac Oirechtaigh, or Mageraghty, was bishop of Derry. See O'Donovan's ed. Four Mast., A.D. 1297, note [y].

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the thirtieth of the moon; anno Domini M°.xx°.xc°.septimo; primus annus solaris cycli; vi. anno cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis. Conchobhar, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, i.e. the king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, the eldest of his brothers, and lord of Slicht-Maelruanaidh,[1] the best man of his own time for covenant and guarantee, valour and prowess, battle and conflict, attack and restraint, protection and good asylum, veracity and government, died in this year, after triumphing over the world and the devil, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill, in the grave of his ancestors and elders. Henry Mac Oirechtaigh, bishop of Condere,[2] and a gray monk of the order of the Desert,[3] quievit. Maghnus O'hAinlighe, chieftain of Cenel-Doffa, was slain by his kinsman's son, i.e. the son of his father's brother, and by Muinter-Eolais, per dolum, at Enach-dubh. William O'Dubhthaigh, bishop of Cluain,[4] was killed by a concussion, after falling off his horse. A great expedition *was led* into France by Edward, i.e. the king of the Saxons, with cheerfulness and great spirits; but he came out of it, nevertheless, without *obtaining* sway or power on that occasion. Maelsechlainn Mac Briain, i.e. the abbot of the Buill, assumed the bishopric of Oilfinn; and Marian O'Donnabhair was elected previously, and went to Rome to contest the bishopric, and died on that journey. Cu-Uladh O'hAnluain, and his brother, and Aenghus Mac Mathghamhna, and a great many more of the nobles of their people along with them, were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan, whilst they were returning from the Earl in the same year. A.D [1297.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the [1298.]

[1] *Slicht-Maelruanaidh*; i.e. Slicht-Maelruanaidh, or Slicht-Maelruanaidh, in the county of Galway.

[2] *Condere*; i.e. Conderry, in the county of Galway.

[3] *Order of the Desert*; i.e. the Cistercian order.

[4] *Cluain*; i.e. Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, or Clonfert, in the county of Galway.

anno Domini M.cc.xc.octauo; secundo anno cicli solaris; septimo anno cicli lunaris; xi. anno indictionis. Tomar Fitzmuiris, barun mor uasal do clainn Gerailt, fris iraiti int oigsi cam, mortuus est in hoc anno. Tomás .h. hOisechtaig, ab Ersa Ruaid, quieuit in Christo. Saðb ingen Oeða buide hi Neill, ben Taidg mic Aindriassa hi Conchobair, [do ecc] a torach essaig in hoc anno. Brian breagach Mag Shamradan, taiseč Tellaig Echač, fer fob fessi enech ocus engnum do bí na aimsir fein, do marbad la hOeð mBreisfnech .h.Conchobair, ocus la Clainn Muirchertaig, na dig fein a Cúil O nGuaire in tres lá do framad. Donnchad mac Domnaill hi Egra, aðbur ri Luigne, ocus an mac rig dob fess enech ocus oirbert na ðuthaid fein, do marbað a meðuil dia brathair féin, .i. do Brian čarrach .h. Eagra. Domnall ruad Mág Carthaig, ri Desmuman, quieuit. Fergal .h. Fergail, escop čille Conaill, quieuit in Christo. Esscop-oide Cluana do gabail dabaid Cille Bécain, .i. Uilliam .h.Finnén, isin mbliadain sin.

Kctt. Enáir for ðardoein, ocus aili fichet fuisse; anno Domini M.cc.xcix.; tertio anno cicli solaris; viii. anno cicli lunaris; xii. annus indictionis. Alaxandair Mac Domnaill, in fer fob fess eneč ocus uaisle isin Erinn ocus Albain, do marbað le hAlaxandair Mac n'Ouðgaill, maille re hár díáirmiðe dia muinnter maille fris. Muiris .h. hOcan, escop Chille Dalua, quieuit. Seoan Alamara, int oen fidire ir beoða ocus ir laidire, ocus dob fess enech isin Miðe, do marbad le Sessraið .h. bFergail a

---

[1] *Clann-Gerailt*; i.e. the descendants of Gerald, or family of Fitz-Gerald.

[2] *Died.* do ecc. Omitted in the MS., and supplied from the Annals of Connacht.

[3] *Tir-Conaill.* The Four Mast., who have the death of Ferghal O'Ferghail under the year 1299, call him bishop of Raphoe, which diocese comprises the territory of Tir-Conaill, or county of Donegal.

eleventh of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xc.octavo; secundo anno cycli solaris; septimo anno cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis. Thomas Fitz-Maurice, a great, noble baron of the Clann-Gerailt,[1] who was called the Crooked Heir, mortuus est in hoc anno. Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, quievit in Christo. Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, [died][2] in the beginning of spring in hoc anno. Brian Bregach Mac Shamhradhain, chieftain of Tellach-Echach, the most bountiful and puissant man that was in his own time, was slain by Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, in his own house at Cuil-O'Guaire, on the third day of summer. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall O'hEghra, one fit to be king of Luighne, and the most bountiful and renowned prince in his own country, was slain in treachery by his own brother, i.e. Brian Carrach O'hEghra. Domhnall Ruadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, quievit. Ferghal O'Ferghail, bishop of Tir-Conaill,[3] quievit in Christo. The bishopric of Cluain[4] was assumed by the abbot of Cill-Bécain, i.e., William O'Finnén, in this year. A.D. [1298.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty-second of the moon; anno Domini M.cc.xcix.; tertio anno cycli solaris; viii. anno cycli lunaris; xii. annus Indictionis. Alexander Mac Domhnaill, the best man for hospitality and nobility both in Erinn and Alba, was slain by Alexander Mac Dubhghaill, together with a countless slaughter of his people along with him. Maurice O'hOgain, bishop of Cill-Dalua, quievit. John Alamara,[5] the most active, powerful, and bountiful knight in Midhe, was slain by Jeffrey O'Ferghail, in pursuit of a prey. A [1299.]

---

[4] *Cluain;* i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnois.

[5] *Alamara.* Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, writes this name "Delamare," which is the correct form.

tóraigechta creiche. Cath aobail do thabairt do ri Tairtri ocus do ri bFermenia, maille re na bfuaradar do thocbáil eli maille frib, do hIoðbðán, .i. ri na Baibilóne, ocus do na Seirsriaibh airdena, a mi medóin in fóghmar, .i. im feil Muire mór do rionnsaid; ocus a brisfed ar na Seirsriaibh, ocus ár diairmidhe do thabairt forra, ocus in talam noemh do ghabáil dona righuibh cetna.

Kll. Enáir for Aoine, ocus trefr uathad fuisse; A.D. M.ccc.; quarto anno decimo octauo; ix. anno decimi lunaris; xiii. anno indictionis. Teróid Buitiléir, barún mor uasal, mortuus est. Ioan Prendargast do marbad do mac Piacra hi Fhloinn in hoc anno. Tairlen Atha cliath in Chorainn do thinnsedal leisin lasla ruadh isin mbliadain sin. Seoinín óc Mac Muiris do marbadh, ocus doine imda eli maille fris, la Conchobar mac Piacra hi Fhloinn. Fedhlimidh Mag Carthaigh, adbar ri Desmuman, mortuus est. Congalach h. Lochlainn, espuc Corcumruaidh, in Christo quieuit. Eochaid mac Domnaill hi Airt, taisech Clainni Cellaigh, do marbadh do Ghallaib in hoc anno. Gairm choitchenn do thoisech ón Róimh innaisisi Bunaracair rápa .uiii. ar fedh na Cristaidhechta uile, ocus for gach cethmad bliadain ticed an gairm sin, ocus bliadain rathe adberthi fria; ocus no ticed slúagh diairmidhe a huile tíribh na Cristaidhechta fon ngairm sin dia noilithi co Roim; ocus logad na huile fectha dfagail doibh innte tréran rath sin. Adam Sdóndún, tigerna Cera, mortuus est. Uilliam Mhág Fhlannchadha, taisech Dartraighe, do marbad la hUalgarg h. Ruairc in hoc anno.

1 *Armenia.* The MS. has Fermenia, as if the chronicler understood that by Armenia was meant "men of Menia." The battle in question was the great battle of Damascus, fought in the year 1300. See Rishanger's Chron. (Riley's ed.), pp. 443 and 466.

2 *Festival of Mary.* The festival of the Annunciation, or 15th of August.

3 *Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn;* "the hurdle-ford of the Corann," now Ballimote, in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

4 *Bishop of Corcumruaidh.* The Annals of Connacht say more cor-

great battle was given by the king of the Tartars and the king of Armenia,[1] together with all whom they got to join them, to Soldan, i.e., the king of Babylon, and to the other Saracens, in the middle month of harvest, i.e., about the great festival of Mary[2] exactly; and the battle was gained over the Saracens, and a great slaughter was inflicted on them; and the Holy Land was occupied by the said kings. A.D [1299.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the third of the moon, A.D. M.CCC.; quarto anno cycli solaris; ix. anno cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis. Tibbot Butler, a great, noble baron, mortuus est. John Prendergast was slain by the son of Fiachra O'Floinn in hoc anno. The castle of Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn[3] was commenced by the Red Earl in this year. Seoinin Og Mac Maurice was slain, and many other persons along with him, by Conchobhar, son of Fiachra O'Floinn. Fedhlimidh Mac Carthaigh, who was qualified to be king of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. Conghalach O'Lochlainn, bishop of Corcumruaidh,[4] in Christo quievit. Eochaidh, son of Domhnall O'hAirt, chieftain of Clann-Cellaigh, was slain by Foreigners in hoc anno. A general invitation came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface VIII., throughout all Christendom; and in each hundredth year this invitation was wont to be issued, and it was usually called a "year of grace;" and a countless multitude from all the countries in Christendom were wont to go in pilgrimage to Rome at this invitation; and they would obtain forgiveness of all sins there through this grace. Adam Staunton, lord of Cera, mortuus est. William Mac Flannchadha, chieftain of Dartraighe, was slain by Ualgharg O'Ruairc in hoc anno. [1300.]

---

rectly, epscop Finnabrad Corcmodruad, "bishop of Finnabhair of Corc-Modhruaidh," i.e. bishop of Cill-Finnabhrach, or Kilfenora, which diocese is co-extensive with the district or barony of Corca-Modhruaidh, Corcumruaidh, or Corcomroe, in the county of Clare.

Kett. Enair for domnach, ocus a cethar dég fuirre; anno Domini M°.ccc. primo; quinto anno cicli solaris; x°. anno cicli lunaris; xiii. anno indictionis. Finnguala, ingen Phéblim .h. Conchobair .i. banab Chille Craobnat, in Christo quieuit. Cormac mac Cormaic hi Mhaoilsechlainn do marbad la mac Airt hi Mhailsechlainn, .i. mac a derbrathar athar fein. Gilla Iosa Mac Fhirbisigh, ollam .h. bFhiacrach Muaid, fói senchusa ocus sgélaidechta, ocus filidechta, ocus compóidechta, ocus elada imda eli, dhéc in hoc anno. Creach mór do dénum dOedh mac Cathail hi Chonchobair ocus do Chloinn Mhuirchertaig airchéna, ar Thadc mac Aindriasa a Moig Céidne. Mada Mhág Craich, facart mór Airda Cairna, fói ndéirce ocus ndoennachta, quieuit in Christo. Cathal .h. Máiledúin dilb Fhiacrach Muaid, .i. airdrechtaire fri Connacht, do éc in hoc anno. Muirchertach Mac Conshnama, adbar taisigh Muintire Cinaithe, do marbad la Clainn Muirchertaig in hoc anno. Sluaiged la rí Saxan i nAlbain, ocus Mac Gerailt, ocus Mac Fheorais, ocus maithi Gall Connacht ocus Erenn uile inégmuir larla Ulad, ó doeicidir ria Luginrad co Samain, ocus gan lor nert do gabáil doib innti.

Kett. Enair for Luan; ocus cuicid fiched fuirri; anno Domini .M.ccc. secundo; sexto anno cicli solaris; xi. anno cicli lunaris; xu. anno indictionis. Domnall ruad Mág Carthaig, rí Desmuman, .i. an Goidel do bud fine ocus rob uairle, ocus robud ferr enech ocus engnum, ocus do bud mó grán ocus corcur i cathaib ocus a comlonnaid do Ghoidelaid Erenn uile, do éc iar mbuaid naidrige irin mbliadain sin. Milir, erpuc Luimnig, mac mic Iarla

[1] *Domini.* Do, MS.

[2] *Ollamh.* pron. "Ollave;" i.e a very learned person.

[3] *Andrias.* This Andrias, or Andrew, was the son of Brian Luighnech O'Conchobhair (slain in 1181), who

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the fourteenth of the moon; anno Domini[1] M°.ccc. primo; quinto anno cycli solaris; x°. anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno Indictionis. Finnghuala, daughter of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, i.e., the abbess of Cill-Craebhnat, in Christo quievit. Cormac, son of Cormac O'Maelsechlainn, was slain by the son of Art O'Maelsechlainn, i.e., the son of his own father's brother. Gilla-Isa Mac Firbisigh ollamh[2] of Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, a most eminent professor of history, story-telling, poetry and computation, and of many other sciences, died in hoc anno. A great depredation was committed by Aedh, the son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh also, on Tadhg, son of Andrias,[3] in Magh-Ceidne. Matthew Mac Craith, great priest of Ard-Carna, a most charitable and humane man, quievit in Christo. Cathal O'Maelduin, of the Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe, i.e., the chief steward of the king of Connacht, died in hoc anno. Muirchertach Mac Conshnamha, one fit to be chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, was killed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno. A hosting to Alba by the king of the Saxons, accompanied by Fitz-Gerald, and Mac Feorais, and the chiefs of the Foreigners of Connacht, excepting the Earl of Ulster, *which lasted* from a fortnight before Lammas until All-hallowtide; but they obtained not complete sway in it. A.D. [1301.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc. secundo; sexto anno cycli solaris; xi. anno cycli lunaris; xv. anno Indictionis. Domhnall Ruadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Des-Mumha, i.e. the oldest and noblest, the most bountiful and valiant, and the most formidable and triumphant Gaeidhel, in battles and conflicts, of all the Gaeidhel of Erinn, died after the victory of penitence in this year. Miles, bishop of Luimnech, who was the grandson [1302.]

---

was the son of Turlough the Great O'Conor, monarch of Ireland, and the ancestor of the family of O'Conor Sligo.

Laigen eiriðein, in Cristo quieuit. Eppuc Corcaiġe .i. mac Donnchada, ocus hé na manach liaċ, quieuit in Cristo. Ruaiðri mac Domnaill hi Egra, aðbur rí Luiġne, dég in hoc anno. Creaċa móra do ðenum dOeoh mac Cathail hi Conchobair ar Thaðc mac Andriarra hi Conchobair, ocus ar Shitriuc mac an ċairpiġ Mhég Fhlannchaiġ, a Maġ Ceitne, in bliadain ceona rin. Bóðiġ mór ocus ár ar ċeċruiġ uile irin mbliadain rin. Maiġirtir Sciamna .h. Braccán, airdeppuc Cairil, quieuit. Donn Mháġ Uiðir, fer Manaċh, fói na hErenn uile i ndére, i ndoendachd ocus i nengnum, quieuit. Uilliam .h. Finnén, ab Chille Bécán, ocus eppuc Cluana mic Noir iarsin, in Cristo quieuit. Cathal mac Domnaill Mhég Raġnaill, daiṁna ċoeirpiġ Muintire hEoluis, do mharbaḋ le Fergal Mháġ Ráġnaill, .i. mac derbrathar a athar fein.

Kctt. Enair for mairt ocus feiserḋ uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.ccc.tertio; septimo anno cicli solaris; xii. anno cicli lunaris; primus annus indictionis. Nicól Mháġ Mhaoilíssa, airdeppuc Arda Maċa, int oen ċleirech is diaḋa ocus is deiġenaiġ do ði i nErinn na aimsir fein, in Cristo quieuit. Moeilsechlainn mac Briain, eppuc Oleirinn, do ég in hoc anno. Donnchad .h.Flannagán, ab na Búille, do ġabáil eppucoide Oleirinn iarsin. Diarmaid.h.Flannagán, taisseċ Thúaith Ráṫa, ocus a ḋá mac maille fris, do marbad do muintir Dhomnaill mic Andriarra hi Conchobair, ocus daoine maiṫe eli dá muintir fein

---

[1] *The Earl of Laighen*; or Earl of Leinster; apparently Earl William Marshall, although the five sons of William Marshall died without legitimate issue.

[2] *Mac Donnchadha.* In Ware's catalogue of the bishops of Cork he is called "Robert Mac Donogh, a Cistertian monk of great learning." See Harris's *Ware*, vol. i., p. 559.

[3] *Hoc.* óc, MS.

[4] *Aedh.* A marginal note in the copy of the Annals of Connacht pre-

of the Earl of Laighen,[1] in Christo quievit. The bishop of Corcach, i.e. Mac Donnchadha[2], (and he was a gray monk), quievit in Christo. Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'hEghra, one fit to be king of Luighne, died in hoc[3] anno. Great depredations were committed by Aedh,[4] son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, on Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mac Flannchchaidh, in Magh-Ceidne, in the same year. A great destruction of cows, and mortality amongst all cattle, in this year. Master Stephen O'Bragan, archbishop of Caisel, quievit. Donn Mac Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach, the most eminent man in all Erinn for charity, and humanity, and prowess, quievit. William O'Finnén, abbot of Cill-Bécan, and afterwards bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, in Christo quievit. Cathal, son of Domhnall Mac Raghnaill, heir to the chieftaincy of Muinter-Eolais, was slain by Ferghal Mac Raghnaill, i.e. the son of his own father's brother. A.D. [1302.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.CCC. tertio; septimo anno cycli solaris; xii. anno cycli lunaris; primus annus Indictionis. Nicholas Mac Maelisa, archbishop of Ard-Macha, the most godly and generous cleric[5] that was in Erinn in his own time, in Christo quievit. Maelsechlainn Mac Briain, bishop of Oilfinn, died in hoc anno. Donnchadh O'Flannagain, abbot of the Buill, assumed the bishopric of Oilfinn afterwards. Diarmaid O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-Ratha, and his two[6] sons, and many superior men of his own people along with them, were slain by the people of Domhnall, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair, after they had [1303.]

---

served in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, reads "ᴅom ȯoiʒ ıꝛé Ꝏeȯh ȯꝛeıꝛnech," "I think he is Aedh Breifnech," i.e. Aedh the Breifnian, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair.

[5] *The most godly and generous cleric.* The expression in the text, "ınᴄ oen ċleıꝛech ıꝛ ꝺıaꝺa 7 ıꝛ ᴅeıʒenaıʒ," lit. signifies "the one cleric that was most godly and generous."

[6] *Two.* aȯá for ȯá, MS.

malle friu, ar techt do denum creiche i Cairpri Droma Ratha. Toirrdhelbach mac Domnaill Ui Dhomnaill, da ngoirti Toirrdhelbach Chnuic in mhadhma, .i. ri Tire Conaill re da bliadain dhec innte ocus na hecmuis; fer coctach cornamach, ocus Cúcullainn clainni Dalaig ar gairced, do marbad la hAodh mac Domnaill Ui .i. a derbrathair fein, iar cogad fada, ocus iar milled moráin imón tir ar gach toeb, ocus ár adbail eli malle friu do Chenel Eogain ocus do Mhaicniu Ghall in tuaisceirt, ocus do Chonnallchaib féin áirchena, ocus Muirchertach Mhág Flannchaid, taisech Dartraige. Ro marbad ann Donn .h.Cadán, ri Breifne ocus Ciannachtai, ocus Donnchad Mac Menmain, ocus Aodh Mac Menmain, da mac mic in fir leighinn hi Dhomnaill, ocus Niall mac Neill hi Bhaigill, deg adbar taisig na Tri Tuath, Mac Uidhrra ocus a mac ocus a derbrátair, ocus Adam Sandail, ocus Goill ocus Gaidel imda orin amach; ocus Aodh .h.Domnaill do gabail a flaithis fein iarsan mor cheruis sin, gus bo cuan ar ciunachaid, ocus tuile ar trágad ocus ard goeth ar nimdechet a tigernus iar dtreimhi. Sloiged mor le fiss Saxan i nAlbain, ocus catracha imda do gabáil doib innti; ocus ant iarla fuad .i. Ricard a Búrc, ocus Gaill ocus Gaidel imda do dul a hErinn coblach mor, ocus nert do gabáil a nAlbain dóib don dulad sin. Tedóid a Búrc .i. derbrathair don iarla, do ég a Carraig Fergusa oidche Nodlac iar teacht ónt fluaiged

---

[1] *Cnoc-in-mhadhma*; i.e. "the hill of the defeat," seemingly the name of some hill in Tir-Conaill.

[2] *The Cuchullainn.* Cuchullainn, the Cuthullin of Mac Pherson, was one of the principal heroes of the ancient Irish, whose valour, prowess, and accomplishments, have been much celebrated by Irish writers from the earliest times. For some interesting notices of his career, see Mrs. Ferguson's *Story of the Irish before the Conquest*, p. 83, *et seq.*

[3] *Clann-Dalaigh.* Descendants of Dalach, who died A.D. 868, and from whom his descendants, the O'Donnells of Tir-Conaill, have derived the tribe name of Clann-Dalaigh.

gone to commit a depredation in Cairpre. Toirdhelbhach, son of Domhnall Og O'Domhnaill, who was usually called "Toirdhelbhach of Cnoc-in-mhadhma,"[1] i.e. the king of Tir-Conaill during twelve years, both in it and out of it—a warlike, active man, and the Cuchullainn[2] of the Clann-Dalaigh[3] in valour—was slain by Aedh, the son of Domhnall Og, i.e. his own brother, after a long war, and after much destruction had been committed on all sides throughout the country, and a prodigious slaughter along with him of the Cenel-Eoghain, and the chiefs of the Foreigners of the North, and of the Cenel-Conaill themselves likewise, and Muirchertach Mac Fhlannchaidh, chieftain of Dartraighe. Donn O'Cathain, king of Feara-Craibhe and Cianachta, was slain there, and Donnchadh Mac Menmain and Aedh Mac Menmain—the two grandsons of the Ferleighinn[4] O'Domhnaill; and Niall, son of Niall O'Baighill, the good material of a chieftain of the Three-Tuatha; Mac Ughossa[5] and his son, and his brother, and Adam Sandal, and numerous Foreigners and Gaeidhel besides. And Aedh O'Domhnaill resumed his own sovereignty after this great triumph, so that after a while his government was like a sea growing calm, a tide ebbing, and a high wind subsiding.[6] A great hosting by the King of the Saxons to Alba, when they took several cities; and the Red Earl, i.e. Richard Burk, and a great many Foreigners and Gaeidhel, went from Erinn with a large fleet, and obtained sway in Alba on this occasion. Tibbot Burk, i.e. the Earl's brother, died at Carraig-Fergusa on Christmas night, after returning from this

A.D. [1303.]

[4] *The Ferleighinn;* lit. "the Lector."

[5] *Mac Ughossa.* In the Annals of Connacht (Dublin copies) the name of this individual is written Mac .h.Gohorra, "son of O'Gossa;" but Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, Anglicises it "O'Heossy," a name now represented by Hosey, or Hussey, and sometimes corruptly written Oswell.

[6] *Subsiding.* These similes, which are not found in the so-called Annals of Connacht, are used to signify the general lull that succeeded the resumption of the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill by Aedh O'Domhnaill.

rin. Domnall óg Mac Carthaig, rí Desmuman, mortuus est. Magnus Mág Samradáin, dux Tellaig Echaid, occisus est. Niall Mac Gillafinnen mortuus est. Muirir, mac Uilliam gallda Mhég Eočagain, hi quarto nonas Iunii quieuit.

Kal. Enair for Cedoein, ocus fechtmad dhéc fuisse; anno Domini M.ccc.quarto; octauus annus cicli solaris; xiii. annus cicli lunaris; recundo indictionis. Matha mac Gilla Isa hI Raigillig, ri Breifne, do marbad do Tellach Dhúnchada ar Achad na corra, ocus a gallóglaich do marbad maille frisin ann. Mag Samradáin ocus Mág Dhorčaid do guin ann dóib fadú. In čondoeir .i. ben Rirdeird a Búrc .i. Iarla Ulad, mortua est. Uáttar a Búrc, oigri inn Iarla cedna rin, dhéc isin mbliadain sin. Conchobar, mac Oeda hI Conchobair, do marbad la Toirbert.h.bFhlaithbertaig, ar ndenum tuisiul ocus medla dórum ar Dhonnchad .h.Fhlaithbertaig; ocus in Toirbert hísin do thuitim ar an lathair cedna sin. Uilliam óc, mac Uilliam gallda Mhég Eochagan, quieuit hi prid id Octimbir in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair for Oeine, ocus ochtmad fiched fuisse; A.D. M.ccc.quinto.; ix. anno cicli solaris; xiiii. anno cicli lunaris; tertio anno indictionis. Muirchertach .h.Conchobair Fhailge, ocus Moelmórda a brathair eli, .i. an Calbach .h.Conchobair, ocus nonbar ar fichit dia muintir maille fris, do marbad do sir Piarus Mac Fheorais a medhail gránna, a cairlen Mic Fheorais. Maidm la hAodh mac Cathail hI Conchobair, ocus la Clainn Muirchertaig airchena, ar Muinntir Raigillig, co torchair ann Filip .h. Raigillig, ocus oigri Chlainne Suibne, ocus Mág

[1] *William Galldha;* i.e. "William the Foreign (or the Anglicised);" so called from his relations with the English.

[2] *Octavus.* octadó, MS.

[3] *Toirbert.* This name is written Hoiberd, i.e. "Hubert," by the Four Masters.

[4] *His other brother Maelmordha.* The Four Mast. are more correct in making the Calvach "the other bro-

hosting. Domhnall Og Mac Carthaigh, King of Des-Mumha, mortuus est. Maghnus Mac Shamhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, occisus est. Niall Mac Gillafhinnen mortuus est. Maurice, son of William Galldha[1] Mac Eochagain, quievit on the fourth of the nones of June. A.D. [1303.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the seventeenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc. quarto; octavus[2] annus cycli solaris; xiii. annus cycli lunaris; secundo Indictionis. Matthew, son of Gilla-Isa O'Raighilligh, king of Breifne, was slain by the Tellach-Dunchadha on Achadh-na-corra, and his gallowglasses were slain there along with him. Mac Shamhradhain and Mac Dorchaidh were wounded there, moreover, along with them. The Countess, i.e. the wife of Richard Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, mortua est. Walter Burk, the same Earl's heir, died in this year. Conchobhar, son of Aedh O'Conchobhair, was killed by Toirbert[3] O'Flaithbhertaigh, after he had committed wrong and treachery against Donnchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh; and this Toirbert fell on the very same spot. William Og, son of William Galldha[1] Mac Eochagain, quievit the day before the ides of October in hoc anno. [1304.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; A.D. M.ccc.quinto; ix. anno cycli solaris; xiiii. anno cycli lunaris; tertio anno Indictionis. Muirchertach O'Conchobhair Failghe, and his other brother Maelmordha,[4] i.e. the Calbhach O'Conchobhair, and twenty-nine of their people along with them, were slain by Sir Piers Mac Feorais, in abominable treachery, in Mac Feorais's castle.[5] A defeat was inflicted by Aedh, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and by the Clann-Muirchertaigh also, on Muinter-Raighilligh, in which Philip O'Raighilligh, and the heir of Clann-Suibhne, [1305.]

ther," and a different person from Maelmordha.

[5] *Mac Feorais's castle.* Mageoghegan calls it "Castle-Feorais." The ruins of this castle, now known as Castle-Carbury, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Kildare, are still in existence.

Bhuirrce .i. ceno do ġallóglaočaiḃ an tíre, maille re ceo ar xl.ait do ḋoeinib eli maille friú. Donnchao .h.Flaiṫbertaiġ, erpuc Cille hAlaiḃ .i. int aoin erpuc ir ġenmnaiḋe ocus ir craiḃḋiġe do ḃí in aon aimrir frir, quieuit. Toirrdhelbaċ mac Briain ruaiḋ hi Briain mortuus est. Maṫa óc .h. Raiġilliġ do marbao la Tellaċ n'Dúnchaoa. Aoḋ og .h. Ferġail do eg irin mbliaoain ceona rin. Cairrlen nua Inori hEogain do ḋenum láran larla ruao in bliaoain rin.

Ktt. Enair for fathain ocus .ix. fichet fuirre; A.D. M.ccc.rextо; .x annur ecli rolaiur; xu. annur ecli lunairir; quarto anno indictionis. Toirrdhelbach .h.Briain, ri Tuaiḋḟuman, int oen duine rob oirecḋa ocus ro buo mo áġ ocus engnum a comaimrir rir rein, mortuus est. Donnchao .h. Briain, a mac rein, do rigao na ionaiḋ. Fergal Mháġ Raḋnaill, tairrech Muintire hEoluir, do marbao do Mhaċġaṁain Mháġ Raḋnaill .i. a derbrathair rein, ocus la droing da oirecht rein, per dolum. Cogao mór itir Aoḋ mac Eogain hi Conchobair, ri Connacht, ocus maiḋe tíri Muiregḃaiġ maille frir, ocus Aoḋ mac Cathail hi Conchobair co moran do macaiḃ riġ ocus tairech Connacht, imaroen re toeirechaiḃ ocus re hoirechtaiḃfer mBreifne áirċena, imón Sinuinn fri re tri mír no a cethair, condernadar drem do macuiḃ riġ Oeḋa mic Cathail forḃuir ir na Tuathaib maroen re rochaidir imḋa, gur ġaḃrat crecha móra ocus airgne diairiṁiḋe; ocus rucrat toir iṁór forra. Flann mac Fiachra hi Fhloinn daṁna ċairriġ tíri Mhoeilruain, ocus Brian mac Donnchada riabaiġ

[1] *Brian Ruadh* ("Brian the Red"). The Four Masters incorrectly say "son of Niall Ruadh O'Briain."

[2] *The New Castle;* i.e. Greencastle, in the parish of Moville, barony of Inishowen (Inis-Eoghain), and county of Donegal.

[3] *Twenty-ninth.* ix. fichet; which should be ix., or ninth, in order to agree with the criteria for the preceding and following years, which give the age of the Moon on the 1st of January in each, respectively, as twenty-eight and twenty.

and Mac Buirche, i.e. the head of the gallowglasses of the country, together with one hundred and forty other persons, were slain. Donnchadh O'Flaithbhertaigh, bishop of Cill-Alaidh, i.e. the most chaste and devout bishop of his time, quievit. Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Ruadh[1] O'Briain, mortuus est. Matthew Og O'Raighilligh was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha. Aedh Og O'Ferghail died in this same year. The New Castle[2] of Inis-Eoghain was erected by the Red Earl in this year. A.D. [1305.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the twenty-ninth[3] of the moon ; anno Domini M.ccc.sexto ; x. annus cycli solaris ; xv. annus cycli lunaris ; quarto anno Indictionis. Toirdhelbhach O'Briain,[4] king of Tuadh-Mumha, the most illustrious, valiant, and puissant man of his own time, mortuus est. Donnchadh O'Briain, his own son, was made king in his place. Ferghal Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was killed by Mathghamhain Mac Raghnaill, i.e. his own brother, and by a party of his own tribe, per dolum. A great war between Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, (with whom were the chiefs of the Sil-Muiredh-aigh), and Aedh, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, with whom were many sons of kings and chieftains of Connacht, together with the chieftains and tribes of the men of Breifne also ; *and it was waged* on both sides of the Sinuinn during the space of three or four months, when a number of the sons of kings attached to Aedh son of Cathal encamped with large forces in the Tuatha, and captured great preys, and countless spoils ; but a great number of pursuers overtook them. Flann, son of Fiachra O'Floinn, heir to the chieftaincy of Sil-Maelruain, and Brian, son of Donnchadh Riabhach O'Conchobhair, [1306.]

---

[4] *Toirdhelbhach O'Briain.* This is apparently a repetition of the entry under the preceding year, recording the death of "Toirdhelbhach, son of Brian Ruadh O'Briain." The Four Mast. also repeat the entry.

hi Choncobair, maroen re doeinib imda eli, do marbad ar lurg na creiče don tóir, ocus morán dardóg dona creachaib, ocus blad eli do breit arr sin. Irriat tra ba ferr do bí ar na creachaib sin .i. Ruaidri mac Cathail hi Conchobair, ocus Donnchad, mac Conchobair in čopain, mic Fergail, mic Dhonnchada, mic Muirčertaig Mic Diarmada, adbar rig Mhuige Luirg ocus Muintire Mhailruanaid ar ág, ocus ar oinech, ocus ar engnum conuige in la sin; ocus irred ranic roime sin co longport hi Conchobair, ocus loircir failí ri Connacht maroen re tigid in longphuirt. Berar Oedh.h.Conchobair fair in lá sin, ocus benar na crecha de, ocus dícentar hé fein iartain. Maigirdir Tomárr.h.Náan, oirchindechain Rada Bod, ocus toga erruic na hecailsi cedna hé bóe, in Christo quieuit. Roiberd Bruin, mór moer Cairrge, do gabáil [rige] nAlban ar eigin inagaid rí Saxan. Domnall Tuirtreč .h.Neill do marbad a tuirsiol la lucht tige hi Neill in hoc anno. Sir Uilliam Printargárr, fuirre ba mó norr ocus uirridercur na aimsir fein in Erinn, mortuus est. Creč mór do denum do Chlainn Muirčertaig a crič Cairrgi, dú ar marbad Dauid.h. Coemáin, brugaid cedaċ conáig, ocus Donnchad Mág Bhuidechain, ocus doeine imda eli maille frid. Brian Carrach .h. hEgra do marbad la Cormac .h.bFhlannacán. Nicól .h.Donnchada, .i. facart do bí na óig

[1] *Whilst protecting.* The text has ar lurg na creiče, which literally means "in the track of the prey," i.e. following after it and acting as a rere guard.

[2] *Conchobhar - in - chopain;* i.e. "Conchobhar (or Conor) of the cup."

[3] *Palace.* A marginal note in the Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht observes that pailis Chluana Fraoich, "the palace of Cluain-Fraich" is intended. Cluain-Fraich, or Cloonfree, as the name is now written, is a townland situated a little to the west of Strokestown, in the county of Roscommon, containing an immense square fort within which the "palace" probably stood.

[4] *Domhnall Tuirtrech;* i.e. Domhnall the Tuirtrian, so called from having been fostered in the district of

A.D. [1306.]

together with many other persons, were killed whilst protecting[1] this prey by the pursuers, and a great part of the preys was detained, and another part of them was carried off. The most distinguished in committing these depredations were, viz., Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and Donnchadh, son of Conchobhar-in-chopain,[2] son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mac Diarmada, one qualified to be king of Magh-Luirg and Muinter-Maelruanaidh as regards prosperity, bounty, and prowess until this day. And he (*Donnchadh Mac Diarmada*) went before this to O'Conchobhair's fortress, and burned the palace[3] of the king of Connacht, together with the houses of the fortress. Aedh O'Conchobhair overtakes him on the same day, and takes the preys from him; and he is himself afterwards beheaded. Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-Bhoth, and also bishop-elect of the same church, in Christo quievit. Robert Bruce, great steward of Carraig, assumed [the sovereignty] of Alba by force, in opposition to the king of the Saxons. Domhnall Tuirtrech[4] O'Neill was slain, by accident,[5] by the household of O'Neill in hoc anno. Sir William Prendergast, the most famous and illustrious knight in his own time in Erinn, mortuus est. A great depredation was committed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in the territory of Cairbre, when David O'Caemhain, a rich, affluent farmer, and Donnchadh Mac Buidhechain, and many more persons along with them, were slain. Brian Carrach O'hEghra was killed by Cormac O'Flannagain. Nicholas O'Donnchadha, (i.e. who was a priest and

---

Hy-Tuirtre, in the south of the present county of Antrim, for an account of the exact situation and extent of which, see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pp. 82, 292–297.

[5] *By accident.* a tuirrioḃ. tuirḟeḃ, abl., tuirrioḃ, is glossed *casus* in a passage quoted from an ancient Irish MS. by Zeuss (*Gram. Celt.*, vol. i., p. 12). Instead of "a tuirrioḃ," the Four Mast. say "in iomṗaiḋne," i.e. through mistake, or unintentionally. But tuirḟeḃ also means "injury," "injustice."

inopaic i nDruim Cliaṫ, do marbaḋ don Gherran duḃ dona Bairéḋach, gan cúir gan Cinaiḋ acht maruaḋ martra do imbert fair; quieuit in Christo; ocus gaċ oen ġeḃur raiḋir do rat anma atáid ré riġit lá do logṡaḋ a ṗecta aiġe gach mince uair ġeḃur hí.

Kctt. Enair for ḋomnach, ocus ficheḋ fuirre; anno Domini M.ccc.uii; xi. anno cicli folairi; xui. anno cicli lunairi; quinto anno indictionis. Donnchaḋ Muimnech.h.Cellaiġ, ri.h.Maine, fói ċoitċenn ferṁuiḃ Erenn uile im biaḋ ocus im édach, im ór ocus im airġeḋ, ocus im eallaċ, do éc ar mbreiṫ ḃuaḋa ó ḋoman ocus ó ḋemun; ocus Taḋg .h. Cellaiġ .i. a macriḋé, do éc iarsin. Luirinn .h.Lachtnáin, ab Erra Ruaid, ocus ab na Búille athaid eli, ocus ab Chnuic Muaiḋe iarsin, ocus escuc Cille Mic Duaċ roḋeoiġ, in Christo quieuit. Conchobar mac Fiachra hi Fhloinn, duine óg ba ferr cogad ocus roġuil for Ghalloiḃ ocus Ghoeiḋeluiḃ na aimsir sein dá raiḃ i Connachtuiḃ uile, do héc; ocus a aḃlucad co huasal onorach a manistir na Búille maroen ri a brathair. Eaċdruim .h.Maine do lorcad le drong do macaiḃ riġ.h.Maine sein. Goill Rosса Comáin uile do ṁarḃad le Donnchaḋ Muimnech.h.Cellaiġ ré na éc sel beg, i nAṫ escrach Cúan do ṡunorad, dú atorchair Filip Muinnter ocus Sean Muinnter ocus Máiġiu Driú, mároen le .lxx. oir ṁarḃad ocus gabáil; áit inar gabad sissiam Rosса Commáin, ocus Diarmaid Gall mac Diarmada, ocus Cormac Mac Ceiṫernaiġ; ocus ro leiġeḋ a roċraiḋe asr bórr, ocus ro léiġed iad sein isin tsoill, ocus do rónrat síd ar son an Baile do lorcad la hEmann

---

[1] *Gerran-dubh.* A sobriquet signifying the "Black Horse."

[2] *Domini.* o°, MS.

[3] *Quinto.* quincto, MS.

[4] *Donnchadh Muimhnech;* i.e. Donnchadh (or Donough) the Momonian.

[5] *Made peace.* "Gave satisfaction" would be a more correct expression. The entire entry is rather loosely worded; but it may be inferred from it that Ath-eascrach-Cuan (Ahascragh, in the east of the barony of

pure virgin in Druim-cliabh), was killed, without cause or offence, by the Gerran-dubh[1] of the Barretts, who subjected him to a martyr's death; quievit in Christo; and every one who recites a pater for the good of his soul has six score days' remission of his sins as often as he recites it. A.D. [1306.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twentieth of the moon; anno Domini[2] M.ccc.vii.; xi. anno cycli sòlaris; xvi. anno cycli lunaris; quinto[3] anno Indictionis. Donnchadh Muimhnech[4] O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the most generous of all the men of Erinn respecting food and clothing, gold and silver, and cattle, died after obtaining victory over the world and the devil; and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, i.e. his son, died afterwards. Laurence O'Lachtnain, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, and for a time abbot of the Buill, and afterwards abbot of Cnoc-Muaidhe, and ultimately bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach, in Christo quievit. Conchobhar, son of Fiachra O'Floinn, the best young man in all Connacht in his own time for making war and depredations on Foreigners and Gaeidhel, died; and he was nobly *and* honourably interred in the monastery of the Buill, along with his brother. Echdruim-Ui-Maine was burned by a number of the princes of Ui-Maine themselves. The Foreigners of Ros-Comain were all slain by Donnchadh Muimhnech O'Cellaigh, a short time before his death, in Ath-escrach-Cuan, to wit, where Philip Munter, and John Munter, and Matthew Drew fell along with seventy others who were either slain or taken prisoners; where the sheriff of Ros-Comain, and Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken prisoners; but their forces were still allowed to depart; and they themselves were let go after a while; and they afterwards made peace[5] for the burning of the town by [1307.]

Kilconnell, and county of Galway), had been burned by Edmond Butler, who became viceroy of Ireland in 1312, and that O'Kelly had slain some of the English of Roscommon, in retaliation for the proceeding, and detained the sheriff of Roscommon and others until they made satisfaction.

Duiṫiléir iarṁin. Eudubarṫ mór, ri Saxan ocus Bretan ocus Alban, ocus diuice na Gaṫcuine, ocus tigerna na hErenn, quieuit in Criṫo, irin cóigeḋ bliaḋain déc ar ṡicheḋ a flaiṫiura, ocus irint reiṫreḋ bliaḋain ṫescat a aoiri. Coṁóin ri Saxan ocus Breattan, ocus Erenn ocus Alban, do ṫabairt dEudubarṫ óg mac Eḋbairḋ iarṁin. Donnchaḋ .h.Flannagan, ab na Duille fri re u. mbliaḋan, ocus epuc Oleṫinn fri re tri mbliaḋan co leiṫ, feichem coiṫčenn craiḃḋech criḃḋech iarṫhair Eorpa uile; fer nar ér dáṁ na deoraiḃ, ocus nar imderg nech riam rá ḃiaḋ no ra ṁoeiniḃ; cenḋ comairce ocus caḋura in cuicid co coiṫcenn; fer lán do ġoeir ocus do ġlicur, ocus do čornum gacha cainġne ró tabraḋ laiṁ; fer derceč deiġcriḃeč, fer rocraiḃ ročaṫčanach; fer builiḃ binn briaṫrach ré milla macachta macánta, quieuit in Criṫo iar mbuaiḃ onġa ocus aiṫriġe, ocus he a treablaiṫ re hedh .u. míṫ; in x°. Kṫt lulii quieuit. Domnall, [mac Taiḋg], mic Briain, mic Aindriarra, mic Briain Luiġniġ, mic Thoirrdelbaiġ móir hi Conchobair, ṫanaiste Connacht uile, ocus in damna riġ do bu mo doice ocus drom čonáċ, ocus do bu mo enech ocus engnum, ocus ro bu mo flaiṫemnur ocus feron do bí a Connacht, oir dob é fad a feraind o Choirrpirliaḃ na Seġra co Coel urci, do ṁarḃaḋ ar immruacad le hAoḋ mBreirrnech, mac Cathail ruaid hi Conchobair; ocus irré rurgon, .i. Diarmaid mac Simóin na tráġa; ocus ro gab Día aige uair do bí beo in aġaid rin no co tarrraid racairt ocus corp Criṫ ocus onġad é ar na ḃarach; ocus adbaḋ iarṁin; ocus rucad annrin docum Choirrpirleib a čorp, ocus ní rucad irin aimrir ḃeiġenaċ le duine marḃ

[1] *Childlike.* macachta, MS., apparently for macḋachta, a deriv. from mac, son, or child.

[2] *In x°.* in xp̄o, MS.

[3] *Royal heir.* damhna riġ; usually written riḋamhna, i.e. "materies regis."

Edmond Butler. Edward the Great, king of the Saxons, and of Britain, and of Alba, and duke of Gascony, and lord of Erinn, quievit in Christo in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, and in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The crown of the king of the Saxons, and of Britain, and Erinn, and Alba, was afterwards given to young Edward, the son of Edward. Donnchadh O'Flannagain, abbot of the Buill during the space of five years, and Bishop of Oilfinn during the space of three years and a half—the devout, cordial, general protector of all the west of Europe; a man who never refused guest or stranger, and who never offended any one regarding food or property; head of guarantee and respect of the province in general; a man full of wisdom and skill, and who defended every affair which he took in hand; a charitable, good-hearted man; a quiet, amiable man; a courteous, sweet-worded, mild, childlike,[1] honest man—quievit in Christo, after the triumph of unction and penitence, having been suffering during a period of five months: in x°.[2] kalendas Julii quievit. Domhnall, [son of Tadhg], son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, tanist of all Connacht, and the royal heir[3] of greatest property and wealth, of greatest hospitality and prowess, of greatest sovereignty and possessions that was in Connacht, (for the extent of his land was from Corr-sliabh-na-Seghsa to Cael-uisce), was slain in an encounter with Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair. And the person who wounded him was Diarmaid, son of Simon-na-tragha.[4] And God was merciful to him, for he lived that night, and until he saw the priest, and received the Body of Christ and unction, on the morrow; after which he died. And his body was then taken to Corr-sliabh, and there was not taken with a dead body in

A.D. [1307.]

[4] *Simon-na-tragha.* "Simon of the Strand." Perhaps the name should be printed "Diarmaid son of Simon of the Strand."

commédh a fucadh ar an fosraidhe sin dalmhuidh ocus dédhidh ocus dinnilidh, do marcslúaghaidh ocus do chethernachaibh, lais docum a cille; ocus fo hadhluicedh co huasfal onorach a thairrge a manistir na Búille. Tadhc, mac Mhaoilsechlainn, mic Dhonnchadha, mic Dhomnaill, mic Maghnuis, mic Thoirrdhelbaigh mhóir hi Conchobair, do marbadh le Cathal, mac nDomnaill, mic Thaidhg hi Conchobair. Carrtholus mac an Liathanaigh hi Conchobair do thogha docum espucoite Oilenn don tara leth, .i. ab na Trinnóidhe ar loch Cé eisídhe; ocus tucadh a ghradha a coraidh Ardha Macha; ocus do bí fé tri bliadna co leith ag caithemh thorad na hespucoite, ocus do toghadh imorro don leith eli maighistir Malaitri Mhág Coedha, tre nert Uilliam Mic Fheorais, .i. airdespuc Connacht in tan sin. Do chóidh don Roim, ocus do bí fe heth tri mbliadan innti, ocus tánic na espuc iarsin. Uilliam Mac Fheorais, airdespuc Connacht, do dul do Roimh in hoc anno. Maoilsechlainn.h.Gairmleghaigh, ard taisech Chenel Móain, mortuus est. Maghnus Mhág Oirechtaigh quieuit. Diarmait mac Donnchada fiadhaigh do marbadh la Moelruanaidh Mac nDiarmada. Cathal mac Maghnusa do marbadh la Cathal mac Domnaill mic Thaidhc hi Conchobair. Tadhc, mac Briain, mic Andriasa, mic Briain Luighigh, mic Thoirrdhelbaigh moir, do dhul ceim oiletri docum manistrech na Búille, ocus a dhul innaibidh manaigh leith innte, ocus a és do ghabail aon

---

1–3 *Droves—garments—cattle.* The text is so obscurely worded that it is not easy to ascertain the object for which cattle and clothing were introduced into the funeral procession, unless to be distributed as alms to the poor, or as dues to the clergy.

4 *Cartholus.* This is an attempt at representing the name Carolus. Under the year 1270, *supra*, where the birth of this ecclesiastic is recorded, he is called "Cathal," the Irish for Charles.

5 *On the one part.* Ware (*Bishops*, at Elphin; Harris's ed. of *Ware*, vol. i., p. 631) says by "one part of the Canons" of the church of Elphin.

6 *Malachi Mac Caedha.* Called Malachy Mac Aedha (or Mac Hugh)

later times such a quantity of droves,[1] and garments,[2] and cattle,[3] of cavalry, and of kerns, as were taken in this procession with him to his sepulchre; and his remains were nobly and honourably interred in the monastery of the Buill. Tadhg, son of Maelsechlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, son of Maghnus, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, was killed by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair. Cartholus,[4] son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, i.e. the abbot of the Trinity in Loch Cé, was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn on the one part,[5] and his degree was conferred in the choir of Ard-Macha; and he was three years and a half enjoying the profits of the bishopric, when Master Malachi Mac Caedha[6] was, however, chosen on the other part, through the power of William Mac Feorais, at that time archbishop of Connacht.[7] He[8] went to Rome, and remained there during the space of three years, and came back afterwards as bishop. William Mac Feorais, archbishop of Connacht, went to Rome in hoc anno. Maelsechlainn O'Gairmleghaigh, high-chieftain of Cenel-Moain, mortuus est. Maghnus Mac Oirechtaigh quievit. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Riabhach,[9] was killed by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada. Cathal, son of Maghnus,[10] was killed by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelhach Mor, went on a pilgrimage to the monastery of the Buill, in which he assumed the habit of a gray monk; and he died of one day's illness,

A.D. [1307.]

by Ware, *loc. cit.* Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, sub anno, writes the name "Molussy Magaoy."

[7] *Archbishop of Connacht;* i.e. archbishop of Tuam.

[8] *He;* i.e. Malaitsi Mac Caedha, or Malachi Mac Aedha.

[9] *Donnchadh Riabhach.* "Donough the Swarthy." Probably a son of Donnchadh Riabhach O'Conchobhair, mentioned at the year 1306.

[10] *Son of Maghnus;* i.e. of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, or Manus O'Conor. The Four Masters state that the person slain was Tadhg, the son of Maelechlainn, son of Donough, son of Donnell, son of Maghnus, son of Turlough O'Conor.

laoi iar mbreith buaidh ó domun ocus o deamun. Ailithe, ingen Taidc hi Conchobair, mortua est. Clann Muirchertaig do dechd a Maig Cetne, ocus arddanna cride Cairbri, ocus morán dardus tíre hOililla do lorcud leo, ocus arddanna in Chorainn mar an cedna do milleadh ocus do lorcud doib; ocus don toirchin ro marbad Taidc mac Maguire. Amhlaib mac Airt mic Cathail hi Ruairc do marbadh do mac Ferghail gairb Mhég Shamradáin in hoc anno.

Kal. Enair for Luan ocus prim fuipre; anno Domini M.ccc.viii.; xii. anno cicli polairi; xiii. anno cicli lunairi; festo anno Indictionis. Crech mór do denum do Mhoelruanaidh Mac Diarmada ar macaib Domnaill hi Conchobair a crich Chairpri. Creach mór eli do denum do Brian.h.Dhuibda, ocus do Gallaib Luigne, ocus do.h.bFhiacrach ar na macaib cedna rin Domnaill hi Conchobair. Creach eile lá clainn Muirchertaig ar na macaib rin Domnaill hi Conchobair, ocus riad ar ndenum rída rú roime rin, ocus ar tabairt braigdi dóibh; ocus tangadar clann Domnaill iarrin co Sliab dá én; ocus ni rucrat leo acht a neich ocus a néidig ocus a ngroidhe; ocus ód chualadar Gaill Luigne ocus.h.bFhiacrach an ni rin, ro dinóilset ocus do lenrat co Sliab dá en. Acht chena ro impódar mic Dhomnaill hi Conchobair friu, ocus Mac Donnchada, gur gabadar na Goill brirred cuca, ocus gur dechedar rompu, ocus tucadh maidm forra, gurrus lenrat mic Domnaill iad co leic Erra dara; ocus ro marbad leó Tommac mac Ghaldair, conrdarla Buna Finne, ocus a derbrathair maille frir, ocus doine

---

[1] *Ferghal Garbh.* "Farrell the Fierce (or the Rough)." At the end of this entry, which concludes folio 62 *b* of the vellum portion of the MS., the scribe has added the note, mire pilip fcripsit "I am Philip [qui] scripsit." See note [4], p. 58, *supra.*

[2] *Lec-Esa-dara*; lit. "the flag (or flat rock) of Es-dara," or Ballysadare, county of Sligo.

after obtaining victory over the world and the devil. A.D.
Ailbhe, daughter of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, mortua est. [1307.]
The Clann-Muirchertaigh went into Magh-Ceidne, and the corn crops of the district of Cairbre, and a great part of the corn of Tir-Oililla, were burned by them; and the corn crops of the Corann also were destroyed and burnt by them; and it was on this expedition that Tadhg, son of Maghnus, was slain. Amhlaibh, son of Art, son of Cathal O'Ruairc, was killed by the son of Ferghal Garbh[1] Mac Shamhradhain in hoc anno.

The kalends of January on Monday, and the first [1308.]
of the moon; A.D. M.ccc.viii.; xii. anno cycli solaris; xvii. anno cycli lunaris; sexto anno Indictionis. A great depredation was committed by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada on the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, in the territory of Cairbre. Another great depredation was committed by Brian O'Dubhda, and the Foreigners of Luighne, and the Ui-Fiachrach, on the same sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair. Another depredation was committed by the Clann-Muirchertaigh on these sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, after they had previously made peace with them, and given them hostages. And the sons of Domhnall proceeded after this to Sliabh-dha-en, and took with them only their horses, accoutrements, and steeds; and when the Foreigners of Luighne and the Ui-Fiachrach heard this, they mustered and followed to Sliabh-dha-en. The sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, however, and Mac Donnchadha turned upon them, and the Foreigners suffered a defeat, and fled before them, and were routed; and the sons of Domhnall pursued them to Lec-Esa-dara;[2] and Thomas[3] Mac Walter, constable of Bun-finne, and his brother along with him, and many other persons, were slain by

---

[3] *Thomas.* The MS. reads Tommcc. The form in the Annals of Connacht is Tomas. The person slain was probably Thomas, son of Walter Burk.

imḋa eli. Creċ mór oiġalta do ḋenum ḋAḋḋ mac Cathail ar Ruaidri mac Cathail, for a derbrathair fein, ocus Maġnus mac Maġnuis do marbad laisan ann, ocus daoine eli nach airiṁtear sunn. Domnall mac Comarba Commáin hi Conchobair, airċindechain Olenn, quieuit. Simón.h.Findachta quieuit in Christo. Imor Mac Ġébendaiġ mortuus est. Riarrus Capurtón, ridire ro uarral, ocus lan fer ġraḋa ri Saxan, do teacht i nErinn, ocus .h.Diumarraiġ do marbaḋ laisan isin mbliadain cedna. Soiġnen teneḋ do tuitim do nem indiaid i manistir Rossa Commáin, gur bris in manistir oiḋċe feile Steffain iar Nodlaic mór. Cairc ammi marta in hoc anno, ocus díḋ for ḋaoiniḃ ocus for cetraib innti, ocus doinend mór for inntib.

Kctt. Enáir for Cedáin ocus ali ḋéc fuisse; anno Domini M.ccc.ix.; xiii. anno cicli solaris; xuiii. anno cicli lunaris; uii. anno Indictionis. Aoḋ, mac Eogain, mic Ruaidri, mic Aoḋa, mic Cathail croiḃdeirc, ri Connacht, ocus aḋbar ri Erenn ocus aroile do criochaib, ar uairle ocus ar enech ocus ar engnum, ar deilḃ ocus ar ḋegh ḋenum, do marbad la hOeḋ mBreiffnech mac Cathail ruaiḋ hi Conchobair, i Coill in ċlaċáin i crich Breiffne, ocus morán eli do maithib Connacht malle fris, .i. Conchobar Mac Diarmada, ocus Diarmaid ruaḋ mac Taidc mic Andriarra hi Conchobair, ocus Diarmaid mac Cathail ċarraiġ Mic Diarmada, ocus Aoḋ mac Muirċertaiġ mic Taiḋg mic Mhaoilruanaiḋ,

---

1–3 *Aedh-Cathal-Maghnus.* Three members of the same family of O'Conor.

4 *Comarb-Comain.* See note 4, p. 468, *supra.*

5 *In it;* i.e. in the month of March.

6 xiii. The MS. has xui.; but as the previous year is represented as the 12th, and the next as the 14th of the solar cycle, the numerals xui. should be xiii. In either case, however, the figures are wrong, as the year 1309 was the 2nd year of the 48th solar cycle from the birth of Christ. The Chronicler has persistently blundered throughout the entire chronicle in regard to the number of the cycle of the Sun. Under the year 1194, where he first introduces the computation, a

them. A great retaliatory depredation was committed by Aedh,[1] son of Cathal, on Ruaidhri son of Cathal,[2] his own brother; and Maghnus,[3] son of Maghnus, was slain there by him, and other persons not enumerated here. Domhnall, son of Comarb-Comain[4] O'Conchobhair, archdeacon of Oilfinn, quievit. Simon O'Finnachta quievit in Christo. Imhar Mac Gebhennaigh mortuus est. Piers Gaveston, a very noble knight, and prime favourite of the king of the Saxons, came to Erinn; and O'Diumasaigh was slain by him in the same year. Lightning fell down from heaven on the monastery of Ros-Comain, which broke down the monastery, on the night of the festival of Stephen after Great Christmas. Easter in the month of March in hoc anno; and there was destruction of people and cattle in it,[5] and also great inclemency of weather in it.[5] A.D. [1308.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the twelfth of the moon; A.D. M.ccc.ix.; xiii.[6] anno cycli solaris; xviii. anno cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis. Aedh, son of Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Crobhderg, king of Connacht—and one fit to be king of Erinn and other lands for nobility, and bounty, and prowess, for figure and comeliness—was slain by Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, in Coill-in-chlachain in the territory of Breifne; and many more of the nobles of Connacht *were slain* along with him, viz., Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Tadhg, son of Andrias O'Conchobhair; and Diarmaid, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmada; and Aedh, son of Muirchertach, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh; [1309.]

---

mistake of eight years has been committed, the number nineteen being given instead of twenty-seven, which is the correct enumeration. A greater mistake has been committed under the year 1231, which is represented as the 19th instead of the 8th of the solar cycle. But as these errors do not affect the accuracy of the chronology, which is otherwise sufficiently exact, it has not been thought necessary to correct them as they occur.

ocus Diarmait óc .h.hEliðe, flaiṫ bruighaid céadach conaiṅ, fial, foirdinech, ocus Maeldoṁnaiṅ gallóglaeċ, ocus Gilla na noem Mac Aodacán, ollam Connacht re feinechus, ocus rói coiṁdess ċoitċenn in gach cert aiṙċena, do tuitim don luchd roir irin lo cedna, ocus Faġartach.h.Dobailén do luchd tiġe Tomaltaiġ Mic Donnchada, ocus doeine imda ele malle frú rin; ocus nir luġa ina ced in erbud diblínaiḃ. Aod Breifnech do ċoiġechd ir tír iarrin, ocus na tri Tuaṫa do ṫechd ina ṫech.

Imṫusa Mhoelruanaiḃ Mic Dhiarmada, rí Muiġe Luirg, tanic riḋéin cona thóiċim ṫeġlaiġ ocus truim ṫinóil ina ṫimċell ar lar ṁeḃoin tíl Muiredhaiġ, do ċornum riġe ocus flaiṫiusa dia ḋalta .i. Oflheiḃlim .h.Conchobair, ocus do ċuir techta doċum a ċarad Gall ocus Goedel ar gach leith, ocus do innroiged Uilliam Búrc cona braiṫriḃ; ocus tanicriḋé co tinnernach risin techtairecht rin; ocus ro fuiḋedar ar min Muiġe hOi, ocus ar fiaḃ Raṫa Cruachan co feirtrech fírċalma, immerc immircib in tíre, dá táṫugad ar egla ocus ar oṁan na noirechd rin do aontugad le hAod mBreifnech mac Cathail hI Conchobair, ocus do ġaḃ fein tigernus na taoiserech ocus uplaṁus na nurraigred, ocus ro ṫabaig a ċirra ocus a ċóranna ocus a ċánachus, ocus fór ro ṫabaiġ feoda fine ocus flaṫa riġ Connacht cona uile ḃligeda o ṫeġ co mór; ocus tucsat Síl Muiredhaiġ a ndaingen uile

---

[1] *Maeldomhnaigh Galloglaech*; i.e. Maeldomhnaigh the gallowglass.

[2] *Eastern party.* luchd roir. This is apparently corrupt, as roir is an adverb, meaning "eastwards." But it has been translated "eastern," it appearing that by luchd roir the people of Breifne were intended.

[3] *Went into his house.* This is a mode of expression equivalent to saying that the people of the "Three Tuatha" submitted to Aedh Breifnech (Hugh the Breifnian) O'Conchobhair.

[4] *For himself.* This portion of the text is very confusedly written. In the preceding sentence it is stated that Maelruanaidh MacDermot's object in coming into the territory of Sil-Muiredhaigh was to defend the sovereignty for his foster son, Fedhlim

and Diarmaid Og O'hElidhe, a wealthy, generous, dignified prince-farmer, and Maeldomhnaigh Galloglaech;[1] and Gilla-na-naemh Mac Aedhagain, chief professor of Connacht in law, and a man equally eminent in all other sciences, fell by the eastern party[2] on the same day, and Foghartach O'Dobhailen by the household band of Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha; and many other persons fell along with these. And the loss on both sides was not less than one hundred. Aedh Breifnech came into the district afterwards, and the "Three Tuatha" went into his house.[3] A.D. [1309.]

As regards Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, he came, surrounded by his household troops and heavy muster, into the very middle of Sil-Muiredhaigh, to defend the sovereignty and supremacy for his foster-son, i.e., for Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and sent messengers to his friends on every side, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, and unto William Burk and his brothers, who came quickly on receiving the message. And he (*Maelruanaidh*) encamped strongly, ever powerfully, on the plain of Magh-Ai, before Rath-Cruachan, amidst the inhabitants of the country, to conciliate them, for fear and terror lest these tribes should unite with Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair; and he himself[4] received the government of the chieftains, and the submission of the sub-chieftains. And he exacted his rents, and his stipulations, and his tributes; and he exacted, moreover, the family and princely jewels of the king of Connacht, with all his dues both small and great. And the Sil-Muiredhaigh all pledged their engagement

---

O'Conchobhair; but here he is represented as obtaining the sovereignty himself, and exacting the rights and privileges attaching thereto. Some words have probably been omitted by the transcriber in this place, unless the expression, "ᴅᴏ ᵹᵃᵭ ᵹᵉᵢᵰ ᵵᵢᵹᵉᵣᵰᵵᵘᵣ," &c., i.e. "he [Maelruanaidh] himself received the government," is by mistake for "ᴅᴏ ᵹᵃᵭ ᖴᵉᵭᵬᵢᵰ ᵵᵢᵹᵉᵣᵰᵵᵘᵣ," "Fedhlim assumed the sovereignty."

ocus a luġa na tigernus do neoċ oile acht dórum chena. Tanic Maelruanaiġ ocus Uilliam Búrc maille re fil Muiredhaiġ co hOilfinn. Dála Aoda mic Cathail, imorro, do ċuaiġ a conne in lasla sin Miġe, ocus do impóiniot na tuatha innoinechta fair dia éis. Iar techt dAoġ Breifnech arran Miġe fo fuiġestar i nUachtar ṫíre, ocus do póne creċ mór ar Aoġ.h.bFhlannagain iarsin, ocus fo ċaiṫestair in creċ sin into Uachtar ṫíre. Conchobar mac Donnchada hi Briain do marbaġ do Gallaib co dub a mebail. Cathal mac an Liaṫanaiġ hi Conchobair, i. ard na Trinnóide, do ċoġa docum ersucoide Oilenn. Ruaidri mac Cathail ocus.h.Flainn do dul ar an maċaire, ocus mac Mic Fheorais do marbaġ leo don dulaġ sin. Coinne dfogra etir mac Cathail ocus Uilliam Búrc ag Ath Sligen, ocus brisfed coinde do tocht etorra, ocus maidm do ċabairt ar mac Cathail, ocus drong mór dia muintir do marbad and. Uilliam Búrc do ġul co maisitir na Builli iarsin, ocus arġair imda do milled ocus do lorcud innte. Mac Uilliam do dul tar sliaġ sís, ocus mac Cathail do chur ar a longphuirt dó, ocus Donnchad .h.Fionnachta do marbaġ do ċoisech sluaiġ Mic Uilliam, ocus daoine eli nach airiṁter sunn. Creċ do ġenum la Mac Uilliam ar Cloinn Feṙmaide,

---

[1] *To him;* i.e. to Maelruanaidh, unless the text is corrupt, which is not unlikely. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois the Sil-Muiredhaigh are made to pledge themselves "to Felim, the said Moilroney's foster son." The Four Masters state that the Sil-Muiredhaigh conferred the lordship on Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal O'Conor [i.e. the brother of Aedh Breifnech]; but this is most probably a mistake.

[2] *Tuatha.* The "Three Tuatha," or "three Territories"; ancient districts in the present county of Roscommon.

[3] *In Uachtar-thire.* The Annals of Connacht say, ina longphort fein i nuachtar ṫíre, "in his own camp in Uachtar-thire."

[4] *Wickedly.* co dub; lit. "blackly." This event is repeated under the next year (the last entry), where O'Briain, or O'Brien, is stated to have been slain do na Gallaib duba, "by the Black Foreigners," which is also the expression used by the Four Mas-

and oaths that they would not give the sovereignty to any other person but to him[1] alone. Maelruanaidh and William Burk went to Oilfinn, together with the Sil-Muiredhaigh. As to Aedh, son of Cathal, however, he went to meet the Earl in Midhe, and the Tuatha[2] at once turned against him when he had left. After Aedh Breifnech came out of Midhe, he encamped in Uachtar-thire, and subsequently took a great prey from Aedh O'Flannagain, and consumed this prey in Uachtar-thire.[3] Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh O'Briain, was wickedly[4] slain by Foreigners, in treachery. Cathal, son of the Liathanach O'Conchobhair, i.e., the abbot of the Trinity,[5] was elected to the bishopric of Oilfinn. Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and O'Floinn went upon the Machaire;[6] and the son of Mac Feorais was slain by them on that occasion. A meeting was proclaimed between the son of Cathal[7] and William Burk, at Ath-Slissen; and a rupture took place between them, and the son of Cathal was defeated, and a great number of his people were slain there. William Burk went subsequently to the monastery of the Buill, and much corn was destroyed and burned in it. Mac William went down beyond the mountain,[8] and the son of Cathal[9] was expelled from his fortress by him; and Donnchadh O'Finnachta was slain by the captain of Mac William's army; and many other persons not enumerated here *were also slain*. A depredation was committed by Mac William on the Clann-Fermaighe;[10] and another predatory expedi-

A.D. [1309.]

---

ters, who have the entry under the year 1310.

[5] *Abbot of the Trinity;* i.e. Trinity Island in Loch-Cé.

[6] *The Machaire.* Machaire Chonnacht, or the "plain of Connacht," the level part of the county of Roscommon, lying between Elphin and Strokestown.

[7] *The son of Cathal;* i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, and brother of Aedh Breifnech.

[8] *The mountain.* Corrsliabh, or the Curlieu hills, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

[9] *The son of Cathal.* The Four Masters say "Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal."

[10] *Clann-Fermaighe.* See note [3], p. 350, *supra.*

ocus creċ ele lair go Beinn Ghulbain ocus tairri buŏ ċuaiŏ.

Ictt. Enair for ŏardaoin, ocus a trerr ficheo fuirre; anno Domini M.ccc.x.; xiiii. anno cicli solaris; xix. anno cicli lunaris; octauo anno Indictionis. Tanaiŏe mór .h.Moelconaire, ollam Shíl Muiredhaigh Muilleċain re filiŏecht ocus re fencus, do éc i torrach na bliadna sin isind errach cruaiŏ. Creċ mór, frir i nabaiṫaoi crech in tóiten, do ŏenum dOeth Breifnech mac Cathail hi Conchobair ar Moelruanaiŏ Mac nDiarmada, i Clochar hi Muirgile, ocus Donnchad mac Donnchada Mic Diarmada do ġabáil ann, ocus a ben, .i. ingen hi Fhlannagain, do marbaŏ ann ŏór; mná ocus lenim, ocus daeine imŏa eli do marbaŏ ocus do lorcud ann, ocus longport do ġabáil dóib ind Uachtar ŏíre re hucht Mic Diarmada. O ŏo ċualaiŏ Uilliam Búrc in ní sin do ġaŏ longport a Cill Lommad ar inchaib Aoŏa mic Cathail. Ir annsin do cuir Aoŏ mac Cathail techta co hinŏleiŏe doċum a brathar .i. Ruaidri mac Cathail, da raŏa frir techt maille re feŏuin, ocus dul co cairlén Buna Finne taréis Uilliam Búrc dá ráġŏail. Dála Ruaidri mic Cathail, imorro, ocus Aoŏa mic Mhaġnusa, ocus muinntire Aoŏa Breifniġ, do ŏinóilfed diŏlinuiŏ, ocus do airġfed ocus do loiscfed cairlen Bhona Finne co nuile maiŏer. Dala Oeŏa mic Cathail, ir amlaiŏ do ŏóiriŏe in tan sin ocus buannaŏa do ċeiŏirn congabála ina ḟoċair aġá iomċoimṅéd, ocus

---

[1] *Octavo.* octaŏo, MS.

[2] *Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain;* i.e. the race of Muiredhach-Muillethain, or Muiredach "of the flat head," otherwise called Muiredach of Magh-Ai, whose death is entered in the Chronicum Scotorum under A.D. 698=701, and from whom the O'Conors of Roscommon and their correlatives derived the tribe name of Sil-Muiredhaigh, (pron. Sheel-Murray).

[3] *Crech-in-tóiten;* lit. "the prey of the fire;" so called, apparently, from the burnings committed by the depredators.

[4] *In front.* ar inchaib. Mageoghegan, whose version of these

tion was made by him as far as Benn-Ghulbain, and beyond it northwards.

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty-third of the moon; A.D. M.CCC.X.; xiiii. anno cycli solaris; xix. anni cycli lunaris; octavo[1] anno Indictionis. Tanaidhe Mór O'Maelchonaire, chief professor of Sil-Muiredhaigh-Muillethain[2] in poetry and history, died in the beginning of this year, in the hard spring. A great depredation, which was usually called "Crech-in-tóiten,"[3] was committed by Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, on Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, in Clochar-Ui-Muirghile; and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, was taken prisoner there, and his wife, i.e. the daughter of O'Flannagain, was killed there; *and* several other women, children, and men were killed and burned there; and they (*the depredators*) established themselves in Uachtar-thire, to watch Mac Diarmada. When William Burk heard this thing he encamped at Cill-Lommad, in front[4] of Aedh, son of Cathal. Then it was that Aedh, son of Cathal, secretly sent messengers to his brother, i.e. Ruaidhri son of Cathal, desiring him to proceed with a band, and go to the castle of Bun-finne, which William Burk had left. As regards Ruaidhri son of Cathal, moreover, and Aedh, son of Maghnus, and Aedh Breifnech's people, they all mustered, and plundered and burned the Castle of Bun-finne, with all its contents. As to Aedh, son of Cathal, he had at that time by him some buannadha[5] belonging to a defensive band who were protecting him; and

A.D. [1310.]

---

transactions (Annals of Clonmacnois) corresponds with the account above given, translates ar inchaib "in the sight of;" but the correct meaning is "in front of," "in presence of," or "before."

5 *Buannadha.* Buannadha, or buannaghta, were persons employed in military service, for whose maintenance the chief exacted from his subjects a tribute called *buanaght*, or *bonaght*. The Anglo-Irish exaction of "coigne and livery" was an aggravation of that of the Irish *buanaght*. See Davis's *Discoverie of the State of Ireland*, London, 1613.

Seonac Mac Uiġilin rá cend don ċetirn congṁála rin. Acht chena ór ċonnairc rium mac hI Conchobair co huaignech, taréir a muintire dá ṙágbáil na uathad iar nimtechd ar ṙiḃal Bona Finne uaḃa doiḃ, ro éiderdair hé rein in tan rin cona muintir, ocus ro innraiġ mac hI Conchobair iar na ċoṫar reme rin .i. ar ngeallad a ṁarḃṫa ar furáilem Uilliam Burc do ċinn lóiġiḋechta, ocus marḃuir Aoḋ Breifneach mac Cathail ruaiḋ hI Conchobair in tan rin, amail ro ġeall do Uilliam Burc reme rin; ocus dob é int Aoḋ Breifneach rin.h.Conchobair ant aḋbur riġ dob ferr do bí i nErinn ina aimsir fein, da ndeonaiged Dia hí dó. O ranic, imorro, sgéla in ṁarḃṫa Aeḋa Breifnigh docum Uilliam Burc, ocus docum Mic Dhiarmaḋa ocus tíl Muiredhaigh co Cill Lomad airchena, ro ġluaiseḋar a cedóir for creachaib docum ṁuinntire Aodha Breifnig, ocus ro leiced a ṙiṙe co Bennán Brechṁoiġe dó ċuaiḋ, ocus co Maġ Cetne na bFhoṁórać. Innaiġer Uilliam Burc iarsin ina ṙiċing co lar ṁeḋoin tíl Muiredhaigh, ocus coinnṁeḋir da ced fersénach forra .i. Mac Uiġilín cona ruttaib, ocus ni raiḃe baile a Siol Muiredhaiġ uile gan gnaṫ ḃuanna, na tuaṫ gan tabach, na flaiṫ gan forrach re feadh forláṁuir Uilliam Burc forra taréir Aoḋa. Od ċonnairc Maolruanaiḋ Mac Diarmada a ḋalta ar na ḋílriugad ro na ḋuthaib, ocus tromad ṫabaċ gach tuaiṫi na timċell, acht ċena ro ṁothaiġ rium co mór Gaill iġá cengal ocus ag a cuiḃriugad docum bec neirt, oir ba deimin la Gallaib dá maḋ anḃfann eiriom na oenar comad leo fein cóiged Connacht co comlán ró commur. Isí comairle, imorro, ar ar cinneḋ laran cuingiḋ .i. a ḋalta do ḋeġ ċóiceáil

[1] *Seonac.* Mageoghegan writes this name "Johnock."

[2] *Bonaght.* See note, [5] p. 551.

[3] *Ignored.* ar na ḋílriugad. In Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois the corresponding expression is "set nought by."

[4] *He;* i.e. Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, MacDermot's foster-son. The text is here very loosely worded.

Seonac[1] Mac Uighilinn was the commander of this defensive band. Nevertheless, when he observed the son of O'Conchobhair quite alone, after his people had departed from him when they went away from him on the expedition to Bun-finne, he armed himself, together with his people, and attacked the son of O'Conchobhair, against whom he had previously conspired, (i.e. after he had promised to slay him, at the instigation of William Burk, in consideration of a reward); and he then slew Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, as he had before that promised to William Burk. And this Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair was the best qualified to be king that was in Erinn in his own time, if it had pleased God to allow it. As soon as the news of the murder of Aedh Breifnech, moreover, reached to William Burk, and to Mac Diarmada, and to the Sil-Muiredhaigh also, to Cill-Lomad, they immediately proceeded on preying expeditions to Aedh Breifnech's people, and sent their bands to Bennan-Brechmhaighe northwards, and to Magh-Cetne of the Fomorians. William afterwards returns back into the midst of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and quarters two hundred mercenaries upon them, viz.:— Mac Uighilin with his rout; and there was not a town in all Sil-Muiredhaigh without habitual bonaght,[2] nor a district without exaction, nor a prince without oppression, during William Burk's rule over them after *the death of* Aedh. When, however, Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada observed his foster-son ignored[3] regarding his inheritance, and the heavy exactions levied from every district around him, he felt strongly that the Foreigners were limiting and restricting him to little power; for the Foreigners were convinced that if he[4] alone were weak the entire province of Connacht would be under their sway. The resolution adopted by the hero, therefore, was to elevate his foster-son over all on this occa-

A.D. [1310.]

ór čach don chur sin, ocus a sīgaḋ ar eigin cen ro ṡuiresh; ocus sucursair lais hé ar Carn Fraoiċ mic Fhidhaiġ, ocus do sīgursat ar an carn hé do reir nóir na noeṁ ocus Daconna Erra do ṡunnraḋ, amail is sīgḋa, ocus is oiresḋa, ocus is linmuire do sighad oen duine dá ċinedh feisin o ré Briain mic Echach Muiḋ-meḋóin innuasa gus an laiṫe sin. Iar bṡeis, imorro, d'Fheidlim mac Oeḋa mic Eogain re coiged Connacht, do róine a oide a sruṫáilem in oiḋċe sin do reir cuimne na sen daoineḋ ocus na sen lebar, ocus isi sin banuis sīg is sīgḋa ocus is oiresḋa do ronad do sīg Connacht siem gus an laiṫe sin. Cormac .h. Flannagan, táisseċ Tuaiṫ Ráṫa, do marbaḋ la hEnrí Mac Gillaṡinnén, taisseċ Muinntire Feodacáin, immeaḃail. Cairlén Sligiġ do ġenum lasan lasla in hoc anno. Sliche tunna sīona do chur só ṫír a Magh Cetne. Sinnġualá, ingen Magnusa hi Conchobair, quieuit in Christo. Macraiḋ Mhágg Uiḋir, siḋamna Fer Manach, ocus Donn Mac Gillamichil, dux Chloinne Conġaile, do milleḋ ocus do losced la Roalḃ Mhag Mhaṫġamna. Fergal Mhág Dhorchaiḋ do héc in hoc anno. Una, ingen Oeḋa mic Fheidlim, mortua est in hoc anno. Siubán ingen hi Chonchobair Fhalġe, uxor Muirceraiġ móir Mhég Eoċagáin, taiseċ Cheneoil Fhiachaiḋ, mortua est. Fergal, mac Muirceraiġ móir Meg Eoċagain, do marbaḋ isin Aṅgaile, ocus isí sin ced ṡala na hAṅġaili

---

[1] *Carn-Fraich-mhic-Fidhaigh*; the Carn of Fraech, son of Fidhach; now Carnfree, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon, where the O'Conors were usually inaugurated kings of Connacht. The Fraech, son of Fidhach, from whom Carn-Fraich has been named, is the subject of a Gaelic poem published (Edinburgh, 1862) from the *Dean of Lismore's Book*, by the Rev. Thomas M'Lauchlan and Mr. William F. Skene, who would fain prove (*Dean of Lismore's Book*, p. 54, note [3]) that Carn-Fraich was in Scotland! "It is not easy identifying the topography of this poem," they add; but it would be surprising if the task were easy, considering the district (Perthshire) selected by them as the field of their investigation.

[2] *Es*; i.e. Es-Dachonna, or the cataract of (St.) Dachonna; also

sion, and forcibly to make him king, without much delay. And he took him with him upon Carn-Fraich-mhic-Fidhaigh,[1] and inaugurated him on the carn according to the practice of the saints, and of Dachonna of Es[2] in particular, in the most regal, most illustrious, and fullest manner that any man of his own family had been inaugurated from the time of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muidhmhedhoin, down to that day. After Fedhlim, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, had espoused the province of Connacht, moreover, his guardian ministered to him that night in accordance with the traditions of the old men, and the old books; and this was the most regal, and most illustrious wedding feast of a king that had ever been made for a king of Connacht until that day. Cormac O'Flannagain, chieftain of Tuath-Ratha, was slain by Henry Mac Gillafinnén, chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain, in treachery. The castle of Sligech was erected by the Earl in hoc anno. Twenty tuns of wine were sent ashore in Magh-Cetne. Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, quievit in Christo. Macraith Mac Uidhir royal heir of Feara-Manach, and Donn Mac-Gillamichil, dux of Clann-Conghaile, were destroyed and burned by Roalbh[3] Mac Mathghamhna. Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh died in hoc[4] anno. Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Fedhlim, mortua est in hoc anno. Siubhán,[5] daughter of O'Conchobhair Failghe, uxor of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, chieftain of Cenel-Fiachaidh, mortua est. Ferghal, son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, was slain in the Anghaile, and this was the first cause of enmity between the people

A.D. [1310.]

called Es-mic-Eirc, and now Eas-Ui-Floinn, or Assylin, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon. For an account of the formalities attending the inauguration of the kings of Connacht, see Hardiman's ed. of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 139, and O'Donovan's *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 426.

[3] *Roalbh.* A Hibernicised form of Ralph or Rodolph.

[4] *Hoc.* oc, MS.

[5] *Siubhán*; i.e. Joanna.

ocus Cheneoil Fiachaid. Sloigeð lá Seffraig[1] .h.bFergail co Dún Uaðair, uit inar marbað Domnall mac Oeðha óig hi Fergail, ocus Oeð mág Mhaoiliffa, ocus Goffraig[2] mac Muirceartaig. Conchobar .h.Briain, mac rig dob ferr na aimrir, do marbad do na Gallaib duða immeaðail.

Kct. Enair for Aoine, ocus cethri uathad fuirre; anno Domini M.ccc.xi.; xu. anno cicli folafir; primus annus cicli lunafir; ix. annus indictionis. Muirčertach mór, mac Conġalaiġ Meg Eočagáin, dux čeneoil Fhiachaid mic Neill .ix. ġiallaiġ, occisus est ó Ghalloiþ. Creč mór ðíġla la Clainn Muirceartaiġ Muimniġ a Connachtaiþ, dár marbað leo Gilla Crist, mac Muirġeffa, mic Dhonnchada Mic Diarmada, ocus Aoð mac Cormaic, ocus Uilliam Mac Gilla Espáiť, ocus Donnchad mac Tomaltaiġ, ocus dáine maiðe imða ele malle friu. Dá mac Uilliam leiť a búrc do mharbað dona macuiþ riġ Laiġnecha. Siuirtán Dexetar do ťocht for creič a Maġ Luirc, ocus Taðc .h.hAinliðe, tairrech Cheneoil Dorra, do marbad a tóraiġechť na creice rin. Domnall .h. Birn, dux Thíre Briuin, mortuus est. Máilíra .h.Dálaiġ, fói noána ocus neniġ, do héc in hoc anno. Domnall, mac Aiħlaib, mic Airt hi Ruairc, ri Breiffne, do héc in hoc anno. Sloigeð mór le hUilliam Búrc irin Mumain i nagħaid an Chláraiġ, ocus cať do ťabairt dá čéli doiþ, ocus briffed ar an Cláraċ, ocus maiðm mór do ťabairt fair annrin. Uilliam Burc fein do ġabáil ar dereð a muinnteri, ocus re ag lenmuin an

---

[1] *Seffraigh.* Geoffrey.

[2] *Goffraigh.* Godfrey.

[3] *Black Foreigners.* This seems to be a repetition of an entry under the year 1309. See note [4], p. 548.

[4] *Descendants of Fiachadh.* Usually called Cenel-Fhiachaidh, from whom the district extending from Parsonstown, in the King's county, to the hill of Uisnech, in the county of Westmeath, was called Cenel-Fhiachaidh, or "Kenaliaghe," as the name is written in Anglo-Irish documents.

[5] *Niall-nai-ghiallach.* "Niall of

of the Anghaile and Cenel-Fiachaidh. A hosting by Seffraigh[1] O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, where Domhnall, the son of Aedh Og O'Ferghail, and Aedh, son of Mael-Isa, and Goffraigh,[2] son of Muirchertach, were slain. Conchobhar O'Briain, the best son of a king in his time, was slain by the Black Foreigners,[3] in treachery. A.D. [1310.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the fourth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xi; xv. anno cycli solaris; primus annus cycli lunaris; ix. annus Indictionis. Muirchertach Mór, son of Conghalach Mac Eochagain, dux of the descendants of Fiachadh,[4] son of Niall-nai-ghiallach,[5] occisus est by the Foreigners. A great retaliatory depredation *was committed* in Connacht by the Clann-Muirchertaigh-Muimhnigh, when Gilla-Christ, son of Muirghes, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, and Aedh, son of Cormac,[6] and William Mac Gilla-Erraith, and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach,[7] together with many other good men, were slain by them. Two of William Liath Burk's sons were slain by the Lagenian princes. Jordan de Exeter came on a predatory expedition into Magh Luirg, and Tadhg O'hAinlidhe, chieftain of Cenel-Doffa, was slain in pursuit of this predatory band. Domhnall O'Birn, dux of Tir-Briuin, mortuus est. Mael-Isa O'Dalaigh, a most eminent man in poetry and hospitality, died in hoc anno. Domhnall, son of Amhlaibh, son of Art O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, died in hoc anno. A great hosting by William Burk into Mumha, against the Clarach;[8] and they gave battle to each other, and the Clarach[8] was worsted, and a great defeat was inflicted on him there. William Burk was himself taken prisoner in the rere of his people, whilst he was following up the rout; [1311.]

---

the nine hostages," or more correctly "nine-hostage-taking Niall," monarch of Ireland, who was slain A.D. 405.

[6] *Son of Cormac;* i.e. son of Cormac Mac Diarmada, or Mac Dermot.

[7] *Tomaltach.* Also a member of the family of Mac Diarmada.

[8] *The Clarach;* i.e. Richard de Clare. Cox states that the Burkes were defeated.

mbaṫma, ocus giṫ hé ro gabad ann ir aige do ṫói buaiṫ ċorcair in ċaṫa sin. Cocad mor i Tuaṫmumuin irin mbliadain sin, ocus cat do ṫabairt do Donnchad Mac Conmara ocus dá oirechtsein, .i. do triċait ced .h.Cairrin, innaghaid hi Briain ocus fer Muman uile, ocus Donnchad Mac Conmara do ṁarbad ann, ocus maiṫe a oirechta uile; ocus Domnall .h.Gráda, taiseċ Cheneoil Dúngaile, do ṁarbaṫ ann, ocus ár diáirmiṫe do ṫabairt etarra siblínaiṫ. Donnchad .h.Briain, ri Tuaṫmuman, ocus deg aṫbar ri Erenn, do marbad a meṫuil la Murchad mac Mathgamna hi Briain. Loċlann riabach .h.Degaid do ṁarbad la Maṫgamain mac Domnaill Connachtaig hi Briain. Seonac Mac Uiṫilin do ṁarbaṫ in Ghruélaig a mbaile ṫoair Brigde, ocus a marbad fein ind ro ċedóir, ocus don ġerrṡaiṁthaig dar ṁarb sé Oeth Breifnech mac Cathail ruaiṫ hi Conchobair do marbad é fein; ocus bennacht don té rusmarb. Creċ ṁór do ṫenum la Feidlim .h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, ar Cloinn Muirċertaig ar bord Mhuige Cetne, ocus Maoileċlainn mac Conchobair ruaiṫ, fer a ráitti cenn a[n] meiṫil, do marbad ann, ocus daine imda eli maille fris. Diarmaid cleirech .h. Briain, ri Muman, do aiṫrigad, ocus Muirċertach .h.Briain do rigad na ionaṫ iarsin. Brian Mhág Maṫgamna, ri Oirġiall, mortuus est.

Ktt. Enair for ġaṫorn, ocus xu. fuisse; anno Domini M°.ccc.xii.; secundus annus cicli lunaris;

---

[1] *Seonac.* This name is written Johnock, and also John Oge, or "young John," by Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois.

[2] *The Gruélach.* The Four Masters write the name "Gruidelach," which appears a more correct form; but the individual so designated has not been identified.

[3] *A blessing.* This prayer is not found in any other Irish chronicle except the Dublin copies of the so-called Annals of Connacht; but Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, observes "myne

and although he was there taken prisoner, it was he that had the triumph of that battle. A great war in Tuadh-Mumha in this year, and Donnchadh Mac Conmara and his own tribe, viz., *the people of* the cantred of Ui-Caisín, fought a battle against O'Briain and the men of all Mumha; and Donnchadh Mac Conmara and all the chief men of his tribe were slain there; and Domhnall O'Grada, chieftain of Cenel-Dunghaile, was slain there; and a countless slaughter was committed between them on both sides. Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and the good material of a king of Erinn, was slain in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathghamhain O'Briain. Lochlainn Riabhach O'Deghaidh was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Connachtach O'Briain. Seonac[1] Mac Uighilin killed the Gruélach[2] in Baile-tobair-Brighde, and was himself immediately slain in return; and it was with the short-handled axe with which he slew Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, that he himself was slain; and a blessing[3] attend the person who killed him. A great depredation was committed by Feidhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muirchertaigh, on the border of Magh-Cetne, and Maelechlainn,[4] son of Conchobhar Ruadh, who was usually called "Cenn-a[n]-meidhil,"[5] was slain there, and several other persons also along with him. Diarmaid Clerech[6] O'Briain, king of Mumha, was deposed, and Muirchertach O'Briain was afterwards made king in his place. Brian Mac Mathghamhna, king of Oirghiall, mortuus est. A.D. [1311.]

The kalends of January on Saturday, and the fifteenth[7] of the moon; anno Domini[8] M°.ccc.xii.; secundus annus [1312.]

author prayeth God to reward him that killed him [Mac Uighilin], for murthering Hugh Brenagh, as before is recited."

[4] *Maelechlainn.* ṁaoıleċlaınn, MS.; the ṁ being incorrectly marked with the aspirate sign.

[5] *Cenn-an-meidhil;* lit. "head of the harvest band."

[6] *Diarmaid Clerech;* i.e. "Diarmaid the cleric."

[7] *Fifteenth.* The MS. has xu.ꝺec, which is wrong.

[8] *Domini.* ꝺ°., MS.

in .x. Indictionis. William[1] Mac Pheorais, airdeasbuc Tuama, quieuit. Benidechd .h.Bracáin, easbuc Luigne, quieuit. Malaidi Mac Oedha do dógu docum airdeasbucoide Tuama a heasbucoide Oleinn. Petrus Capurdún occisus est. Caisc a mí ndárta in hoc anno. Derbail, ingen Mhagnusa hi Conchobair, mortua est. Croc noem do docbáil a manistir na Búille in hoc anno.

Kll. Enair for Luan, ocus ui.eb fiched fuisse; anno Domini M.ccc.xiii.; tertius annus cicli lunaris; xi. annus indictionis. Clemens papa in Cristo quieuit. Diarmaid clérech .h.Briain, ri Tuadmuman, mortuus est. Roiberd Bruis, rí Alban, do doigedh ar oiread na hErenn. Rí Franc do éc in hoc anno. Gilla Ira Mhág Dhorchaid, taisech Cenel Luachdin, do marbad lá Conchobar cassach mac Domnaill Mic Diarmada. Cathal mac Murchada Gallgaig hi Fergail mortuus est. Tigernán mac Neill hi Ruairc occisus est. Tadc, mac Aindriasa, mic Briain Luignig, mic Thoirrdhelbaig moir hi Conchobair, do éc in hoc anno, iar mbeth fel fada dó i naibid manaig leith, iar mbreith buadha o doman ocus o deman; ocus a adlucad co huasal onórach a mainistir na Búille.

Kll. Enair for mairt, ocus a .uii. uathad fuisse; anno Domini M.ccc.xiiii.; quartus annus cicli lunaris; xii. annus indictionis. Niall mac Briain hi Neill, .i. ant oen mac rig dob uaisle, ocus dob onóraige, ocus dob fesr enech do Chenel Eogain na aimsir sein, dasgail dair in bliadain sin. Niall .h. Domnaill

---

[1] *William.* This entry is transposed in the original, in which it follows the date m°.ccc.xii. It is curious that a similar mistake occurs in the Dublin copies of the so-called Annals of Connacht, and in Mageoghegan's version of the Annals of Clonmacnois, where the entry is mixed up with the criteria for the year, thus, "William Bremingham [i.e. Mac Feorais], archbishop of Twaim, the 2nd day of the Moon, before the 10th indiction died." This is not the only remarkable coincidence between the original from which Mageoghegan compiled his chronicle and that of the present Annals, if indeed

cycli lunaris; x. Indictionis. William[1] Mac Feorais, archbishop of Tuaim, quievit. Benedict O'Bracain, bishop of Luighne,[2] quievit. Malachi[3] Mac Aedha was elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim from the bishopric of Oilfinn. Petrus Capusdún[4] occisus est. Easter in the month of March in hoc anno. Derbhail, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, mortua est. The Holy Cross was raised[5] in the monastery of the Buill in hoc anno. A.D. [1312.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twenty-sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xiii.; tertius annus cycli lunaris; xi. annus Indictionis. Clemens papa in Christo quievit. Diarmaid Clerech[6] O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, mortuus est. Robert Bruce, king of Alba, came on the coast of Erinn. The king of France died in hoc anno. Gilla-Isa Mac Dorchaidh, chieftain of Cenel-Luachain, was slain by Conchobhar Carrach, son of Domhnall Mac Diarmada. Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach O'Ferghail, mortuus est. Tighernan, son of Niall O'Ruairc, occisus est. Tadhg, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mor O'Conchobhair, died in hoc anno, after having been a long time in the habit of a gray monk, after triumphing over the world and the devil, and was nobly *and* honourably interred in the monastery of the Buill. [1313.]

The kalends of January on Tuesday, and the seventh of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xiiii; quartus[7] annus cycli lunaris; xii. annus Indictionis. Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, i.e., the noblest, and most honourable, and most bountiful prince of the Cenel-Eoghain in his own time, died this year. Niall O'Domhnaill occisus est. A [1314.]

his original was not the latter. See note [3], p. 558.

[2] *Bishop of Luighne;* i.e. bishop of Achonry.

[3] *Malachi.* maḋaiti, MS. The Four Masters write the name Maelechlainn.

[4] *Petrus Capusdún.* This is an attempt at writing the name of Piers Gaveston.

[5] *Raised.* do ṫocbáil. It is not clear whether the Chronicler meant "was elevated," or "was dug up."

[6] *Diarmaid Clerech.* See note [6], p. 559.

[7] *Quartus.* ⁊ceṫo, MS.

occipup ept. Maiḃm do ṫabaipt do Ruaidpi mac Cathail hi Conchobaip pop Mhuimnttip Raiġilliġ ag Dpuim leṫan. Maġnup mac Domnaill hi Eġpa do ṁapbad la Maġnup mac Uilliam hi Egpa, pep dolum. Caṫ ag Spuiḃ leiṫ i nAlbain, áit atopċpadap popglaḃ Ghall Saxan la Roiberd Bpiúp, .i. pí Alpan, ocup pé ag copnum Alban ap eigin; áit ina topcpadop iapllaḃa ocup puidpeḃa po imḃa, ocup daoine diáiṁiḋe eli aipchena, maroen pe hiarla Glóppetap, pep ba mó oiġpechd ocup uaiple ocup onóip do bí a Saxain uile in pep pin. Gilla in Choimmdheḋ mac Cinaoith hi Ghopmġúilig, oipċinnech Olepinn, ocup Gopmlaiṫ ingen Mic Bpanáin, .i. a ġéiṫċiḋ póp̃da, mopcui punt. Roalḃ Mhág Mhaṫġamna do ṁapbad la a bpaiṫpiḃ ppein. Maṫa Mhág Dhuiḃne, eppuc na Dpeippne, quieuit in Cpipto. Maṫa Mag Tigepnáin, dux Tellaiġ Dhunchada, do ṁapbad la Cathal mac Domnaill hi Ruaipc, .i. dá ḃalta, ap lár a tiġe fein pep dolum. Mathġamuin mac in ḃaoiṫ, taippech ḟeadha na Saitne, mopcuup ept.

Kctt. Enaip pop Ceocein, ocup ochd déġ puippe; anno Domini M.ccc.xu.; u. annup cicli lunaipi; xiii. indictionip. Eodard mac Iapla Alban .i. mac Roiberd Bpuip, ocup Iapla Caipppe inti Eodard pin, do ṫoiġechd doċum Epenn ap oipep Ulaḋ buḋ ṫuaiṫ; luchd ṫpí ced long bá ṁeḋ a lín; gup combuaiḋip ocup gup coimcpiṫnaiġ a iḋna áiġ ocup ipgaile Epe uile co coiṫċend eoip Ghall ocup Ghaoidel; ocup po airg, imporro, porgla

[1] *Srubh-leith*; lit. "gray point." In Mageoghegan's version of the so-called Annals of Clonmacnois the name is written "Screvelin or Strevling." Trokelowe writes it "Strivelyne," i.e. Stirling. The celebrated battle of Bannockburn is referred to.

[2] *Airchinnech*. oipci$^{c}_{o}$ for oipċinnech, MS. The correct form is aipċinnech, or oipċinnech, as in the Annals of Connacht. For the meaning of aipċinnech, or *Herenach*, see Reeves's *Adamnan*, p. 364, note [m], and Todd's *St. Patrick*, p. 160.

[3] *Roalbh*; i.e. Ralph, or Rodolph.

[4] *Mac Dhuibhne*. The Four Masters write the name macc Uibhne (Mac Uibhne); but this is an incorrect form arising from the omission of the first letter (d) of the last member of the name, which, being aspirated, is not sounded in the pronunciation.

defeat was inflicted by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, on Muinter-Raighilligh, at Druim-lethan. Maghnus, son of Domhnall O'hEghra, was slain by Maghnus son of William O'hEghra, per dolum. A battle at Srubhleith[1] in Alba, where the chief men of the Saxon Foreigners fell by Robert Bruce, i.e., the king of Alba, who was defending Alba by force; where a great many earls and knights fell, and persons innumerable besides, together with the Earl of Gloucester, who was the man of greatest inheritance, and nobility, and honour in all Saxonland. Gilla-in-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth O'Gormshuilligh, airchinnech[2] of Oilfinn, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branain, (i.e. his wedded wife), mortui sunt. Roalbh[3] Mac Mathghamhna was slain by his own brethren. Matthew Mac Dhuibhne,[4] bishop of the Breifne, quievit in Christo. Matthew Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Ruairc, i.e. his foster-son, in the middle of his own house, per dolum. Mathghamhain Mac-in-chaeich,[5] chieftain of Fidh-na-Saithne,[6] mortuus est. A.D. [1314.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the eighteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.CCC.XV.; v. annus cycli lunaris; xiii. Indictionis.. Edward, son of the Earl of Alba, (i.e. this Edward was the son of Robert Bruce, and Earl of Carrick), came to Erinn, on the coast of Uladh in the north, with a fleet of 300 ships, and his valorous and warlike fame confounded and terrified *the people of* all Erinn in general, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel. And he plundered, moreover, the principal part of Uladh, [1315.]

[5] *Mac-in-chaeich;* lit. "son of the blind [man]."

[6] *Fidh-na-Saithne;* i.e. "the wood of Saithne." The territory of Saithne comprised the present barony of Balrothery West, county of Dublin, and the name of Fidh-na-Saithne is apparently still preserved in that of Holywood (Latinized "Sanctum Nemus"), in the same barony. See Dr. Reeves's note on the extent of the territory of Saithne, in the appendix to O'Donovan's ed. of *O'Dubhagain's Topog. Poem* (p. 5). It may be added that there is a townland called "Nevit" (*neimhed*, asylum) in the neighbourhood.

Ulaḋ, ocus ro loiscc Raiṫ mór Mhuige Line ocus Dun Delgan, ocus do marb a ndoeine; ocus do loisc Aṫ Fhirdiaḋ mic Daimáin iarsin. Acht chena ro gabustar braigti ocus tigernus Coigeo Ulaḋ uile gan freasrabra, ocus do deónaigestar a gairm do tabairt ina ri Erenn, ocus ro aontaigset Goeidel Erenn a tigernus do tabairt dó; ocus do goiredar ri Erenn de. Do cualaiḋ Rigdero a búrc, .i. Iarla Ulad, Esbarto asá indroiged, ro tinóilsum sluaga móra ar gach airt ina comdail co Ros Comáin ar tús, ocus arriḃe co hAṫ Luain, ocus ar fed na Miḋe ocus Muige Breagh; ocus Fedlim.h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, ar an sloiged sin maille fris; ocus timcell siced cad ba fed comairem a sluag. Acht cena nir choigledar Gaill don dulad sin noem ina neimed dá nemnaiḋe, na tuad ina termonn, can gnam ocus can coimmilled ar siarlaoid Erenn ó Shinuinn suḋess co Cúl Raṫain suḋ tuaiḋ, ocus co hInnis Eogain; ocus o rancodar ar oen conair inn imerce aḋbail oenslúaiged sin co Breghaib, ad-conncadar cuca ina comdáil Emunn Duiscleir .i. giurtír na hErenn, trícha cad coimcengailti ar na comairem don chur sin. Acht chena ro toirmirc int Iarla a tocht sin ina ṫóicim na ina tinól fein, oir ba doig lair hé fein cona trlúaig do ṫichur Esḃuird ocus Albanach a hErinn. Ir ann bói int Iarla an oiḋce sin i nAṫ Firdiaḋ re taoḃ Sleibe Breg, ocus Esbarto Briúir maroen fria hUlltoib ocus fria hAlbancaiḃ ag Inis Coein mic Degaid. Do riacht int Iarla ar a farach inandiaiḋ, ocus do gaḃ forad ocus longport ag Luginaig, ocus do cuaiḋ imorro William Burc trasail eluimme ar Esḃurd co nAlbanchaib, ocus ro marbad uathad eturra a comurc annsin. Imṫúra Esḃairt co na fedain imorro, do gluair reme tre furáilem hi Neill ocus Ulad airṫena, ocus téit ar a farach ar uiḋedaib

and burned Rath-mor of Magh-Line and Dun-Delgan, and killed their people; and he afterwards burned Ath-Fhirdiadh-mic-Damhain. In fine, he obtained the hostages and sovereignty of all the province of Uladh without opposition, and consented to be proclaimed as king of Erinn. And the Gaeidhel of Erinn agreed to give him their sovereignty, and proclaimed him king of Erinn. When Richard Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, heard that Edward was advancing towards him, he assembled large armies from every direction to meet him at Ros-Comain, in the first place; and *he proceeded* from thence to Ath-Luain, and along Midhe and Magh-Bregh. And Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, was along with him on this hosting. And the number of his army was about twenty battalions. However, the Foreigners on this expedition spared neither saint nor asylum, however sacred, nor territory, nor termon, without wasting and completely destroying, throughout the extent of Erinn from the Sinainn in the south to Cul-Rathain in the north, and to Inis-Eoghain. And when this great multitudinous army came together into Bregh, they saw Edmond Butler, i.e. the Justiciary of Erinn, coming to join them, having on the occasion thirty battalions well united and counted. Nevertheless, the Earl prevented him from going in his own procession or assemblage, for he considered that he himself, together with his army, could expel Edward and the men of Alba from Erinn. The Earl was that night at Ath-Fhirdiadh, by the side of Sliabh-Bregh, and Edward Bruce, with his Ulidians and men of Alba, at Inis-Cain-mic-Deghaidh. The Earl went on the morrow in pursuit of them, and occupied a place of rest and encampment at Lugh-mhagh; and William Burk went, moreover, to obtain an advantage over Edward Bruce and the men of Alba, and a few persons were slain between them in an encounter. As regards Edward and his forces, however, he advanced, through the persuasion of O'Neill and the other Ulidians, and proceeded on the morrow, by

A.D. [1315.]

imḋechta co Cúl Raṫain fóḋuiḋ, ocus co hoirer Innsi hEogain, ocus ro legsed sroiċed Chúla Raṫain re hagaid in larla. Lenus int larla iad, ocus gabus longport a Cúl Raṫain ar inchaiḃ Ulaḋ ocus Eoḃairde immón aḃainn, co nár fágaiḃsed diḃlinaiḃ coill no machaire, na gort na gemar, na forrad, ná raḃall, na cill, cen doḋ ocus cen dian lorcad, uair nir bó coimsech cumaisc nó caṫaiġṫe na slúaga sin re roile, oir do bí an Bhanna brudmar borb domuin agá nesdáin; acht aon ní, do bídis deḃḋa desmára etorra adiú ocus anall imón aḃainn gach láoi. Do ċualaiḋ Eduard Brius fesbus Fhersalim hi Conchobair, ri Connacht, do ċuis fessa solaiġṫe dá innsoiged, do ṫairsiu Connacht cen comroinn ró na comus, ocus élúḋ ḋó on larla do ċosnum a ċúigiḋ fein. Ro éirde Féslim na fuiġle sin co foiġidnech, ocus ro aontaig la hEoḃarde don dulad sin. Imḋusa Ruaiḋri mic Cathail ruaiḋ hi Conchobair, óa ċonnairc Connachta ar na bfolmugad do ġluair uathad do agallaim Eoḃuirde co Cúl Raṫain ar siarlaoid Cheneóil Conaill sair, ocus do gell dEoḃúrde condíċuirsed Gaill uaḋ ó ċennus Connacht, ocus do ḋeonaiġ Eoḃúrde dó iarsin cosad do ḋenum ar Ghalloiḃ, ocus gan fogul iná diḃerg do ḋenum ar Fhersalim, na imḋechta a fesuinn. Ní hesh sin, imorro, do róne Ruaiḋri, acht ro ṫinóil Connachtuiġ ocus Breifnig ocus gallóglaeċ imḋa maille frú, ocus ro innsaig go cert láir Shil Muiredhaiġ ocus Chonnachta airċena, ocus do loisc a cedóir sráḋḃaile Sligiġ ocus Aṫ cliaṫ in Chosuinn, ocus cairlén mór Chille Colmain, ocus Baile ṫoair Brigde, ocus Dún Iomḋán cona cairlenuiḃ, ocus Ros Chomáin, ocus Rinnduin, ocus baile Aṫa Luain, máoen sir na huile tigiḃ badar in gach conair dár imdiġ; ocus ro sir sé tend ocus

---

[1] *The river*; i.e. the Bann.

regular marches, northwards to Cul-Rathain, and to the border of Inis-Eoghain; and they broke down the bridge of Cul-Rathain before the Earl. The Earl follows them, and encamps at Cul-Rathain in front of the Ulidians and Edward, about the river,[1] so that both parties left neither wood nor plain, nor field, nor corn crop, nor residence, nor barn, nor church, without burning and wholly destroying; for these armies were not able to encounter or fight with each other, as the rapid, fierce, deep Bann was separating them. Nevertheless, severe skirmishes occurred between them on one side and the other, about the river, each day. When Edward Bruce heard of the excellence of Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, he sent secret messages to him, offering him undivided power over Connacht, if he would steal away from the Earl to defend his own province. Fedhlim listened patiently to these words, and agreed with Edward on that occasion. With regard to Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, when he perceived that Connacht had been evacuated he proceeded, accompanied by a few, eastwards through the middle of Cenel-Conaill to Cul-Rathain, to converse with Edward; and he promised Edward that he would expel the Foreigners from the government of Connacht; and Edward subsequently consented that he might make war on the Foreigners, but that he should not commit spoliation or robbery on Fedhlim, or go into his land. This was not what Ruaidhri did, however; but he assembled the men of Connacht and Breifne, and numerous gallowglasses along with them, and proceeded right into the middle of Sil-Muiredhaigh, and of Connacht likewise, and immediately burned the street-town of Sligech, and Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn, and the great castle of Cill-Colmain, and Baile-tobair-Brighde, and Dun-Iomdhain with its castles, and Ros-Comain, and Rinn-duin, and the town of Ath-Luain, together with all the houses that were in every route through which he passed. And he afterwards claimed

A.D. [1315.]

tigernus ar Mac n'Diarmada iarsin, ocus ní brúair giall iná eisse uad; ocus ro gab Geill ocus braigde Shíl Muiredhaig áirdena; ocus fós ro rigrad fos Charn Fraoich hé iarsin; ocus ro bói ag fuirech eisi Shíl Muiredhaig anmréin re hesh ocus re hathaid, ag cnam ocus ag comdaiteṁ gach comarsan ina timchell an méid nar bád riarad dó díb, ocus fós ag fuirech re rathad Feidlim ocus ant flúaig bói i nUlltaib ina fochair. Imthusa Feidlim hi Conchobair, rí Connacht, do chualaid Ruaidri na rithing docum Connacht do cornum rige dó rein, ocus do thuic mar tharla dá thurus dó, ocus do innis don larla go ngebad Ruaidri cnaim cogaid dá éiri ina feronn, ocus ro iarr ind larla co tinnernach lair docum Connacht dá cornum. Acht chena ni focair fuaisnium na flighe reme, oir ni raibe aen lá cen creich no cen cath ar fesh Ulad ocus Oirgiall, no co ranic co Granard ocus co Coill na namur, ocus co focraidte Seoan hi Fergail, .i. deirbrathar a mathar, ait inar oitaighed a daeine, iar nélud in édála uadaran co na fedain do ceadaig dá thaeisechaib ocus dá uisnigaib badar na fochair ar ant flóiged tuaidbil sin a mondad fein do innsoiged, ocus dul dóib docum rige Ruaidri siarú no beidís ar aneol na fochair sium, óir mad trén damsa do ridirse beidisi agam; acht oen ní, o nach insoda moidsi ocus Ruaidri don dulad so re roile, beimmis ar aon conair ar noiarr re heb ar cogaid.

---

[1] *Carn-Fraich.* See note [1], p. 554 *supra.*

[2] *Return.* fáth, apparently for fáthad. The editor has not met this word elsewhere, and has followed Mageoghegan's version of the so-called Annals of Conmacnois in translating it "return." The Dublin copies of the Annals of Connacht have Cáth, for cathaib "battalions."

[3] *Northern.* tuaidbil. The word tuaidbil (deriv. from tuaid, "north") signifies also "left-handwise," and "unlucky." See O'Donovan's ed. of the *Book of Rights*, p. 2, note [c].

[4] *Guardian*; i.e. Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, or Mulrony Mac Dermot. The MS. has misi (I., i.e. *Fedhlim*), but the Dublin copies of the

sway and sovereignty over Mac Diarmada, but obtained neither pledge nor hostage from him; and he took the pledges and hostages of all Sil-Muiredhaigh; and they also subsequently inaugurated him on Carn-Fraich;[1] and he thus remained amongst the Sil-Muiredhaigh during a space and period, wasting and impoverishing such of the neighbours around him as were not obedient to him, and also awaiting the return[2] of Fedhlim and the army that was in Uladh with him. As to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, when he heard that Ruaidhri was on his way back to Connacht, to contest the sovereignty for himself, and understood how it fared with him on his journey, he told the Earl that Ruaidhri would make war in his land in his absence; and he earnestly besought the Earl *to return* with him to Connacht, to defend it. Nevertheless, he did not find the ways before him quiet, for not a day passed without a depredation or battle, in his passage through Uladh and Oirghiall, until he came to Granard, and to Coill-na-namus, to the people of John O'Ferghail, i.e., his mother's brother, where his men were reduced in number. After their spoils had been taken away from them by the army, he permitted his chieftains and princes who were along with him on this northern[3] expedition to go to their own homes, and submit themselves to the sovereignty of Ruaidhri, rather than they should be wanderers with him, "for if I am again powerful," (*said he*), "you shall be with me. Nevertheless, as my guardian[4] and Ruaidhri cannot be reconciled with each other on this occasion, we shall both act together during the period of our war." A.D. [1315.]

Annals of Connacht read מויוסיין for מו מיוסיין ("my guardian"), which seems more correct, and which has therefore been substituted for the word in the text. Mageoghegan, whose account of these transactions in his version of the Annals of Clonmacnois agrees very literally with the foregoing narrative, seems also to have understood that M'Dermott, "his [Fedhlim's] own ffoster ffather," was meant.

Imḋúra into Iarla ocus Uilliam Búrc ocus na nGall áirḋena, o nach bṡacatar Feidlim aṡá bruirtacht, ocus a slúaiġ fein ar fainnṡeol, ro inntodar ar a nair ó Chuil Rathain co cairlén Coindire. Do ḋonncodar Ulta ocus Albanaiġ an ni sin do lenat co tinnernach into Iarla co Condere, ocus ar coimriachtuin doib doċum trota do ḋabairt[1] dá ḋele, ro gabaḋ Uilliam Búrc co na sidesiḃ annsin, ocus dá mac Mic in Ḟilid, ocus ro ḋeich into Iarla fein cen ḟuiseċ ar uiḋedhaib imḋechta óḋa sin co ranic i Connachta. Ro innsaiġset a ḋairde Gall dá gach leiṫ into Iarla ar toiġecht dó a nodóċur in Iarla dá bṡóisiḃin no da bṡuirtocht on égen, ocus tancatar imorro a ḋarsin Ghoeidel into oenecht ina ḋech in tansin mur an cedna; ocus isriat bá ferr tanic annsin .i. Fédlim.h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, ocus Muirċertach.h.Briain, ri Tuaḋmuman, ocus Maelruanaiḋ Mac Diarmada, ri Ḟuinntire Moelruanaiḋ, ocus Gillibert .h. Cellaiġ, ri .h.Maine, iar ná noichur on duthaid uile. Ocus ód ḋonnaic Maolruanaiḋ Mac Diarmada imad na naiḋriġ ocus na ninnarrtach i naein tiġ do ġabh naire he, ocus tuc dá bréiṫir nach áiréiṁṫói hé fein na aiḋriġ na na ionnarbtach i naein tiġ dorsiḋir, acht go racad re oirbert búḋéin ina ḋir aṁuil no ḋoirḃéraḋ intoicce dó; ocus tanic ar inchaib Taiḋg hi Chellaiġ, ocus do róne Taḋc cormaiter risa dó re Ruaiḋri do ḋinn a ḋuthaiḋe, ocus braiġde do ḋabairt do Ruaidri mac Cathail dórum. Aoḋ ballaċ, mac Maġnusa, mic Conchobair ruaid, mic Muirċertaiġ Muimniġ, do ṁarbad a bṡill la Cathal mac n'Domnaill hi Conchobair, ocus Aoḋ mac Airt, ocus Diarmaid mac Simóin na tráġa do ṁarḃaḋ ḋóiḃ bórr, i noíġuil

[1] *To give.* do ḋabairt; repeated in MS.

[2] *By them.* From this it is apparent that some other person, or persons, participated in the slaying of Aedh Ballach O'Conor and the others mentioned, probably the brother (or brothers) of Cathal, whose father

A.D. [1315.]

With regard to the Earl and William Burk, and the other Foreigners, when they saw Fedhlim not assisting them, and their own army dispersed, they turned back from Cul-Rathain to the castle of Condere. As soon as the Ultonians and men of Alba observed this, they quickly followed the Earl to Condere; and on their meeting to give[1] battle to one another, William Burk with his knights, and the two sons of Mac-an-mhilidh, were taken prisoners there, and the Earl himself fled without delay, by regular marches, from thence until he arrived in Connacht. His Foreign friends on every side approached the Earl on his arrival, in the hope that the Earl would relieve or help them from oppression; and his Gaeidhelic friends came then together into his house in like manner. And these were the best who came there, viz., Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Muinter-Maelruanaidh, and Gilbert O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine—all of whom had been expelled from the entire district. And when Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada observed the great number of deposed and expelled persons assembled in the same house, he was seized with shame, and he vowed that he would not again be reckoned in any house as one deposed or expelled, but that he would go by his own efforts into his country as opportunity should offer. And he went into the presence of Tadhg O'Cellaigh; and Tadhg concluded a semblance of peace on his part with Ruaidhri, for his inheritance, on condition that he should give hostages to Ruaidhri, son of Cathal. Aedh Ballach, son of Maghnus, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, was slain in treachery by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair; and Aedh son of Art, and Diarmaid, son of Simon-na-trágha, were also slain by them[2] in

["their father," as the text has it] had been killed by Diarmaid, son of Simon-na-trágha ("Simon of the Strand"), in the year 1307.

i natharr do marbad do Diarmait. Creca mora do denum do cloinn Domnaill ar cloinn Mhuircertaig ar a bárach, ocus Maghnus mac Maghnusa, ocus Domnall mac Maghnusa do marbad lá cloinn Domnaill ar lorg na creiche sin; ocus Tomaltach Mac Donnchada do gabáil fós don lucht ceadna sin; ocus imdechtt doib a nuchtt Ghall taréisi na néchtt sin do commaeidem. Do chuala Feidhlim.h.Conchobair na hechtra mora sin do gluair uathad dá óegg grádha feisin mur arabadar clann Domnaill hi Conchobair ocus Ruaidri ocus Maghnus, Cathal ocus Muircertach, Donnchad ocus Sean .i. mec Domnaill mic Taidc hi Conchobair, maroen re mbraithrib aircena. O bárraid Féidhlim ataisirsin iarsin do róne creic moir ar Brian.h.nDubda a ceadóir, ocus do róne creach mór i nAirtech ar Diarmait nGall Mac nDiarmada, ocus do marb morán da muinnter, ocus do loirc a arbanna ocus tige imda, ocus do rone creic mor eli ar clainn Chathail hi Fhlannagáin; ocus isi conair aracad in creic sin docum Coraid Chúla Cuirc, ocus nir fédad a himmáin re maeidhe na mónad, ocus re méd na creiche, re dreisi ocus re druim línmuire na tóra, óir rucrat forgla glasslaid na Tuad ocus focraidi clainne Cathail hi Fhlannagáin fuirre, ocus Madgamuin Mhág Raghnaill, tairrech Muintire hEolusi, cona braithrib ocus cona doimdinol. Do chuala, imorro, mac Diarmada comairc ocus comhgáir na creiche ag dul docum na carad ro lenustar lorg na creiche go Cullbádar, ocus ód connairc an creach iar ná cuitechad ocus iar ná forddód, acht

[1] *Diarmaid.* See under the year 1307 (p. 539 *ante*). At the end of this entry, which concludes fol. 66 *a* of the vellum portion of the MS., the scribe has added the note, isuirim do dacu druinne, i.e. "I cease for want of a dinner."

[2] *Viz.* The MS. has the usual abreviation for ocus, "and," but the Annals of Connacht have .i. for "viz."

[3] *Coraidh-Chúla-Cuirc*; i.e. "the weir of Cúil-Cuirc."

[4] *They.* The persons who had

revenge for their father having been killed by Diarmaid.[1] A.D. [1315.] Great depredations were committed by the sons of Domhnall on Clann-Muirchertaigh on the morrow, and Maghnus son of Maghnus, and Domhnall, son of Maghnus, were slain by the sons of Domhnall whilst pursuing this prey; and Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha was furthermore taken prisoner by the same band, who went under the protection of the Foreigners after having committed these deeds. As soon as Fedhlim O'Conchobhair heard of these great exploits, he went with a few of his own confidants to where the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair were, viz.,[2] Ruaidhri and Maghnus, Cathal and Muirchertach, Donnchadh and John, viz., the sons of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, together with their other brethren. When Fedhlim succeeded in joining them, subsequently, he immediately committed a great depredation on Brian O'Dubhda; and he committed a great depredation, in Airtech, on Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, and killed a great number of his people, and burned his corn fields and many houses; and he committed another great depredation on the sons of Cathal O'Flannagain. The place whither this prey was conducted was to Coraidh-Chúla-Cuirc;[3] and it could not be driven owing to the softness of the bog, the extent of the prey, and the strength and heavy number of the pursuing band; for the majority of the recruits of the Tuatha, and the forces of the sons of Cathal O'Flannagain, and Mathghamhain Mag Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, with his kinsmen and muster, overtook it. When Mac Diarmada, however, heard the noise and clamour of the prey going towards the weir, he followed the track of the prey to Culbháthar; and when he observed the prey divided and detained, (for they[4] liked not that it should not be

attempted to rescue the prey from Fedhlim O'Conor's adherents. This part of the entry is so loosely constructed that it is not easy to interpret the literal meaning of the original in correct and intelligible English.

chena ní hé ba háil doibrium acht gan a rágbáil agá riaḃnuiḃ. Iarsin ro ṡéċ ar a ercaisdiḃ co hamiarṙḃa, urḃadach, ocus tuc tár ocus tarcusal forra, acht gér bó huathad na farraḃ buḃéin in tan sin, ód connaisc imorro in loem letḃan larramain lán imḋa ro bói ar comair a trosa do ḋoirnem; acht atá ní chena, ro marbad Conchobar rúad mac Oeḋa Breifniġ hI Conchobair, ocus Maḋgamain Mháġ Ráḃnaill, taoiseċ Muinntire hEolais, ocus .h. Maoilmaḋaiġ, dux Muinntire Cerḃallain, ocus morán do maiḃiḃ Muinntire hEolais maille rú ar an lathair sin, ocus tuc maiḋm for gach focraide ele dá raiḃ annsin ag fardóḃ a éduála ó Fhedlim; ocus rucadar fein in creċ lais iarsin, ocus nír airic dia huisniġhib hí; ocus ranic in oiḃċe sin co Búill, ocus ránic ar a ḃárach dar Seġais siar tuaiḃ, ocus arriḃé tre Chúil O bFhinn, ocus ar fud in Chosuinn, ocus a creċ Luiġne, ait araiḃe Féidlim co na ṡeḋuin isá brusnuiḃe. Imḋúra Ruaiḋri mic Cathail hI Conchobair, imorro, ód ċualaid na crecha móra ocus na héchta aiḃḃle sin do ḋenum do Mac Diarmada, ocus a ḋul ar oein ṡeol re na ḋaltaḃ, do róne fein tinol co tinnesnach, ocus do róne forlongport a mbaile ṁór hI Fhloinn, ocus ro ṁill cáḋar na cille .i. Esa Dáconna[1] ocus manach na Búille airchena, im eallaċ ocus im arḃonnuiḃ; ocus fór do ċuaiḋ Tomaltach mac Muiriġesa, mic Dhonnchaḋa, mic Tomaltaiġ, cona oirechd ocus cona muinntir, doċum Fheidlim. Is annsin do chúaid Diarmaid Gall ar Cruaċán, ocus goisid gairm ri ḋe. Tánic fór an tan sin Taḋg hI Cellaiġ cona ṡocraide a brugtacht Ruaidri mic Cathail, ocus do lenmain a ṡlánaiġechta ar Mac nDiarmada

[1] *Es-Daconna.* See note [2], p. 554 *supra.* The text incorrectly reads Esa ocus Daconna "of Es and Daconna." Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) translates "made little respect of the reverence due to the church of Es-Daconna, and preyed the monks of Boyle;" but the Dublin

left with its owners), he afterwards looked furiously, angrily at his enemies, and heaped reproach and insult on them, though there were then but few in his own company, even though he saw the broad, flaming, immense phalanx which was ready to repulse his attack. In fine, Conchobhar Ruadh, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, and Mathghamhain Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, and O'Maelmhiadhaigh, dux of Muinter-Cerbhalláin, and a great number of the nobles of Muinter-Eolais along with them, were slain on the spot; and he (*Mac Diarmada*) defeated all the other bands that were there detaining his spoils from Fedhlim, and carried off the prey himself afterwards, and restored it not to its owners. And he came that night to Buill, and proceeded on the morrow across Seghais to the north-west, and from thence through Cul-O'Fhinn, and through the Corann, and into the territory of Luighne, where Fedhlim, with his forces, was awaiting them. As regards Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, however, when he heard that these great depredations and prodigious exploits had been committed by Mac Diarmada, who had allied himself with his foster-son, he himself made an expeditious muster, and established a camp in Baile-mór-O'Floinn, and profaned the church, i.e. Es-Daconna,[1] and the monks of the Buill likewise, respecting cattle and corn. And Tomaltach, son of Muirghes, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, with his tribe and people, went also to Fedhlim. It was then that Diarmaid Gall went upon Cruachan, and was proclaimed king. Tadhg O'Cellaigh came then, moreover, to the assistance of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, and to enforce[2] his guarantee on Mac Diarmada, who had

A.D. [1315.]

---

copies of the Annals of Connacht say that "Cill-Athrachta, Es-Daconna, and the *monastery* of the Buill" were profaned.

[2] *Enforce.* do lenmain; lit. "to follow," i.e. to compel Mac Diarmada to fulfil the terms of the covenant made on his part with Ruaidhri, by Tadhg O'Cellaigh, a short time previously.

iar cailleḃ a čaingne re Ruaiḋri, ocus do čuaḋaḋ tíḃlínaiḃ i lenmain Fheiḃlim ocus Mic Diarmada ocus na noiṡechta bói na bṡochair, co Liṫir Luigne, ocus co slesse Gaṁ, ocus go Glionn Faḃroiṁ do ṡuntaḋ, áit iar marḃaḋar iliṁile do ḃuaiḃ ocus do čaeiriḃ, ocus do čairlib, ocus do nochtaḋar mná uairle, ocus do ṁillred lenim bega ocus minḋaoine don tuaṫ sin, ocus nir milled re cuimne na ndaoineḃ riam uired sin dellaḃ ar oen láthair gan tarḃa. Imḃúa Maolruanaid Mic Diarmada, óa čualaiḃ riḃéin Diarmaid Gall do ṡuiḃe i caṫair čaḃura a činniḃ .i. i Cairric Loča Cé, ocus a ḃul ar Cruačán dá ṡighad, ocus iar noirleč a bó fein uile a nGlionn Faḃroim, do ġluair roime co na luchd tiġe ocus co na luchd teġlaiġ buḃéin co calaḃ na Cairrge, ocus tucsaḋar druim fri Sinuinn, ocus ro airgertar o Shinuinn co caraiḃ Cúla Cuirc áit araḃaḋar oiṡechta na trí Ciarraiḋe .i. Ciarraiḋe iaṫarach ocus Ciarraiḋe Mhoiġe ocus Ciarraiḋe Airtiġ co na nellaiġiḃ ocus co na ninnilib co huilid; ocus ni bói condernad isin aimsir sin innsoigeḋ buḃ crúḃa ocus buḃ beoḃa ocus buḃ mo éduil ina in cred sin, óir ro criṫnaigeḃ in cúigeḋ co comlán; ocus fós fucad ben Diarmada Gall a cimiḃechd isin cred sin, co nuaṫaḋ dá bantrachd maille fria; ocus nír ġaḃ Diarmaid saime na fessaiṡechd riam daréir na cred sin. Acht chena ro hinnsed Fheiḃlim.h.Conchoḃair ocus dá oide ba do ḃeiṫ a Maġ Luirg daréir na creiče sin, ocus do čuaḋar dá niarraḃ in dana fecht, ocus nír ṡáġḃaḋar ech ina bó a ndíon ina ndíčleiṫ innte; ocus tucsat iarraḃ ar Diarmaid

[1] *Caladh-na-Cairge.* The *caladh*, callow, or shore, of the Rock [of Loch-Cé], Mac Dermot's chief residence, in Loch-Cé, county of Roscommon.

[2] *Caraidh-Cúla-Cuirc.* See note [3], p. 572.

[3] *Ciarraidhe-iartharach;* i.e. "Western Ciarraidhe," a branch of the Ciarraidhe settled in the barony of Costelloe, county of Mayo. Mageoghegan says "Lower Ciarraidhe."

violated his covenant with Ruaidhri; and they both went in pursuit of Fedhlim and Mac Diarmada, and the tribes that were with them, to Letir-Luighne and the slopes of Sliabh-Gamh, and to Glenn-Fathroimh in particular, where they killed many thousand cows, and sheep, and horses; and they stripped gentlewomen, and destroyed small children and little ones, on this journey; and never during the memory of the people was so much cattle uselessly destroyed in one spot. With regard to Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, when he heard that Diarmaid Gall had sat in the chair of honour of his family, i.e. in the Rock of Loch-Cé, and had gone upon Cruachan to be made king, and that all his own cows had been slaughtered in Glenn-Fathroimh, he advanced with his own retainers and household band to Caladh-na-Cairge;[1] and he turned his back to the Sinainn, and plundered from the Sinainn to Caraidh-Cúla-Cuirc,[2] where the tribes of the three Ciarraidhe were, viz., Ciarraidhe-iartharach,[3] and Ciarraidhe-Mhaighe,[4] and Ciarraidhe-Airtigh,[5] with all their flocks and cattle; and it is not likely that there was made in that time an incursion more valorous, and more energetic, and more rich in spoils than this foray, for the province was entirely convulsed. And the wife of Diarmaid Gall was, moreover, taken captive in this foray, together with a few of her female attendants; and Diarmaid never enjoyed quiet or happiness after these spoliations. It was reported to Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and to his guardian, however, that there were cows in Magh-Luirg after this depredation, and they proceeded to seek for them a second time, and left neither horse nor cow in a place of security, or hiding-place, in it. And they sought for Diarmaid

A.D. [1315.]

---

[4] *Ciarraidhe-Mhaighe.* See note [5], p. 452.

[5] *Ciarraidhe-Airtigh.* Another branch of the Ciarraidhe, settled in the territory of Airtech, now the parish of Tibohine, county of Roscommon.

nGall, ocus fuairfium fabaḋ fompud don chur fin, ocus nir ḃó tarḃa ḋó; acht ger ḃó trom a ḋóir ocus a ḋinól ar a cinn nir fágaiḃfed ech ina duine, ocus bá foen folaṁ Maġ Luirg taréir na creċ fin. Ni biḋ, imorro, dion no deġcaomna a tuaiṫ nó a tesmonn a Maġ Luirg ocus a Maġ hOi co huiliḃe, acht a healḃa ocus a hinnile, a harbar ocus a hétach da bfuadach dona haltóraib ocus aga tabairt do Gallóglaeċaiḃ ocus do ṫrefrénchaib ina noliġtenur. Baile Dhúna mór do lorcud le Ruaiḋri.h.Conchobair in hoc anno. Caṫfuim .h. Maine do lorcud ocus a cairlén do legad. Triċa ced Maonmuiġe tarġuin ocus do lorcud le Taḋc .h. Cellaiġ. Feidlim.h.Conchobair ocus Mac Diarmada, ocus Tomaltach Mac Donnchada, ocus clann Domnaill hí Conchobair, do dul uile a nuchd Ghall iartharr Connacht, ocus Tír nEnna, ocus Tir Nechtain, ocus Muinntir Creaċáin, ocus Conmaicne Dhúna móir do milleḋ eter ḋeoin ocus éḋeoin. Rirdert a Búrc, .i. Iarla Ulaḋ, ar fut Erenn gan trén gan treisi re hedh na bliadna fin. Tedmanna ingantacha imḋa ar fud Erenn uile in bliadain fin .i. diṫ doeineḋ co hilmḋa innti, ocus gorta ocus gallrada éframla. Marḃṫa daeineḋ ocus doinend dorfuilinġ díġḃalaċ innte bór. Aoḋ.h.Domnaill rí Tire Conaill, do ḋoiġechd a Cairbri, ocus criċ Cairpri uile do milleḋ lair tre comairle a aṁá .i. ingen Mhaġnusa hí Conchobair; ocus dul di féin maroen re bfuair do gallóglaeċuibh ocus do Chloinn Mhuirċertaiġ fó ṫemlaiḃ Droma cliaḃ, ocus morán do ċlérċiḃ ocus do comforbaib Droma cliaḃ do argain lé innte in hoc anno. Cairrlén Sligiġ do leccad dlá Dhomnaill don toirc fin, ocus éḋála móra dfagail dóiḃ ann. Taḋc.h.hUiġinn, fói ḋoiṫċenn

---

[1] *West of Connacht.* iartharr Connacht. Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) says "Ighter Connaught," i.e. Lower Connacht.

Gall, but he got notice of their coming on this occasion; and it was of no use to him, for, though great his force and muster before them, they left neither horse nor man; and Magh-Luirg was an empty waste after these depredations. There was, moreover, neither defence nor protection in district or termon in all Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai; but the flocks, cattle, and corn, and the cloths taken from off the altars, were given as wages to gallowglasses and mercenaries. The town of Dún-mór was burned by Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair in hoc anno. Echdruim-Ui-Maine was burned, and its castle thrown down. The cantred of Maenmagh was plundered and burned by Tadhg O'Cellaigh. Fedhlim O'Conchobhair, and Mac Diarmada, and Tomaltach Mac Donnchadha, and the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair joined the Foreigners of the West of Connacht;[1] and Tir-Enna, and Tir-Nechtain, and Muinter-Creacháin, and Conmaicne-Dúna-móir were destroyed, both wilfully and unwilfully. Richard Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, was *a wanderer* throughout Erinn, without sway or power, during this year. Numerous wonderful diseases throughout all Erinn this year, viz., a destruction of people in great number *occurred* in it, and famine, and various distempers. Slayings[2] of people, and intolerable, destructive bad weather also *happened* in it. Aedh O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, came into Cairbre, and all the territory of Cairbre was destroyed by him through the counsel of his wife, i.e. the daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair; and she herself, together with all she found of the gallowglasses and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, attacked the churches of Druim-cliabh, where several of the clerics and comarbs of Druim-cliabh were plundered by her, in hoc anno. The castle of Sligech was thrown down by O'Domhnaill on this expedition; and great spoils were found there by them. Tadhg O'hUiginn, a man

A.D. [1315.]

[2] *Slayings.* marbtha, plur. of marbadh, which is the form of both the infin. and participle pres. of the verb marbaim, I kill, or slay.

gacha cerde dá mbenann re filidhecht, mortuus est. Domnall Mag Thigernáin, dux Thellaig Dhúnchada, ocus is fris adertái in gaidhneċ, do marbad do Chathal na toisech .h.Ruairc. Amlaib.h.Fergail mortuus est.

Kct. Enair for Sarnaoin, ocus .ix. fichet fuisse; anno Domini M.ccc.xui; resto anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. indictionis; xx. anno cicli solaris. Aod .h.Domnaill ocus Cenél Conaill uile do ċinól fluagad mór, ocus toiseċht a Caisleni Conchobair don taiscc sin; ocus Ruaidri mac Domnaill hí Conchobair do scartain re na braiṫriḃ fein, ocus fiḋ do ḋénum ḋó re .h. nDomnaill, ocus tigernus Caisleni do ṫabairt dó; ocus Derḃorgaill ingen Mhagnuis hí Conchobair do fardóḃ ċeiṫirne gallóglaech, ocus luaċ do ṫabairt dóiḃ do ċinn marḃtha Ruaidri mic Domnaill hí Conchobair; ocus a marbad leo iarum dar fáruigad mínnaiḃ Tíre Conaill tucaḃ ḃó feme sin; ocus creaċa móra do ḋénum do Chenél Conaill ar oirechs criċe Caisleni. Creċ la Féḃlim .h.Conchobair ar ċlainn in Fhailgiġ, áit inar gabaḃ Ricard fein ocus ár a muinnteri maille fris. Ro ċinóil Feḃlim iarsin fluag mór do Ghalloib ocus do Ghaeidelaib fá Mac Fheorais ocus fa Mhaelruanaid Mac n'Diarmada, ocus fa ċláinn Domnaill hí Conchobair, do ċosnum fiġe re Ruaidri mac Cathail, ocus tucadar i naighṫe anoeinecht dinnsoigeḋ tríl Muiregh-aiġ. Ro hinnisred sin do Ruaidri.h.Conchobair, do riġ Connacht, ocus re fos Mullaċ fíg a Cloinn Chon-

---

[1] "*The Saithnech*," or "Saithnian." He was so called, probably, from having been fostered in the territory of Saithne. See note [6], p. 563 *supra*.

[2] *Cathal-na-taisech*; i.e. "Cathal (or Charles) of the chieftains."

[3] *Domini*. D°., MS.

[4] *Caislen-Conchobhair*. "Conchobhar's castle," now Castleconor, in the parish of the same name, barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo.

[5] *The Failghech*. See note [4], p. 434 *supra*.

[6] *With*. re, written twice in MS.

[7] *Mullach-Fidhig*. "The summit of Fidheg." The MS. has Mullaċ fíg, which appears to be a mutilated form of the name. The Annals of

generally eminent in all arts pertaining to poetry, mortuus est. Domhnall Mac Tighernain, dux of Tellach-Dunchadha, who was usually called "the Saithnech,"[1] was slain by Cathal-na-taisech[2] O'Ruairc. Amhlaibh O'Ferghail mortuus est. A.D. [1315.]

The kalends of January on Thursday, and the twenty-ninth of the moon; anno Domini[3] M.CCC.XVI.; sexto anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. Indictionis; xx. anno cycli solaris. Aedh O'Domhnaill and all the Cenel-Conaill mustered a large army; and they came again into Cairbre, and went to Caislen-Conchobhair[4] on this occasion; and Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, separated from his own brothers, and made peace with O'Domhnaill, and gave him the lordship of Cairbre. And Derbhorgaill, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, retained a band of gallow-glasses, and gave them a reward for the killing of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, who was subsequently slain by them in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill, which had previously been pledged to him; and great depredations were committed by the Cenel-Conaill on the inhabitants of the district of Cairbre. A depredation by Fedhlim O'Conchobhair on the sons of the Failghech,[5] when Richard himself was taken prisoner, and a slaughter of his people was committed. Fedhlim afterwards assembled a great army of Foreigners and Gaeidhel, including Mac Feorais, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, and the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, to contest the sovereignty with[6] Ruaidhri, son of Cathal; and they advanced together towards Sil-Muiredhaigh. This was reported to Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, who was then encamped on Mullach-Fidhig[7] in Clann-Conmhaigh, [1316.]

Connacht read mullᵹ fiᵹiocchi (for Mullach Fidighi). Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) writes the name "Mullach ffie Ikie." Clann-Conmhaigh, now Clanconoo, or Clan-Conway, anciently the inheritance of the family of O'Finaghty, and in later times of the branch of the Burke family called Mac David, is a district to the west of the river Suck, in the barony of Ballymoe, and county of Galway.

maiḋ, ag feitheam ar fáṫḃertuiḃ Féiḋlim, ocus fé a bfoglongport annsin. Is annsin atconncatar Féḋlim co forníattа fossanach i torach a ṫeġlaiġ ḋá innsaiġeḋ, ocus Maelruanaiḋ Mac Diarmata maille re na cuingṡine, ocus re na luchṫ lenmana feisṡin na fochair; ocus ro ḃatar ann, imorro, clann Domnaill hi Conchobair ocus clann Donnchaḋa mic Thomaltaiġ, maraen re Gallaiḃ iarṫair Connacht, na ṫóiċim ocus ina ṫinól toċum ṫóċair mḟónaiḋ Conneḋa. Doḃáṫar Connachta don toiḃ eli im Ruaiḋri mac Cathail hi Conchobair, ri Connacht, ocus im Diarmaiḋ ngall Mac nDiarmata, im riġ Mhuiġe Luirg an tan sin, ocus im Chonnachtaiḃ áirċena; ocus tucsat i naiġṫe uile ḋá ċéli ar mónaḋ in toċair, ocus tucsat tachus tulḃorb tinnesnach daroile annsin. Acht chena ro bris imaḋ na láṁ ocus na narm, maille re héoeḋ na nGall, ar Ruaiḋri, conḋroċair ann ri Connacht, Ruaiḋri mac Cathail .i. cenn goile ocus gaisceḋ na nGaoiḋel, ocus fer ṫíṫláiṫriġ Danar ocus díḃergach ocus innarṙa allmurach ocus echtairċineoil a hErinn; ocus atroḃrataṙ na fochair ann Diarmaiḋ gall Mac Diarmata, ri Muiġe Luirg, ocus Cormac Mac Ceṫernaiġ, ri Ciarraiġe, ocus Gilla Crist Mac Diarmata, ocus Diarmaiḋ mac Fergail Mic Dhiarmata, ocus Connegán Mac Connecán, ocus Domnall Mac Connecán, ocus Donnchaḋ mac Ruaiḋri, ocus ceḋ gallóglaech maille ris, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles. Do loiṫeḋ don leiṫ anaill ann Moelruanaiḋ Mac Diarmata, ocus Domnall.h.Baoiġill, ocus Ropuc Mac Fheorais: uii. ḟcṫt. Martii do rónaḋ na gniṁa sin. Ro airg Feiḋlim aer gráḋa Ruaiḋri hi Conchobair iarsin. Ro ġaḃustar fein riġe Con-

[1] *Tochar-móna-Coinnedha.* "The causeway of Coinnidh's bog." See note [3], p. 284 *supra.*

[2] *The bog of the causeway.* mónaḋ in tochair; the *mónadh* (bog) which gave name to the causeway, or *Tochar*, mentioned in last note. This "Monadh-in-tochair" may however be a proper name.

[3] *Ciarraighe*; otherwise Ciarraighe-

observing Fedhlim's proceedings. Then it was that they perceived Fedhlim advancing towards them vigorously, fiercely, at the head of his retainers, accompanied by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada with his own kindred and followers. And the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and the sons of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach, together with the Foreigners of the West of Connacht, were also there, in his advance and muster towards Tóchar-móna-Coinnedha.[1] The Connachtmen were on the other side, including Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg at that time, and the other men of Connacht. And they all faced one another on the bog of the causeway,[2] and then delivered a fierce, sudden battle to each other. The superior number of the hands and weapons, however, together with the mail-armour of the Foreigners, vanquished Ruaidhri, so that the king of Connacht, Ruaidhri, son of Cathal—i.e. the head of the valour and bravery of the Gaeidhel, and the extirpator of pirates and bandits, and the expeller of foreigners and stranger-tribes from Erinn—fell there; and there fell along with him there Diarmaid Gall Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Cormac Mac Cethernaigh, king of Ciarraighe,[3] and Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, and Diarmaid, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and Connegán Mac Connegán, and Domhnall Mac Connegán, and Donnchadh son of Ruaidhri, and one hundred gallowglasses along with them, et alii[4] multi nobiles et ignobiles. Of the other side, Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, and Domhnall O'Baighill, and Robuc Mac Feorais, were wounded there. On the 7th of the kalends of March[5] these deeds were done. Fedhlim afterwards plundered the favorites of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, and then assumed himself the sovereignty

A.D. [1316.]

---

[3] Maighe, or Clann-Cethernaigh. See note [5], p. 452 *supra*.

[4] *Alii.* αli, MS.

[5] *Of March.* marcu, MS.

nacht annsin o Esp Ruaid co hEchtge, ocus ro gabustar .h. mBriuin Bhreifne, ocus ro benustar roga braigde dib, ocus ro rigartar Ualarg.h.Ruairc forra, ocus do gab braigde Chlainne Cellaig ocus hi Mhadadáin, ocus .h. nDiarmada ocus hi Esra ocus hi Dhubda; ocus do chúaid iarsin do dichur Gall iartharr Connacht, ocus do loisced lair baile Ata Lethain, ocus do marbad Sdiamna dEchétar ocus Milid Goccan, ocus Uilliam Penbrecár ocus Ioan Sdóndún ann, .i. fidfedha uaisle iadsidéin; ocus ro marbad ann Uilliam Laigléis maille re hár díairmidhe [ina fochair; ocus do hairsced ocus do loisced in tir uile lair o chairlen in Corran co Rodba etir cill ocus thuaith, ocus tanicc da tig iarsin co naithiur ocus co netalaid mora leis. Acus do chodar a cedoir a comdáil Leithe Moda co Milic na Sinda, ocus do loisc agus do brir cairlen Milicc; ocus tainicc Muircheartach .h.Briain, ris Tuadmumhan, ina tech anosin, ocus fil mBriain fuaid into aigid aroili; ocus ro impo co Ros Comán da lecad. Agus o ro chuala Feidlim Uilliam Burcc do toidechd hi Condachtaib a hAlpain do fogair tinol a muinntire co hen inad da hindarbad. Agus fob e ro tinol tainicc and .i. o Er Ruaid co hEchtgi. Agus tanicc Dondchad.h.Briain, ri Tuadmumhan ina dóis ocus ina tinol, ocus .h.Maelechlainn ri Mide, ocus .h. Ruairc, ri Breifne, ocus .h.Fergail ri Conmaicne, acus Tadcc.h.Cellaig ri .h.Mane, ocus morán aili do macaib rig acus tairech hErenn do techt ina

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

---

[1] *Countless multitude.* ár díairmidhe; lit. "countless slaughter." These words conclude folio 67 *b* in the MS. H. 1, 19, Trin. Coll., Dublin, after which occurs a hiatus extending to A.D. 1413. The deficiency (which ends with the bracket on p. 144, vol. II.) has been supplied from a copy of the so-called Annals of Connacht, preserved in Trin. Coll., Dublin (class, H. 1, 1–2, indicated by the letter B in the notes appended to the following pages), collated with another copy of the same Annals in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, classed 23, F, 13, distinguished by the letter C in the following foot notes. See the Introduction.

of Connacht from Es-Ruaidh to Echtghe. And he seized *the territory of* the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, and took choice hostages from them, and made Ualgharg O'Ruairc king over them; and he took the hostages of Clann-Cellaigh, and O'Madadhain, and Ui-Diarmada, and O'hEghra, and O'Dubhda. And he afterwards went to expel the Foreigners of the West of Connacht; and Baile-Atha-lethain was burned by him, and Stephen de Exeter, and Miles Cogan, and William Prendergast, and John Staunton, were slain there, (viz., these were noble knights); and William Laighleis was slain there, and a countless multitude[1] [along with them. And the entire country was plundered and burned by him, from the castle of the Corran to Rodhba, both[2] church and territory; and he returned home afterwards with gladness, and with great spoils. And they went[3] forthwith[4] to Milic-na-Sinda, to meet the people of Leth-Modha; and he burned and demolished the castle of Milic; and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, went into his house there, the descendants of Brian Ruadh being opposed to each other.[5] And he turned back to Ros-Comain, to demolish it.[6] And when Fedhlim heard that William Burk had arrived in Connacht from Alba, he commanded a muster of his people to one place, to expel him. And this was the muster that came there, viz., all from Es-Ruaidh to Echtghe. And Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, came in his following and muster; and O'Maelechlainn, king[7] of Midhe; and O'Ruairc, king[7] of Breifne; and O'Ferghail, king[7] of Conmaicne; and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king[7] of Ui-Maine, and many more[8] of the sons of kings and chieftains of Erinn,

A.D. [1316.]

---

[2] *Both.* eτιρ=inter, B. eaτaρ, C.

[3] *They went.* τo choτaρ, B. τo ċuaτaρ, C.

[4] *Forthwith.* a ceτoiρ, B. a ccetóiρ, C.

[5] *Opposed to each other.* ιnτ aiġiτ aρoile, C. In this MS. the practice of aspirating is very loosely observed.

[6] *To demolish it;* i.e. the castle of Ros-Comain.

[7] *King.* ρiġ, B. ρi, C.

[8] *More.* aiłi, B. eiłe, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

tinol, ocur a ndol diblinaiḃ co hAṫ na ṗiġ i conne Uilliam Burc ocur Mic Feorais ocur Gall Connachṫ archena, ocur cath do comorṫaḃ eturro a ndorus in baili, ocur briseḃ ar Gaiḋelaiḃ annsin, ocur Feiḋlimiḋ .h.Conchoḃair, ri Connachṫ, ocur aṫḃar riġ Erenn can freagraḃra, do marḃaḋ ann, ocur Taḋg .h.Cellaiġ, ri .h.Maine, ocur ochtar ar xx.it dar dual riġi .h.Maine, do toitim maraen rir ann; ocur Magnus mac Doṁnaill .h.Chonchoḃair, tanaisti Connachṫ, ocur Art .h.hEġra, ri Luiġne, ocur Maelechlainn carrach .h.Duḃdai, ocur Muirċeartach mac Conchuḃair .h.Duḃda, ocur Conchuḃar occ .h.Duḃda, agus Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, aṫḃar riġ Moiġi Luirg, ocur Muircheartach mac Taiċliġ mic Diarmada, ocur Muirċeartach mac Diarmada mic Ferġail, ocur Maelechlainn oc mac Magnusa, acur Seaan mac Murchaiḋ .h.Madaḋan, ocur Doṁnall mac Aeda .h. Conchenainn, riġ.h.nDiarmada, ocur Muircheartach a derḃraṫair maraen rir, ocur Murchaḋ .h. Madaḋain, ocur Doṁnall.h.Baiġill, ocur Donchaḋ .h. Mailmuaiḋ cona ṁuinntir maille rir, ocur mac Murchaiḋ Meg Mathgaṁna ocur céd da ṁuintir maille rir, ocur Niall Sinnach, ri fer Tethba, cona ṁuinntir, ocur Ferġal mac Seoain Gallda.h.Ferġail, ocur Uilliam mac Aeda oicc .h. Ferġail, ocur Tomar mac Aṁlaiḃ.h.Ferġail; agus do marḃaḋ ann beus coicer do ċlainn Donnchaiḋ .i. Tomaltach mac Gilla Crist Mic Donnchaiḋ, ocur Murchaḋ Mac Donnchaiḋ, ocur Conchoḃar mac Taiḋg, ocur Muirċeartach ocur Maelfeaċlainn Mac Donnchaiḋ; ocur do marḃaḋ anD beurr Eoin Mac Aeḋacan, breṫeṁ .h.Conchuḃair, ocur Gilla na naeṁ mac Dailfedocair

---

[1] *Between them.* eturro, B. eatorra, C.

[2] *King.* ri, B. riġ, C.

[3] *Fit to be king.* aṫḃar riġ; lit. "materies regis."

[4] *Og.* "The young." oc, B. og, C.

[5] *Donnchadh.* Donough. Donchaḋ, B. Donnchaḋ, C.

[6] *Son.* The Four Masters call him Murchadh (or Murrough), and add that he was the son of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna.

came in his muster. And they all went to Ath-na-righ, against William Burk, Mac Feorais, and the other Foreigners of Connacht; and a battle was fought between them[1] at the door of the town, and the Gaeidhel were defeated there, and Feidhlimidh O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and undisputed heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Erinn, was slain there, and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king[2] of Ui-Maine, and twenty-eight persons entitled to the sovereignty of Ui-Maine, fell there along with him; and Maghnus, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, tanist of Connacht; and Art O'hEghra, king of Luighne; and Maelechlainn Carrach O'Dubhda; and Muirchertach, son of Conchobhar O'Dubhda; and Conchobhar Og O'Dubhda; and Diarmaid Mac Diarmada, who was fit to be king[3] of Magh-Luirg; and Muirchertach, son of Taichlech Mac Diarmada; and Muirchertach, son of Diarmaid, son of Ferghal; and Maelechlainn Og[4] Mac Maghnusa; and John, son of Murchadh O'Madadhain; and Domhnall, son of Aedh O'Concennainn, king of Ui-Diarmada, and his brother Muirchertach along with him; and Murchadh O'Madadhain; and Domhnall O'Baighill; and Donnchadh[5] O'Maelmhuaidh, together with his people; and the son[6] of Murchadh Mac Mathghamhna, and one hundred of his people along with him; and Niall Sinnach, king of Feara-Tethbha, with his people; and Ferghal, son of John Gallda O'Ferghail; and William, son of Aedh Og O'Ferghail; and Thomas, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail. And five of the Clann-Donnchaidh[7] were also slain there, viz., Tomaltach, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Donnchaidh, and Murchadh Mac Donnchaidh, and Conchobhar son of Tadhg, and Muirchertach and Maelsechlainn Mac Donnchaidh. And John Mac Aedhagan, O'Conchobhair's brehon, and Gilla-na-naemh,[8] son of Dal-redochair O'Dobhailen, the

A.D. [1316.]

---

[7] *Of the Clann-Donnchaidh.* do clainn Donnchaidh, B. The Mac Donoughs of Tirerrill.

[8] *Gilla-na-naemh.* Giolla na naemh, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

.h.Dobailen, fer imorchair na honchon, ocus Tomar .h.Conallan, a timċioll a tigerna; ocus ní heḃ aṁain, acht ni hurara a indirin ar marbhaḋ andirin do Muiṁnechaiḃ ocus do Miḋeachaiḃ, ocus freraibh Erenn archena, ut dixit an fili:—

Mor freraiḃ hErenn uili atimchell in mor muiġi,
Mor mac riġ nach abraim ainm do marbaḋ irin mor maiḋm;
Do fluaġ Miḋe ocus Mumhan, truaġ lem cride an caṫuġaḋ.

La ran Laḃrar mairtir do ronait na gniṁa rin; agus fer tri mbliaḋan .xx. Fedlimiḋ ag a marbaḋ, ocus coicc bliadna do irrigi gur gaḃ Ruaiḋri macc Cathail ruaiḋ ina chenn i re heḃ leṫ bliadna, ocus leṫ bliaḋain aili doram tarḟéir Ruaiḋri irin rigi gur marbaḋ irin chath rin Atha na riġ. Ruaiḋri na fed, mac Donnchaid mic Eogain mic Ruaiḋri .h. Conchuḃair, do rigaḋ iarsin. Sluaġaḋ aḃḃal mor la hUilliam Burc hi Sil Muiredaiġ iarsin, ocus .h. Conchoḃair ocus Sil Muiredaiġ uli do denam ritha frir acht Mac Diarmada nama. Teacht dorum a Maġ Luirg iarsin, ocus creacha mora do thaḃairt do leir o Ath in chip ocus a hUachtar Tiri, ocus in tir uili do lorcaḋ ocus do ṁilleḋ doiḃ, acus a nimthecht gan chath gan cumaiḋ. Ruaiḋri mac Donnchaiḋ tathrigaḋ do Mac Diarmada iarsin, iar na ḃeiṫ raiṫi co leṫ inti. Derbforgaill ingen Maġnusa .h.Conċhoḃair, ben Aeḋa.h.Doṁnaill, mortua est. Matha mac Cormaic mortuus est. Ruaiḋri na fed, mac Donnchaiḋ mic Eogain, ri Connacht, do marbhaḋ a fill la Cathal mac Aeḋo mic Eogain, ocus a éred

[1] *Around.* atimcoll, B. atimċioll, C.

[2] *The poet.* The letter r is written in the margin, to indicate that the quotation which follows is a "rann," or stanza.

[3] *Committed.* This line is written in B and C as if it belonged to the stanza which precedes it.

[4] *Ruaidhri-na-fedh.* Ruaidhri (or Rory) of the Faes, the name of O'Naghten's country, in the barony

standard bearer, and Thomas O'Conallan, were slain there around[1] their lord. And not alone this; but it is not easy to tell all that were then slain of Momonians and Meathians, and of the men of Erinn likewise, ut dixit the poet.[2] A.D. [1316.]

Many of the men of Erin all, around the great plain—
Many sons of kings, whom I name not, were slain in the great defeat:
Sorrowful to my heart is the conflict of the host of Midhe and Mumha.

On the day of St. Laurence the martyr these deeds were committed;[3] and Fedhlimidh was twenty-three years old when slain; and he had been five years in the sovereignty of Connacht when Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh, assumed it in opposition to him during the space of half a year; and he was another half year after Ruaidhri in the sovereignty until he was slain in this battle of Ath-na-righ. Ruaidhri-na-fedh,[4] son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, was afterwards made king. A prodigious hosting by William Burk afterwards into Sil-Muiredhaigh, and O'Conchobhair and all the Sil-Muiredhaigh made peace with him, except Mac Diarmada alone. He afterwards went into Magh-Luirg, and brought great preys with him from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtar-tire; and the entire country was burned and destroyed by them; and they went away without[5] battle or conditions. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, was subsequently deposed from the sovereignty by Mac Diarmada, after having been[6] a quarter[7] and a half in it. Derbhorgaill, daughter of Maghnus O'Conchobhair, wife of Aedh O'Domhnaill, mortua est. Matthew Mac Cormaic mortuus est. Ruaidhri-na-fedh,[4] son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan, king of Connacht, was slain in treachery by Cathal, son of Aedh, son

of Athlone, county of Roscommon, where Ruaidhri was fostered.

[5] *Without.* cin, B. gan, C.

[6] *After having been.* iar na bith B. iar na beit, C.

[7] *A quarter*; i.e. of a year.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

don taeb irtiz im Chathal; ocus ir fir adbairt Ruaidri fairrim droch mac fiz, iar thecmail fcene Ruaidri irin edeo.

Kt. Enair for Sathorn, ocus x.uathad fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc.xuii.; reptimo anno cicli lunairr; xu. indictionir; xx°. primo anno cicli rolairr. Toirrdealbach mac Aeda mic Eogain do rigad do Chonnachtaib in hoc anno. Roiberd a bruiur .i. ri Alban, do teacht a nErinn maille re móran do galloclaechaib a furtacht a brathar .i. Edubard a bruiur, ocus do dichur Gall a hErinn. Mailir dExetra, tigearna Atha Lethain, do marbad la Cathal mac Domnaill .h.Conchubair, ocus do Domnall mac Taidg mic Domnaill Irrair .h. Conchobair, ar bord na Methenach Droma cliab, ocus cethri fir .x. aili maroen fir. Cairlen Atha cliath in Chorainn do brired in hoc anno. Dondchad .h. Briain ri Muman occifus est. Maeleachlainn carrach Mac Diarmada, adbar rig Moigi Luirg, agus Magnus .h. Flannacan, damna tairrich Cloinne Cathail, do marbad la Gillibert Mac Goirdelb, ocus Conchubar mac Comarpa Coman .h.Conchubair, et alii multi. Maidm Chilli mori for mac Ruaidri ocus for feraib Breifne, ocus do marbad .uii. xx.it galloclaech do muintir [meic] Ruaidri and; ocus da mac Aeda Breifnig .h.Conchubair do gabail and, ocus Donnchad mac Neill .h.Ruairc, agus Conchubar buide Mag Tigearnan, tairech Tellaig Dunchadha, do marbhadh and, ocus Madgamain Mag Tigearnain, ocus in Gilla ruad mac ind airchindech

[1] *And.* This clause to the end is omitted in C.

[2] *Touched.* From this it would appear that Ruaidhri had attempted to kill his slayer. See note [8], p. 599.

[3] *Kalends.* The characters c̄ b are added to the abbrev. "Kt.," to indicate that B is the Dominical Letter for the year.

[4] *To Erinn.* a nErinn, B. i nEirinn, C.

[5] *From Erinn.* a hErind, B. a hEirinn, C.

[6] *By Domhnall.* The Four Masters represent this Domhnall as slain along with De Exeter; but they are most probably wrong.

of Eoghan; and Cathal wore his coat of mail on the inside; and[1] it was to him that Ruaidhri said, "I perceive a bad son of a king," after Ruaidhri's knife had touched[2] the coat of mail. A.D. [1316.]

The kalends[3] of January on Saturday, and the tenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xvii.; septimo anno cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xx°. primo anno cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, was made king by the Connachtmen in hoc anno. Robert Bruce, i.e. the king of Alba, came to Erinn[4] with a great number of gallowglasses, in aid of his brother, i.e. Edward Bruce, and to expel the Foreigners from Erinn.[5] Meiler de Exeter, lord of Ath-lethan, was slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, and by Domhnall,[6] son of Tadhg, son of Domhnall Irruis O'Conchobhair, on the border of the Methenach[7] of Drium-cliabh, and fourteen[8] other men along with him. The castle of Ath-cliath-in-Chorainn was broken down in hoc[9] anno. Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Mumha, occisus est. Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, one qualified to be king of Magh-Luirg, and Maghnus O'Flannagain, who was qualified to be chieftain of Clann-Cathail, were slain by Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh; and Conchobhar, son of Comarb-Comain O'Conchobair, et alii multi, *were slain.* The victory of Cill-mor over the son of Ruaidhri and the men of Breifne; and seven score gallowglasses [of the son[10]] of Ruaidhri's people were slain there; and Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair's two sons were taken prisoners there; and Donnchadh, son of Niall O'Ruairc, and Conchobhar Buidhe Mac Tighernain, chieftain of Tellach-Dunchadha,[11] were slain there, and Mathghamhain Mac Tighernain, and the Gilla-ruadh, son of the Airchinnech [1317.]

[7] *Methenach.* The name of a river near Drumcliff, in the county of Sligo.

[8] *Fourteen.* ceuhui x., B. ceiċne x., C.

[9] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

[10] *Of the son.* meic; supplied from the Four Mast.

[11] *Of Tellach-Dunchadha.* Tellach (*rectè* Tellaiġ) Dunchadha, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Mag Tigearnan, ocus Nicol Mac in maigistir, ocus moran aili da cineo orin amach. Maelira ruaḋ Mac Aeḋagain, fai Erend a mbreiṫeṁnacht fenachair, mortuus est. Ragnall Mag Raġnaill, taisech Muinteri hEolais, do gaḃail da oireacht fein a fill, ocus taisech do denaṁ do Serraid Mag Raġnaill iar sin. Gorta ro mór isin bliaḋain sin a nErinn uili. Doṁnall riaḃaċ Mac Murchaḋa, riġ oirṫearc Laiġen, mortuus est.

Kctt. Enáir for Doṁnaċ, ocus aenmaḋ xx.it fuirri; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xuiii; octauo anno cicli lunaris; primo anno indictionis; xii. anno cicli solaris. Maiḋm mor do thaḃairt a nEliḃ la hUa Ceirḃaill ar Gallaiḃ, du ar marḃaḋ Aodam Maser ocus Gaill imda aili maille ris. Sluaġ mor do tinol do Maelruanaiḋ Mac Diarmada, do righ Moigi Luirg, ocus is iat ba ferr do bai ar int sluaġ sin .i. Toirrḋealbaċ .h. Conchoḃair, ri Conḋacht, ocus Ualgarg .h. Ruairc, riġ Breifne, agus Conchoḃar .h. Cellaiġ, ri .h. Maine, ocus Tomaltach Mac Donnchaiḋ, tigearna Tíri hOilella. Acus a ndol diblinaiḃ dinnraigid Cathail mic Doṁnaill .h. Conchoḃair co fára choillíḋ; ocus tarcaid Cathal coṁaḋa mora doiḃ do cind gan dol ċuigi, ocus nir gaḃrad uaḋa; agus do indraigeadar na maithi sin co lár meoḋon a longphuirt; ocus ni ar deitheḃ na ar dime do chuaiḋ doram sin, ocus do indraig Cathal ar na tigiḃ amach iad co praechda forniata, ocus coṁraicit fria aroili annsin; acht ata ni chena, marḃtar Conchuḃar .h. Cellaiġ, ri .h. Maine, ar in lathair sin, ocus brian

[1] *His*; i.e. Conchobhar Buidhe (the Yellow) Mac Tighernan's.

[2] *Mac Aedhagain.* mac Aeḋacan, B. mac Aeḋagan, C. The name would now be written Mac Egan, or Egan without the "Mac."

[3] *Brehonship of Fenechas.* Fenechas is a term employed to signify the laws of the ancient Irish, commonly called the code of Brehon Laws.

[4] *Mortuus est.* This entry is not in C.

[5] *Kalends.* The Dominical Letter for the year (A) is added.

Mac Tighernain, and Nicholas Mac-in-Maigistir, and many more of his[1] kindred besides. Maelisa Ruadh Mac Aedhagain,[2] the most eminent man in Erinn in the Brehonship of Fenechas,[3] mortuus est. Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, was taken prisoner by his own tribe, in treachery; and Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill was afterwards made chieftain. Very great famine in this year in all Erinn. Domhnall Riabhach Mac Murchadha, illustrious king of Laighen, mortuus est.[4] A.D. [1317.]

The kalends[5] of January on Sunday, and the twenty-first of the moon; anno Domini M°. ccc°. xviii.; octavo anno cycli lunaris, primo anno Indictionis; xxii. anno cycli solaris. A great defeat was inflicted in Eile, by O'Cerbhaill, on the Foreigners, where Adam Mares was slain, and many other[6] Foreigners along with him. A great army was assembled by Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and the noblest who were in this army[7] were Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Ualgharg O'Ruairc, king of Breifne, and[8] Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella. And they all proceeded to attack Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, to Fása-choillidh.[9] And Cathal offered them liberal terms, on condition that they would not go to him; but they did not accept them from him. And these nobles advanced to the very middle of his fortress; but this occurred not through flight or timidity on his part. And Cathal advanced furiously, bravely, against them from out of the houses, and they encountered[10] each other. However, Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain in [1318.]

---

[6] *Other.* ɑıl, B. eıle, C.

[7] *Army.* ꝛluaꞡ, B. ꝛluaꞡaꝺ, C.

[8] *And.* ɑꞩuꝛ. Repeated in B.

[9] *Fása-choillidh.* ſoꝛɑ choıllıꝺ, B. The Four Masters have Fása-choillidh, as in C. It means "the waste of the wood," would now be pronounced Fossakilly, and was the name of a woody district in the present barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.

[10] *Encountered.* cuṁɲɑıcıt, B. coṁɲɑıcıt, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Toirrdhelbaigh .h.Conchobair, adbar rig Connacht, ocus Brian Mac Maghnusa, ocus Cathal mac Gilla Crist Mic Diarmada, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles etir lethad ocus marbhadh. In Cathal cedna rin dindraighidh Connacht iarsin, ocus do rone creacha mora ar Mac nDiarmada, ocus do ghabh fein rigi Connacht; ocus do hathrigadh leis Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubair, ocus do chúaidh co ditin Uilliam Burc ocus uili Gall Connacht iarsin. Gilla an Comded mac Cinaith .h. Gormgaili, ocus Gormlaith inghen Mic Branan a ben, do dol décc don am rin .i. oirchinnech Oiliruind erride. Seoan mac .h. Neill .i. mac Domhnaill .h.Neill, do marbadh la hAedh Ua nDomhnaill a nDoire Cholum Cille, ocus mac Domhnaill ocus daine imda aili do marbadh ocus do bádadh an lá ceadna. Ricard a Clara mortuus est. Edudard a bruit, per milites na hEirenn uli co coitchend eidir Gallaibh ocus Gaidelaibh, do mharbadh la Gallaibh Erend tria nert cathaighthi ocus crodhacht oc Dún Delgan; ocus Mac Ruaidri ri Innsi Gall, ocus Mac Domnaill, ri Oirir Gaidheal, do mharbadh maraen risin ann, maille re nAlbanchaibh maille friu. Agus ni fernadh o thus domhain o do dichuiredh rine Fomhra a hEirind gniomh ba ferr freraibh Erenn uili ina an gniomh sin. Uair tainic goit ocus gortha ocus dith daine re linn ar fodd Erend ed tri mbliadan co led, ocus do ithdair na daine can anmanar a cheli ar fod Erend. Seoan Ua

[1] *Either.* etir, B. eadar, C. Although translated "either," the word etir = Lat. *inter*; and the expression etir lethad ocus marbhadh lit. means "between wounding and killing."

[2] *Committed.* do rone, B. do rinne, C.

[3] *Protection.* ditin, B. dídean, C.

[4] Doire. dorn, B. doire, C. doire Cholum Cille (the Irish name of Derry) signifies "Colum Cille's oak wood."

[5] *Mac Domhnaill.* In place of "Mac Domhnaill," Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnois) says "the same Aedh," i.e. Aedh (or Hugh) O'Domhnaill. But the Four Masters agree with the form in the text, which, however, should probably be mac Ui Domhnaill, "the son of O'Domhnaill."

that field, and Brian, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, heir to the sovereignty of Connacht, and Brian Mac Maghnusa, and Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, et alii multi nobiles et ignobiles, were either[1] wounded or killed. The same Cathal attacked Connacht afterwards, and committed[2] great depredations on Mac Diarmada; and he assumed himself the sovereignty of Connacht, and Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair was deposed by him.' And he (*Toirdhelbhach*) subsequently sought the protection[3] of William Burk and all the Foreigners of Connacht. Gilla-an-Choimdedh, son of Cinaeth O'Gormghaile, i.e. the airchinnech of Oilfinn, and Gormlaith, daughter of Mac Branan, his wife, died about this time. John, the son of O'Neill, i.e. the son of Domhnall O'Neill, was slain by Aedh O'Domhnaill in Doire[4]-Choluim-Cille; and Mac Domhnaill[5] and many other persons[6] were drowned and slain the same day. Richard de Clare mortuus est.[7] Edward Bruce, the destroyer of all[8] Erinn in general, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, was slain by the Foreigners of Erinn, through the power of battle and bravery, at[9] Dun-Delgan; and Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall, and Mac Domhnaill, king of Airer-Gaeidhel, together with the men of Alba, were slain there along with him; and no better deed for the men of all Erinn[10] was performed since the beginning[11] of the world, since the Fomorian race was expelled from Erinn, than this deed; for theft,[12] and famine, and destruction of men occurred throughout Erinn during his time, for the space of three years and a half; and people used to eat one another, without doubt,

A.D. [1318.]

---

[6] *Many other persons.* ᴅᴀᴏɪɴᴇ ᴏᴍᴅᴀ ᴇɪʟᴇ, C.

[7] *Mortuus est.* According to Pembridge's Annals, Richard de Clare was slain by O'Brien and Mac Carthy.

[8] *All.* ᴜʟɪ, B. ᴜɪʟᴇ, C.

[9] *At.* ᴏᴄ, B. ᴀꞩ, C.

[10] *Of all Erinn.* ᴇʀᴇᴀɴᴅ ᴜʟɪ, B. ᴇɪʀᴇᴀɴᴅ ᴜɪʟᴇ, C.

[11] *Since the beginning.* ᴏ ᴛʜᴜᴘ, B. ᴏ́ ᴛᴏʀ, C.

[12] *Theft.* ꞩᴏ, falsehood, B. C has ꞩᴏɪᴄ, theft, which seems more in harmony with the context.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*] Ferġail do marbaḋ doen orchur droigti da mac fein. Serraiḋ Ua Ferġail .i. mac Giolla na naem .h. Ferġail toisech muintire hAngaile, do écc iar forba .ui. mbliaḋan .xxx.at a flaiṫeasa. Sneaċta do na frith faṁail re heṫ cian in hoc anno. Cathal mac Giolla Criost daill Meg Raġnaill occisus est.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus aili uatḋaḋ fuirri; anno Domini M°. ccc°. xix.; ix.anno cicli lunaris; ii. anno indictionis; xx.iii. anno cicli solaris. Erpoc Ratha both .i. Enri mac an Crosan, in Christo quieuit. Tomar mac Cormaic .h. Donnaill, ab Era Ruaiḋ, do thoga dochom Erpogoidi Ratha both. Erpacc Doiri, agus Ua Banan erpucc Clochair, agus erpoc Cluana ferta Brenainn, in Christo quieuerunt. Aine ingean Mic Diarmada, ben Mic Conrnaṁa, mortua est. Echmarcach Mac Branan, dux Corca Achlann, do ṁarbaḋ Tomultaiġ .h. Mailbrenainn, ocus Echmarcach féin do dol [déc] da gonaiḃ an trer lá daéiri rin. Donnall .h. Neill, ri Tiri hEogain, innarbaḋ ar a rigi ocus ar a flaithes tre nert Gall ocus clainne Aeḋa buiḋe, ocus crecha móra do denaṁ la feraiḃ Manach a fell fair. A rigi féin do gaḃail dó ariḃiri. Brian mac Domhnaill .h. Neill do marbaḋ le cloinn Aeḋa buiḋe.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, acus trer.x. fuirri; M.°ccc°. xx.°; iii. anno indictionis; xxiiii. anno cicli solaris.

---

[1] *Hoc.* o., for oc, B. hoc, C.

[2] *Dall;* i.e. "the Blind."

[3] *Occisus.* o., B. occirur, C.

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the marg. in B.

[5] *Indictionis.* This clause is repeated in C.

[6] *The bishop of Doire.* Erpacc Doiri, B. Earpoge Doiri, C. His name was Odo (or Hugh) O'Neill.

[7] *Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn.* Gregory O'Brogy, who was made bishop of Clonfert in 1308.

[8] *Christo.* qrirto, B.

[9] *Quieverunt.* quieuit, B.

[10] *Corca-Achlann.* The MSS. have Corca Athchl (for Corca-Athchlann). The proper form is Corca Seachlann, i.e. the "tribe of Seachlann." A marginal note reads, "Aoḋ Brefnech mac Cathail ruaiḋ, Ruaidri mac Cathail ruaiḋ, Feḋlimiḋ mac Aoḋa mic Eogain,

throughout Erinn. John O'Ferghail was killed with one shot of an arrow by his own son. Jeffrey O'Ferghail, i.e. the son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of Muinter-Anghaile, died after completing thirty-six years in his government. Snow, the like of which was not observed for a long time, fell in hoc[1] anno. Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Dall[2] Mac Raghnaill, occisus[3] est. A.D. [1318.]

The kalends[4] of January on Monday, and the second of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xix.; ix. anno cycli lunaris; ii. anno Indictionis;[5] xxiii. anno cycli solaris. The bishop of Rath-both, i.e. Henry Mac-an-Crosain, in Christo quievit. Thomas, son of Cormac O'Domhnaill, abbot of Es-Ruaidh, was elected to the bishopric of Rath-both. The bishop of Doire,[6] and O'Banan, bishop of Clochar, and the bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn,[7] in Christo[8] quieverunt.[9] Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmada, wife of Mac Consnamha, mortua est. Echmarcach Mac Branan, dux of Corca-Achlann,[10] slew Tomaltach O'Maelbhrenainn; and Echmarcach himself died of his wounds the third day after that. Domhnall O'Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain, was expelled from his sovereignty and lordship through the power of the Foreigners, and of Clann-Aedha-Buidhe; and great depredations were committed on him, in treachery, by the Feara-Manach. His own sovereignty was again assumed by him. Brian, son of Domhnall O'Neill, was slain by the Clann-Aedha-Buidhe. [1319.]

The kalends[11] of January on Tuesday, and the thirteenth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xx°.; iii. anno[12] Indictionis; xxiiii. [1320.]

Toirrdhelbach mac Aeda mic Eogain, agus Cathal mac Domnaill mun am fo a nerachta re céile. Nach tus fo a torad? truag an fgél fin; i.e. "Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh; Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh; Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan; Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan, and Cathal, son of Domhnall, were about this time at enmity with each other. Did not this produce its fruit? A pitiful story is this!" They were all members of the O'Conor family.

[11] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (F E) are added in the margin in B.

[12] *Anno.* The year of the Lunar cycle also has been added in B, and then expunged.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Conne mor eitir Cathal .h. Conchubair agus Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmada, conderpat fir cunnail cairdeamail; ocus Mac Diarmada do techt irin tir iarsin. Fell do denam don Cathal cetna sin ar Mac n'Diarmada, ar mullach Torannach, ocus a gabail ann, ocus Grainne ingen Mic Magnusa, ben Mic Diarmada, do gabail a furt na Cairgi, ocus in tir do lomarcain iar sin; ocus Maelisa donn Macc Aedagan, ocus a mac, ocus Tomoltach Mac Donnchaid, tigerna Tire Oiliolla, do gabail and for. Aedh mac Taidc .h. Chonchobair, deg adbar rig Connacht ar deilb ocus ar denam, ocus ar uairli, ocus ar enech, do marbad do Mac Martin, ocus a marbad fein ina digail. Mathgamain mac Donnaill Connactaigh .h. Briain, tanaiste Mumu, do marbad do Cloinn Cuilen in hoc anno. Mor, ingen .h. Baigill, ben .h.Fergail, mortua est.

Kl. Enair for Dardain, ocus cethramad fiched fuirri; xi. anno cicli lunaris; quarto anno indictionis; xxv. anno cicli solaris. Grainne ingen Mic Magnusa, ben Maelruanaigh Mic Diarmada, mortua est. Ruaidri na fed, mac Donnchaid mic Eogain .h.Chonchobair, do marbad do Cathal mac Aeda mic Eogain, per dolum. Carraic Locha Ce do brised la Cathal mac Donnaill .h. Chonchobair, righ Connacht. Bodith mor ar fut Ereann uile, do na frith gamail riam. Magnus Ua hAnluain, ri Orther, do dallad ocus do frochad dia bratharr fein, .i. do

---

[1] *Friendly.* cairdeamail, B.

[2] *Port-na-Cairgi.* "The bank (or shore) of the Rock;" i.e. the shore of the lake, opposite to Mac Dermott's Rock in Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon.

[3] *Tomaltach.* Tomoltach, B. Donnall, C.

[4] *Lord.* tigerna, B.; omitted in C.

[5] *Of Connacht.* Con̄ar a, B. Con̄ar, C.

[6] *As regards form, and figure.* ar de̅ (for deilb) ocus ar denam, B. C has ar dénam tigearna, "as regards lordly figure."

anno cycli solaris. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchobhair and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmada, when they made a prudent, friendly[1] peace; and Mac Diarmada afterwards came into the country. Treachery was practised by the same Cathal against Mac Diarmada on Mullach-Toramhnach, and he was taken prisoner there; and Grainne, Mac Maghnusa's daughter, Mac Diarmada's wife, was taken prisoner at Port-na-Cairgi;[2] and the country was completely plundered afterwards; and Mael-Isa Donn Mac Aedhagain, and his son, and Tomaltach[3] Mac Donnchaidh, lord[4] of Tir-Oilella, were also taken prisoners there. Aedh, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, one well qualified to be king of Connacht[5] as regards form, and figure,[6] and nobility, and generosity, was slain by Mac Martin, who was himself slain in retaliation. Mathghamhain, son of Domhnall Connachtach O'Briain, tanist of Mumha, was killed by the Clann-Cuilen in hoc anno. Mor, daughter of O'Baighill, wife of O'Ferghail, mortua est. A.D. [1320.]

The kalends[7] of January on Thursday, and the twenty-fourth of the moon; xi. anno cycli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis; xxv. anno cycli solaris. Grainne, daughter of Mac Maghnusa, wife of Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, mortua est. Ruaidhri-na-fedh, son of Donnchadh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was slain[8] by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan,[9] per dolum. The Rock of Loch-Cé was demolished by Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht. A great cow-destruction throughout all Erinn, the like of which was not known before. Maghnus O'hAnluain, king of Oirthera, was blinded and emasculated by his own brother, i.e. [1321.]

---

7 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin in B and C.

8 *Slain.* This is a repetition, the murder of Ruaidhri-na-fedh (or Rory of the Faes) being already recorded under the year 1316. The Four Masters have the event, however, under the present year.

9 *Son of Eoghan;* i.e., son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, or Owen O'Conor.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

Niall mac Conulaŏ .h.Anluain ceŏain an braith. Niall Ua hAnluain, ri Orthet, do marbaŏ do Gallaiḃ Duine Delgan a meḃail. Maiŏm mor do thaḃairt do Andriu Mac Fearair ocus do Gallaiḃ na Mide air mhacaibh rig .h.Failgi.

Ict. Enair for Aine, ocus cuicet uatbaŏ fuirri; M.ccc.xx.ii.; xii. anno cicli lunaris; u. anno indictionis; xxui. anno cicli solaris. Cocaŏ mor eitir rig Saxan ocus a iarlaŏa buŏein. Matha .h. hEothaig, espoc Ardachaiŏ, quieuit. Morchaŏ mac Gilla na naeṁ .h. Fergail, taiseč na hAngaili fria se tri mbliaŏan, do marbaŏ fer dolum i Cluain lir Deci, do mac a derbbraŏar fein, .i. Geóinin .h. Fergail. Muircheartach mac Aṁlaiḃ .h. Fergail do marbaŏ isin lo ceadna dia braŏar fein .i. do Lochlainn ocus do Roiberd, fer dolum. Lochlann mac Aṁlaiḃ .h. Fergail do marbaŏ la Geoinin .h. Fergail iarsin. Donnchaŏ mac Donnchaŏa Mic Diarmada mortuus est. Enri mac Gilliphinnein, taisech Muintiri Feotachan, do marbaŏ do chloinn Amlaiḃ Meg Uiḃir in hoc anno. Gilliberd .h.Cellaig, ri .h. Maine, do hecc in hoc anno. Maelruanaig Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, do gabail ocus tarcain le Conchoḃar mac Taidc .h.Chonchuḃair, ocus do lucht tigi Cathail .h.Conchuḃair, i Cluain Cummaisce. Ricard Mac Fearair, tighearna Atha na rig, mortuus est. Uilliam liaŏ, mac Uilliam moir, mortuus est. Maiŏm mor do thaḃairt do Brian .h. Briain ar Gallaiḃ. Andriar Mag Mailin, ard maigistir sligid nua ocus fen sligheŏ, hi lex ocus a canoin, quieuit. Gilla na naeṁ, mac Serraiŏ, mic Gilla na naeṁ, do gabail

[1] *By Niall.* do Niall, C. B incorrectly reads Domnall. The Four Masters and Mageoghegan agree with the reading of C.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (C) is added in the margin in B.

[3] *Brothers.* B and C have braṫair, "brother;" but the Four Masters more correctly read braiṫribh, abl. plura of braṫair.

[4] *William Liath;* i.e. William [Burk] the gray (or hoary).

by Niall,[1] son of Cu-Uladh O'hAnluain, on Spy-Wednesday. Niall O'hAnluain, king of Oirthera, was slain by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan, in treachery. A great defeat was inflicted by Andriu Mac Feoràis, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, on the sons of kings of Ui-Failghe. A.D. [1321.]

The kalends[2] of January on Friday, and the fifth of the moon; M.CCC.XXII.; xii. anno cycli lunaris; v. anno Indictionis; xxvi. anno cycli solaris. A great war between the king of the Saxons and his own Earls. Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ard-achadh, quievit. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile during the space of three years, was slain, per dolum, in Cluain-lis-Bece, by his own brother's son, i.e. Seóinin O'Ferghail. Muirchertach, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, was slain the same day by his own brothers,[3] viz., by Lochlainn and Robert, per dolum. Lochlainn, son of Amhlaibh O'Ferghail, was afterwards slain by Seoinin O'Ferghail. Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. Henry Mac Gillafinnen, chieftain of Muinter-Pheodachain, was slain by the sons of Amhlaibh Mac Uidhir in hoc anno. Gilbert O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died in hoc anno. Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, was taken prisoner and plundered by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, and by the household of Cathal O'Conchobhair, in Cluain-Cummaisc. Richard Mac Feorais, lord of Ath-na-righ, mortuus est. William Liath,[4] son of William Mor, mortuus est. A great defeat was inflicted by Brian O'Briain on Foreigners. Andrias Mac Mailin, high master of new laws and old laws, in Lex and in Canon,[5] quievit. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh,[6] assumed the chieftainship of the [1322.]

---

[5] *In Lex and in Canon;* otherwise in Civil and Canon Law.

[6] *Gilla-na-Naemh;* i.e. Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, or O'Farrell.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

taiṗġeaċta na hAṅgaili in hoc anno. Maelṗuanaiġ, mac Gilla Cṗiṗt, mic Conchuḃaiṗ, mic Coṗmaic, mic Tomaltaiġ na Caṗci, ṗi Muigi Luiṗcc, moṗtuus eṗt.

Kt. Enaiṗ ṗoṗ Sathaṗnn, ocuṗ ṗeacht ṅecc ṗuiṗṗi; M.ccc.xxiii.; xiii. anno cicli lunaṙiṗ; ṗexto anno indictionis; xxuii. anno cicli ṗolaṙiṗ. Caṗṗi in ṗcṗecan, mac Coṗmaic .h. Maileachlainn, ṗi Miṅe, occiṗuṗ eṗt la ṗeṗaiḃ Cell. Maelmoṗḋa Mac Eochacan quieuit. Seoinin .h. Feṗgail ṅo maṗḃaḋ ṅo cloinn Seoan .h. Feṗgail in hoc anno. h. Eġṗa ṅo maṗḃaḋ ṅO Connmachan in hoc anno.

Kt. Enaiṗ ṗoṗ Domnaċ, ocuṗ ṗeachtmaḋ .xx. ṗuiṗṗi; xiiii. lunaṙiṗ cicli; uii. anno indictionis; xx. octauo ṗolaṙiṗ cicli. Uilliam Búṙc mac Uilliam moṗtuuṗ eṗt. Cathal mac Doṁnaill, mic Taiḋg, mic Briain, mic Andṙias, mic Briain Luiġniġ, mic Toiṗṗṅelbaiġ ṁoiṗ .h.Conchoḃaiṗ, ṗi Connacht, occiṗuṗ eṗt o Toiṗṗḋealḃaċ, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain .h.Conċoḃaiṗ .i. int aen gaiḋil iṗ beoḋa ocuṗ iṗ bṗiġṁuiṗe ṅo ḃi a naen aimṗiṗ ṗeiṗ, a Tiṗ Briuin na Sinna in hoc anno; ocuṗ Maileaċlainn mac Toiṗṗḋealḃaiġ .h.Doṁnaill, ocuṗ Gilla Cṗiṗt occ Mac Donṅchaḋa, et alii multi, ṅo ṁaṗḃaḋ maṗaen ṗeiṗ, a nochtmaḋ callainn Septimbṗiṗ, iaṗ na ḃeṫ .ui. bliaḋna co leṫ iṗṗiġi Conṅachṫ ṅanṅeoin Gall ocuṗ Gaiḋel; ocuṗ Toiṗṗḋealḃach ṅo ṗiġaḋ iaṗṗiṁ ṅo Connachtaiḃ ule. In bóṅiṫh céṅna inṅ Eṗinn uli in hoc anno, ocuṗ iṗ ṗṗiṁḋe aṅbeiṗṫi in maelṅoṁnaiġ. Gilla Cṗiṗṅ Ua Biṗn moṗtuuṗ eṗt.

---

[1] *Tomaltach of the Rock*; i.e. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, called Tomaltach "of the Rock," from the Rock of Loch-Cé, the chief residence of the chieftains of Magh-Luirg, in Roscommon. For Tomaltaiġ, B incorrectly reads Doṁnaill.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin.

[3] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

[4] *Moon.* The entry M.ccc.xx.quaṙto, which should follow according to the usual rule of the Chronicler, is represented by "quaṙto" only in both MSS. The Dom. Letters (A G) are added in the margin in B.

[5] *Mortuus est.* This is possibly a repetition, as the William Burk Mac

Anghaile in hoc anno. Maelruanaidh, son of Gilla-Christ, son of Conchobhar, son of Cormac, son of Tomaltach of the Rock,[1] king of Magh-Luirg, mortuus est. A.D. [1322.]

The kalends[2] of January on Saturday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M.ccc.xxiii.; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; sexto anno Indictionis; xxvii. anno cycli solaris. Cairbre-in-screcain, son of Cormac O'Maelechlainn, king of Midhe, occisus est by the Feara-Cell. Maelmordha Mac Eochagain quievit. Seoinin O'Ferghail was slain by the sons of John O'Ferghail in hoc[3] anno. O'hEghrá was slain by O'Connmachan in hoc anno. [1323.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twenty-seventh of the moon;[4] xiiii. lunaris cycli; vii. anno Indictionis; xx. octavo solaris cycli. William Burk Mac William mortuus est.[5] Cathal, the son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach[6] Mor O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, i.e. the most active and vigorous Gaeidhel of his time, occisus est by Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, in Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, in hoc anno, (and Maelechlainn, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Domhnaill, and Gilla-Christ Og Mac Donnchadha, et alii[7] multi, were slain along with him), on the eighth of the kalends of September, after having been six years and a half in the sovereignty of Connacht in spite of Foreigners and Gaeidhel; and Toirdhelbhach was afterwards made king by all the Connachtmen. The same cow-destruction[8] in all Erin in hoc anno; and it was it that was usually called the Maeldomhnaigh. Gilla-Christ O'Birn mortuus[9] est. [1324.]

William here referred to may have been the William Liath [Burk], son of William Mor, whose death is entered under the year 1322. The same repetition occurs in the Ann. Four Masters.

[6] *Of Toirdhelbhach.* Toirr., for Toirrdhelbaigh, B. Donnch., for Donnchadha, C.

[7] *Alii.* ali, B.

[8] *Cow destruction;* i.e. the bóidh, or murrain, mentioned under the year 1321.

[9] *Mortuus.* mortuus, B.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Kt. Enair for Mairt, ocus ochtmad uathad fuirri; M.ccc.xxu.; xu. circli lunairi; octauo anno indictionis; primo anno circli solairi. Domnall mac Briain Ui Neill, ri Ulad, mortuus est. Diarmait Ua Mailbrenainn, rig Coirech Cloinne Conchobair, mortuus est. Cú Ulad .h. Neill mortuus est .i. mac Domnaill mic Briain .h. Neill in Cú Ulad sin, acus a marbad do fonrat clann Neill mic Briain .h. Neill .i. clann derbrathar a athar fein. Gilla Crist cleirech Mac Diarmada mortuus est. Brian Ua Gadra mortuus est. In bóith fór ar fut Erenn.

Kt. Enair for Cedaoin, ocus xix.mad fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc.xxui.; xui. anno circli lunairi; ix. anno indictionis; secundo anno circli solairi. Ristard a Burc .i. ant Iarla ruad, tigearna Ulad ocus Connacht, acus aen roga Gall Erenn uili, do hecc isin bliadain sin ante festum Petri ad uincula. Cocad mor eidir rig Franc ocus rig Saxan in hoc anno. Lurint .h. Lachtnan, erbog Olifinn, in Christo quieuit. Metra Seoan O Finnachta do togad dochum na herrocoidi cedna iar sin. Imhar Mag Raghnaill, tairech Muintiri hEolais, occisus est o [a] braithriu buden. Nicol .h. hEchin mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus .x.mad .xx. fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc.xx.uii.; xuii. lunairi circli; x. anno indictionis; tertio anno circli solairi. Cocad mor eidir rig Saxan ocus a ben buden, .i. ingen rig Franc, ocus ri Saxan do athrigad don cocad sin, ocus a mac fein do rigad di a naghaid a athar, ocus corcoin rig do thabairt dó tria choimairle Saxan uili. Gormlaith ingen Mic Diarmada, ben Magnusa mic Domnaill .h.Conchobair tanairte Connacht re hed, ocus

[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (F) is added in the margin in B.

[2] *Cow-destruction.* The bóith, or murrain, referred to in note [8], p. 603.

[3] *Choicest.* aen roga; lit. "one choice," C. aen raga, B.

[4] *Metra.* Mer (probably a mistake for "Maigistir"), B and C.

The kalends[1] of January on Tuesday, and the eighth of the moon; M.ccc.xxv.; xv. cycli lunaris; octavo anno Indictionis; primo anno cycli solaris. Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill, king of Uladh, mortuus est. Diarmaid O'Maelbhrenainn, king-chieftain of Clann-Conchobhair, mortuus est. Cu-Uladh O'Neill mortuus est; i.e. this Cu-Uladh was the son of Domhnall, son of Brian O'Neill; and the sons of Niall, son of Brian O'Neill, viz., the sons of his own father's brother, killed him. Gilla-Christ Cleirech Mac Diarmada mortuus est. Brian O'Gadhra mortuus est. The cow-destruction[2] still throughout Erinn. A.D. [1325.]

The kalends of January on Wednesday, and the nineteenth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xxvi.; xvi. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno Indictionis; secundo anno cycli solaris. Richard Burk, i.e. the Red Earl, lord of Uladh and Connacht, and the choicest[3] of all the Foreigners of Erinn, died in this year, ante festum Petri ad Vincula. A great war between the king of France and the king of the Saxons in hoc anno. Laurence O'Lachtnain, bishop of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. Metra[4] John O'Finnaghta was afterwards elected to the same bishopric. Imhar Mac Raghnaill, chieftain of Muinter-Eolais, occisus est by his own kinsmen. Nicholas O'hEdhin mortuus est. [1326.]

The kalends[5] of January on Thursday, and the thirtieth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xxvii.; xvii. lunaris cycli; x. anno Indictionis; tertio anno cycli solaris. A great war between the king of the Saxons and his own wife, i.e. the daughter of the king of France; and the king of the Saxons was dethroned through this war; and his own son was made king by her in opposition to his father, and a king's crown was given to him through the counsel of all the Saxons. Gormlaith, Mac Diarmada's daughter, for a while the wife of Maghnus, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, tanist of Connacht, and [1327.]

[5] *Kalends.* A marg. note in B. gives D as the Dom. Letter for the year.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

banrigan.h.Maine ag Conchubar .h. Cellaig der Magnura, ocus banrigan Luigne ag Fergal .h. Egra, ocus ben rob ferr nór ocus enech ocus tinlacad da cined fein hi, a hec iar mbuaid naidrighe. Edubard, ri Saxan, iar mbuain a rigi de quieuit. Tedm mor don galar brec ar fut Erend uli co forletchan, co tucc dith ar daimib beca ocus mora irin bliadain sin. Mailechlainn riabach, mac Domnaill, mic Taidc.h. Conchubair, do dol [dég] don galar sin. Fergal mac Ualgairg .h. Ruairc mortuus est. Culén Ua Dimusaig mortuus est. Sadb ingen Mic Aedacan mortua est.

Kt. Enair for Aine, agus aenmad .x. fuirri; M°. ccc°. xx°. uiii.; xuiii. circli lunairi; xi. anno indictionis; quarto anno circli solairi. Mailechlainn O Raigillig, tigearna Muinntiri Maolmorda, do gabail ocus do lot do Gallaib na Mide; agus a fuarlucad ar braigdib, ocus a dol decc da gonaid ina tig fein iarsin. Torpach ocus tentich anbail irin bliadain sin, gur milled moran do fer ocus do torad Erend uili, ocus cur faradar arbanna sinna fara. Teidm galair go coitcheand ar fud Erend uili, frir inabarthai slaedan, fe hed tri lá no cethair ar cech nech da ngabad, gur bo tanaiste bair do he. Int iarla donn do deachd a nErind in hoc anno .i. Uilliam Burcc mac sir Seoan mic in iarla suaid. Dondchad suad .h.Gadra, ocus coigen da cined fein maille sir, occisi sunt. Conchubar Mac Branain, adbar taisigh Corca Achlann, do marbad la muintir Angaili. Daibet Mac Gilla Comgaill gallocloech, ocus cethri sir déag da muinntir maille sir, do marbad la Dondchad ngall mac Domnuill.h.Conchubair, ocus Dondchad fein do tromlot and beusr. Dubera ingean .h. Elide, ben

---

[1] *Galar-brec*; lit. "speckled disease," i.e. the small-pox.

[2] *Kalends*. The Dom. Letters (C B) are added in the margin in B.

[3] *Slaedan*; i.e. a cough or influenza.

[4] *Five*. coigen, C. cocen, B.

[5] *Corca-Achlann*. Corca Achcht. in B and C. See note [10], p. 596.

queen of the Ui-Maine with Conchobhar O'Cellaigh, after Maghnus, and queen of Luighne with Ferghal O'hEghra, (and who was the woman of greatest reputation, hospitality, and liberality, of her own kindred), died after the triumph of penance. Edward, king of the Saxons, after his sovereignty had been taken from him, quievit. A great epidemic of the "galar-brec"[1] throughout all Erinn widely, which brought destruction on people small and great, in this year. Maelechlainn Riabhach, son of Domhnall, son of Tadhg O'Conchobhair, died of this disease. Ferghal, son of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, mortuus est. Culén O'Dimusaigh mortuus est. Sadhbh, daughter of Mac Aedhagain, mortua est. A.D. [1327.]

The kalends[2] of January on Friday, and the eleventh of the moon; M°. ccc°. xx°. viii.; xviii. cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; quarto anno cycli solaris. Maelechlainn O'Raighilligh, lord of Muinter-Maelmordha, was apprehended and wounded by the Foreigners of Midhe; and he was released on *giving* hostages, but afterwards died of his wounds in his own house. Terrible thunder and lightning in this year, so that much of the fruit and produce of all Erinn was destroyed, and corn grew whitish and empty. An epidemic disease generally throughout all Erinn, which was called "slaedan,"[3] *and lasted* during the space of three or four days with every person whom it attacked, so that it was next to death to him. The Brown Earl, i.e. William Burk, son of Sir John, son of the Red Earl, came to Erinn in hoc anno. Donnchadh Ruadh O'Gadhra, and five[4] of his own kindred along with him, occisi sunt. Conchobhar Mac Branan, heir to the chieftainship of Corca-Achlann,[5] was slain by the people of Anghaile. David Mac Gilla-Comghaill, gallowglass, and fourteen men of his people along with him, were slain by Donnchadh Gall, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair; and Donnchadh himself was also greatly wounded there. Dubhesa, daughter of O'hElidhe, wife of Domhnall, [1328.]

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Doṁnall mic Andrias, an ingen mic oclaeċ ir ferr do bi a naen aimsir fria, ocus dob ferr clú ocus do bo mo conach, do écc isin bliaḋain sin. Gaeth mór dorulaċta isint saṁraḋ, agus tesca biṫ, ocus imad étaiġ. Srech mor la Uater a Burc ar Connachtaiḃ, cus harced moran leis daer graḋa Toirrdhealbaiġ .h.Conchoḃair, riġ Connacht. Sir Seon Mac Feorais, larla Lugmaiġ .i. ant aen ḃarun do ba beoḋa ocus do ba briġṁuire, ocus dob ferr enech, ocus do po mo tindlaicṫi do bi a nOgum, do marḃaḋ a fill da ṁuinntir fein .i. do Gallaiḃ Oirgiall, ocus moran do Ghalloiḃ ocus do Ghaiḋelaiḃ maithi do ṁarbaḋ maraoen fir; agus ri na renma .i. Maelruanaiġ Mac Cerḃaill .i. in giolla caech, ocus derḃraṫair aili dó do marḃaḋ maroen fir; ocus ni fer co tainicc na co ticcra choiṫċi a choṁmaiṫ do timpanach. Muirir .h. Gibillan, ard maigistir Eirenn a ndligiḋ nua ocus a rendligiḋ, hi canoin ocus i lex, fellrom fera agus frisoilair; rai ndana agus nOgmorachta ocus elaḋan nimda eli; cananach corad hi Tuaim da gualann, agus a nOilfind, agus a nAchaḋ Conari, agus i Cill Alaid agus a nEnach duin, agus i Cluain ferta Brenaind, oifigel agus breiṫeamh coitchend na hairdeirdcoiti uli, in Christo quieuit. Tomar Ua Mellan, erpuc Enaiġ duin, do ecc hi cuirt an ṗapa in hoc anno. Brian mac Tomaltaiġ Mic Donnchaiḋ do marḃaḋ do Bhrian mac Taidc Mic Donnchaiḋ. Uilliam larla Ulaḋ do tinol trluaiġ moir ra Thoirrdhealbaċ .h.Chonchobair, ri Connacht, ocus ba Muircheartach .h.mBriain, ri Tuaṫmuṁan ocus Muṁan archena,

[1] *Son of Andrias.* The Four Masters say "son of Tadhg," i.e. Tadhg O'Conor, the son of Brian, the son of Andrias, which is probably correct.

[2] *The Gilla-caech;* i.e. "the one-eyed fellow."

[3] *Canon and Lex;* i.e. Canon and Civil Law.

[4] *Of Ogham writing.* nOgmorachta. Mageoghegan (Annals of Clonmacnoise) translates it "the speech which in Irish is called Ogham," and adds that it is "composed of the dipthongs, and tripthongs, and consonants of Irish, wherein they are added together, whereof the words are framed."

son of Andrias,[1] the best daughter of a hero of her time, and the woman of best reputation and greatest wealth, died in this year. Great, intolerable wind in the summer, and scarcity of food, and much drought. A great depredation by Walter Burk on the Connachtmen, when a great number of the favourites of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, were plundered by him. Sir John Mac Feorais, Earl of Lughmhagh, i.e. the most active, vigorous, hospitable and liberal baron that was in Erinn, was killed in treachery by his own people, viz., by the Foreigners of Oirghiall; and a great number of noble Foreigners and Gaeidhel were slain along with him; and the king of minstrelsy, i.e. Maelruanaidh Mac Cerbhaill, i.e. the Gilla-caech,[2] and another brother of his, were slain along with him; and it is not known that there came, or will ever come, so good a harper. Maurice O'Gibillan, high master of Erinn in new laws and old laws, in Canon and Lex;[3] a philosopher in wisdom and true knowledge; an eminent professor of poetry, and of Ogham writing,[4] and many other arts; a canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann, and in Oilfinn, and in Achadh-Conaire, and in Cill-Alaidh, and in Enach-dúin, and in Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and the official and general judge of all the archbishopric, in Christo quievit. Thomas O'Mellain,[5] bishop of Enach-dúin, died at the Pope's court in hoc anno. Brian, son of Tomaltach[6] Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by Brian, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh. William Earl of Ulster assembled a great army, including Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, and of Mumha besides, against

A.D. [1328.]

---

[5] *O'Mellain.* The name is written .h. Mellᵹ. in B, but Ua Meallan in C. The Four Masters write h.Mellaiġ, "O'Mellaigh," and add that the bishop died ifin Roim, i.e. "in Rome."

[6] *Tomaltach.* Tom., B. Chas Domnaill, the genit. of Domhnall, or Daniel, which is wrong.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

a nagaiḃ briain bain .h. briain. Maiḋm le brian mban O mbriain ar Ua mbriain, du anar marḃaḋ Conchubar .h. briain, deġ aṫḃar riġ Erenn ar méd agus deilḃ, agus ar enech, maille re cethri fichit eidir maith agus faith. Coinne mor fa Ath cind Locha Deiched eidir Uatar mac Uilliam burc agus Gilliberd Mac Goisdelḃ don dara leṫ, ocus Maelruanaiġ Mac Diarmada, agus Tomaltach a ṁac, agus Tomaltach Mac Donnchaiḋ, agus clann Maelruanaiġ archena don leith aile. Breṡimh madhma do thabhairt ar mac Uilliam, dar marḃaḋ brian mac Taidg Mic Donnchaiḋ le a ḃrathair fein, a noigail briain mic Tomultaigh Mic Donchaiḋ do marḃrom remhe rin. Donnchad gall mac Doṁnaill .h.Chonchubair do marḃaḋ la hAedh, mac Taidg, mic Mailechlainn, mic Maġnusa.

Kl. Enair for Doṁnaċ, agus aili fichet fuirri; m.°ccc.°xx.°ix.; xix. circli lunairi; xii. anno indictionis; u. anno folairi circli. Tadcc mac Toirrdhelbaiġ .h.Conchubair do ṁarḃaḋ do Diarmaid.h.Gaḋra i meḃail. Cathal mac Doṁnaill.h.Ruairc, deġ aṫḃar riġ Breifne, do marḃaḋ la cloinn Seaain.h.Ferġail ocus la Gallaiḃ Miḋe, per dolum, ocus drong da muintir maille fris. Muirċeartach mac Doṁnaill.h.Conchubair, tigerna Carrai, ocus deġ aṫḃar riġ Connacht, mortuus est. Cathal, mac Aeda, mic Eoġain.h.Chonchobair, do dichur ar ecin ar na fedaiḃ ocus a Tir Maine, tre forgall Uatar a burc ar cloinn Cellaiġ ocus ar lḃ Maine. Cocaḋ mor eidir Toirrdhelbach

---

[1] *Meeting.* conoi, B. coinne, C.

[2] *Tomaltach.* Doṁnall, C.

[3] *On the other part.* don dara leith (instead of don leith aile), B and C.

[4] *Donnchadh Gall;* i.e. Donough the foreigner. This name is written Doṅ gall in B, and Donngall in C. The Four Masters write it Donnchadh Galldha (Donough the Anglicised); but the preferable form is Donnchad gall, as it is elsewhere written. See page 606.

[5] *Maghnus;* i.e. Maghnus O'Conchobhair (or Manus O'Conor).

Brian Bán O'Briain. An overthrow *was given* by Brian Bán O'Briain to O'Briain, in which Conchobhar O'Briain, the good material of a king of Erinn as regards stature, form, and bounty, was slain, together with fourscore both good and bad. A great meeting[1] near Ath-cind-Locha-Techet between Walter, son of William Burk, and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh, on the one part, and Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, and his son Tomaltach,[2] and Tomaltach[2] Mac Donnchaidh, and the Clann-Maelruanaidh besides, on the other part.[3] A defeat was inflicted on Mac William, on which occasion Brian, son of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, was slain by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, the son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom he had previously slain. Donnchadh Gall,[4] son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was killed by Aedh, the son of Tadhg, son of Maelechlainn, son of Maghnus.[5] A.D. [1328.]

The kalends[6] of January on Sunday, and the twenty-second of the moon; M.°ccc.°xx.°ix.; xix. cycli lunaris;[7] xii. anno Indictionis; v. anno solaris cycli. Tadhg, son of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, was slain by Diarmaid O'Gadhra, in treachery. Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Ruairc, the good material of a king of Breifne, was killed by the sons of John O'Ferghail, and by the Foreigners of Midhe, per dolum, and a number of his people along with him. Muirchertach, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, lord of Cairbre, and the good material of a king of Connacht, mortuus est. Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, was forcibly expelled from the Fedha,[8] and from Tir-Maine, by the order of Walter Burk to the Clann-Cellaigh and the Ui-Maine. A great war between Toirdhelbhach [1329.]

---

6 *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin in B.

7 *Cycli lunaris.* Repeated in MSS. B and C.

8 *The Fedha.* "The Woods," or "Faes," a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon, formerly the patrimony of the family of O'Neachtain, or O'Naghten.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

.h.Conchuḃair, ri Conḋachṫ, ocur clann Maelruanaiġ, cur milleḋ mora eatorra diḃlinaiḃ. Creach la Tomaltach Mac Diarmada ar Diarmaid .h. Flannacan, taiṙech Cloinne Cathail. Aine ingen Ferġail .h.Raiġilliġ, ben Tomultaiġ Mic Diarmada, mortua est in tres la ria noḋlaic moir. Daboġ donn mac Uilliam Burc, rigdi ro chonaiġ, mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocur iii. uathaḋ fuirri; M.ccc.xxx.; primus annus lunaris cicli; xiii. anno indictionis; sexto anno folaiṙ cicli. Maġnus, mac Aeḋa Breifniġ .h. Conchobair, do marḃaḋ la Cathal, mac Aeḋa, mic Eogain .h. Conchobair, hi Fernann na darach, ocur Simann mac ind Fhailgiġ do marḃaḋ maraen ris. Ammus longḃuirt le Toirrdhelbach .h.Conċobair ar Baiṫer mac Uilliam Burc, a lecmaiġ a Moiġ Luirġ, ocur a ruagaḋ arride co Cairḋi Liacc fada, ocur Gillebert Mac Goirḋelḃ, tigearna Sleḃi Luga, do teaċt feḋan mór i furtacht Mic Uilliam Burc, ocur Tomaltach Mac Donḋchaiḋ do teacht feḋan aili i furtacht Mic Uilliam. Agus impuḋ do na fluaġaiḃ sin diḃlinaiḃ ar .h. Conchubair co rancadar Ath Diarit Nuadan, ocur becan do muintir .h.Chonċoḃair do marḃaḋ fon ath, .i. Donnchaḋ mac Doṁnaill Mic Mathġaṁna ocur Mac Gilla Comgan, ocur daine eli bor nach arimtheṙ runn; ocur Ua Conchuḃair do imteachṫ co beoḋa norman ir na Tuathaiḃ iarsin. Agus gaḃur Mac Uilliam longport an aḋaiġ sin a Cill Lomaḋ ar inchaiḃ .h. Conchuḃair. Sluaġaḋ Conḋachṫ uili do tinol do Mac Uilliam, eidir Gall

---

[1] *Mac-ind-Fhailgigh*; i.e. son of the "Failgech," or needy person. The "Failgech," from whom the family name of "Mac-ind-Fhailgigh," or "Mac-in-Fhailghe" (now probably Mac-Nally), and the tribe name of "Clann-in-Fhailghe" were derived, has not been identified. See note [4], p. 434, *supra*.

[2] *Cairthi-liag-fada*; lit. "the long stone pillar." Dr. O'Donovan suggests that the townland of Cnoc-a-Cartha (hill of the pillar stone), in the parish of Killukin, county of

O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and the Clann-Maelruanaidh, and much property was destroyed between both parties. A depredation by Tomaltach Mac Diarmada on Diarmaid O'Flannagain, chieftain of Clann-Cathail. Aine, daughter of Ferghal O'Raighilligh, the wife of Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, mortua est the third day before Great Christmas. Daboc Donn Mac William Burk, a very wealthy knight, mortuus est. A.D. [1329.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the third of the moon; M.CCC.XXX.; primus annus lunaris cycli; xiii. anno Indictionis; sexto anno solaris cycli. Maghnus, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, in Ferann-na-darach; and Simon Mac-ind-Fhailgigh[1] was slain along with him. A camp attack was made by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair on Walter Mac William Burk, in Lecmagh in Magh-Luirg, whom he drove from thence to Cairthi-liag-fada.[2] And Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh, lord of Sliabh-Lugha, came with a large force to the assistance of Mac William Burk, and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh came with another force to the assistance of Mac William; and both these armies turned against O'Conchobhair until they reached Ath-Disert-Nuadan;[3] and a few of O'Conchobhair's people were slain about the ford, viz.:— Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Mac Mathghamhna, and Mac Gilla-Comghain, and other persons also who are not enumerated here. O'Conchobhair went afterwards actively, proudly, into the Tuatha; and Mac William fixed his camp that night[4] at Cill-Lomad, in presence of O'Conchobhair. The armies of all Connacht, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, were subsequently mustered by Mac William, with the [1330.]

Roscommon, where a pillar stone stands, may be the place indicated. See *Four Mast.*, O'Donovan's ed., A.D. 1330, note °.

[3] *Ath-Disert-Nuadan.* The "ford of Disert-Nuadan," absurdly Anglicised "Estersnow," the name of a parish in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. Ccth, the first member of the name, is written ɑ̇ṫ in B.

[4] *Night.* ɑ̇ṫɑ̇ıȝ, B. ɑıṫċı, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ocus Gaidelaib, do gabail rigi Connacht do fein iar sin. Sith cunnail cairdemail do denam do Mac Diarmada acus dha Chonchobair iar sin. Sluaghadh la .h. Ruairc co Lid an atha, ocus in baili do ergi doib iarsin, ocus maidm do thabairt ar .h.Ruairc, ocus Art. h. Ruairc, adbar righ Breifne, do marbad ann, ocus moran aili eidir maith agus faith. Gilla Isa ruad .h.Raighilligh, ri Muinntire Mailmordha ocus na Breifne uili re moran daimsir remhe sin, do ecc ina fenoir fathamar fo chonaigh iar mbreith buadha o dethan acus o domhan. Benedict.h.Flannacan, prioir Cilli mori na Sinna, quieuit in Christo. Mailechlainn Mac Carmaic, brughaidh cédach conaich, do ecc in hoc anno. Maelisa donn Mac Aedacan mortuus est. Maidm mor la Conchobar, mac Taidc, mic Briain, mic Aindriar, mic Briain Luighnigh, mic Toirrdhealbaigh móir.h.Chonchubair, ar Dartraighibh, cormarbad moran dib leis. Toirrdhelbach .h. Conchubair do marbad la muintir Uatesr mic Uilliam Burc oc teachd o tigh ind Iarla.

Kctt. Enair for Mairt, ocus cethramad .x. fuirri; M.°ccc.°xxx.° primo; fecundo anno cicli lunaris; xiiii. anno indictionis; feptimo anno cicli folaris. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, do facbail a rige ocus a flaithiusa, ocus do gabail aibiti manaig leith ime a manistir na Buille in hoc anno, ocus a ecc iar sin, ocus Tomaltach a mac fein do gabail na rige cedna in feredh la iar mbealtaine. Ferghal mac Mailechlainn chairdigh Mic Diarmada do marbad la Taidc mac Cathail mic Domnaill .h. Conchobair. Mor sluaghadh la Uatesr mac Uilliam Burcc hi Maig Luirg, ocus in tir uili do loscudh do acht a cella nama; ocus tucc se cadur ocus comairci maith doib; agus cid eb nir leicc Tomaltach cona fedain budein

[1] "*Brughaidh cédach;*" i.e. a rich farmer.

[2] *Victory.* The letters N.B. (nota bene) are added in the margin in B.

[3] *Kalends.* A marginal note in B and C indicates that the Dom. Letter for the year is F.

object of seizing the sovereignty of Connacht for himself. A.D.
A prudent, amicable peace was afterwards made by Mac [1330.]
Diarmada and O'Conchobhair. A hosting by O'Ruairc to Fidh-an-atha, when *the people of* the town opposed them, and O'Ruairc was defeated, and Art O'Ruairc, who was qualified to be king of Breifne, was killed there, and a great many more, both good and bad. Gilla-Isa Ruadh O'Raighilligh, king of Muinter-Maelmordha and all the Breifne for a long time previously, died a prosperous, wealthy senior, after obtaining victory over the devil and the world. Benedict O'Flannagain, prior of Cill-mor-na-Sinna, quievit in Christo. Maelechlainn Mac Carmaic, a wealthy brughaidh cédach,[1] died in hoc anno. Mael-Isa Donn Mac Aedhagain mortuus est. A great victory[2] by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrias, son of Brian Luighnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór O'Conchobhair, over the Dartraighe, when a great number of them were slain by him. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair was slain by the people of Walter Mac William Burk, whilst coming from the Earl's house.

The kalends[3] of January on Tuesday, and the four- [1331.]
teenth of the moon; M.°ccc.°xxx.° primo; secundo anno cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno Indictionis; septimo anno cycli solaris. Maelruanaidh Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, resigned his kingdom and sovereignty, and assumed the habit of a gray monk in the monastery of the Buill in hoc anno, and died afterwards; and his own son Tomaltach assumed the same sovereignty the sixth day after May-day. Ferghal, son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair. A great hosting by Walter Mac William Burk into Magh-Luirg, when the entire country was burned by him, except the churches alone, to which he gave good respect and protection. Nevertheless, Tomaltach and his own army did not permit them to remain

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

comṁnaiġ doiḃ cin a ninḋraiġeḃ co hollaṁ ocur co hapel ina comṁrogur; agur tucsat Goill ruaicc tromlethan do Tomoltach, cur marḃadar roruind do luchd in tire; agur ciḃeḃ nir miaḋ la Mac n'Diarmada in roirenn rin do marḃaḋ doiḃrim dia ṁuinntir agur can a ndigail forro. Mailir Mag Eochagan quieuit in tertia Kt. Ienair.

Kt. Enair for Cetain, ocur cuigeḃ picheat fuirri; anno Domini M.°ccc.°xxx.° decundo; tertio anno cicli lunarir; xu. anno indictionir; uiii. anno cicli rolarir. Uatesr mac rir Uilliam Burc do gaḃail larin larla ndonn, ocur a breiṫ leir iar rin co cairlen nua Indri hEogain, agur a dul decc don gorta hi prirun in chairlein rin. Maithi Alban do marḃaḋ leirin mBaillḋelbaċ irin bliadain céaḋna. Maiḋm Berna in mil for Tomultach Mac n'Diarmada, ri Muigi Luirg, ocur ar mac Uilliam Burc, la mac ind larla agur la Tomaltach Mac Donchaiḋ, inar marḃaḋ moran do muinntir mic Uilliam Burc. Uilliam gallda mac Muircheartaiġ móir Mecc Eochagain, dux Cenel Fiachaiḋ, mortuus est immi Nouember.

Kt. Enair for Aine, agur feiriḋ uathaḋ fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc.xxx.iii.; quarto anno cicli lunarir; primo anno indictionir; ix. anno cicli rolarir. Uilliam Burc .i. larla Ulaḋ, do marḃaḋ la Gallaiḃ Ulaḋ, agur na Gaill rin uili do toitim ann itir chrochaḋ ocur marḃaḋ ocur tarraing la muintir ri Saxan. Aeḋ .h.Domnaill, ri Tire Conaill ocur fer Manach, agur do ġaḃ braiġti da crich Cairpri ocur na Breirne, ocur aḋḃar riġ cuigiḃ Ulaḋ uile, ocur lethdrommann Erenn

---

[1] *Severe.* tromlethan; lit. "heavy-wide."

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters for the year (E D) are added in the margin in B.

[3] *New Castle.* Green Castle, near the mouth of Lough Foyle, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

[4] *The Baliol.* This name is written Baillḋelbach in the MSS., as if compounded of ball, a member, and delbach, an adj. derived from delb,

without quickly and ably advancing against them, into their neighbourhood; and the Foreigners gave a severe[1] repulse to Tomaltach, and killed a number of the people of the district; but Mac Diarmada did not think it creditable that this number of his people should be killed by them, without revenging it on them. Meiler Mac Eochagáin quievit in tertia kalendas Januarii. A.D. [1331.]

The kalends[2] of January on Wednesday, and the twenty-fifth of the moon; anno Domini M.°ccc.°xxx.° secundo; tertio anno cycli lunaris; xv. anno Indictionis; viii. anno cycli solaris. Walter, son of Sir William Burk, was taken prisoner by the Brown Earl, who afterwards took him with him to the New Castle[3] of Inis-Eoghain; and he died of hunger in the prison of that castle. The nobles of Alba were slain by the Baliol[4] in the same year. The victory of Berna-in-mil *was gained* over Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and over Mac William Burk, by the Earl's son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, in which a great number of Mac William Burk's people were slain. William Gallda,[5] the son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, mortuus est in the month of November. [1332.]

The kalends[6] of January on Friday, and the sixth of the moon; anno Domini M.ccc.xxxiii.; quarto anno cycli lunaris; primo anno Indictionis; ix. anno cycli solaris. William Burk, i.e. the Earl of Ulster, was slain by the Foreigners of Ulster; and all these Foreigners fell in return, *having been* either hanged, slain, or torn asunder,[7] by the king of the Saxons' people. Aedh O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Feara-Manach, and who took the hostages of the two districts of Cairbre, and of the Breifne; one qualified to be king of the entire province of Uladh, and the prop of all Erinn as [1333.]

"figure." The form Baliolach is, however, added in the marg. in both MSS.

[5] *Gallda.* This is a sobriquet signifying the "Anglicised."

[6] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter for the year (C) is added in the margin in B and C.

[7] *Torn asunder.* tarraing; lit. "drawing."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

uili ar enech ocus ar engnam, ocus ar fmacht, ocus ar fiadail; acus fear is mo leis doit do Gallaib ocus Gaidhealaib bidis a naen aimsir fris, mortuus est iar mbreith buadha o dhéman ocus o domnan, ocus iar mbeith da bliadain ar daoscadh airrigi Tire Conaill, ocus iar ngabail aibiti manaig Leith imbi, iar fairidin ocus aithrigi, quieuit. Conchubar .h. Domnaill, a mac fein, do gabail rige Tire Conaill tar er a athar, ocus imchomnamh do beith eter Conchobar agus Art .h.Domnaill, .i. mac a athar fein, imon rigi, acus Art do gabail le Conchubar.h.nDomnaill, ocus a marbadh leis fo cedoir. Tomaltach Mac Donnchaid, tigearna Tire Oiliolla, fai nemi ocus nengamha, agus fer fob fess comairci ocus cadud agus firinne do bai a naen aimsir fris, mortuus est. Feidlimid.h.Domnaill, ant aen mac rig dob uasli agus dob ailli, agus dob airrachta, agus is mo ris araidi ruil na fochaide agus fer nErenn uili, do ecc isin bliadain sin. Gillebert Mac Goisdelb do marbad ar lár a tigi fein la Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall, per dolum. Aed Mac Conchamha, taisech Muinntire Cinaith, quieuit. Macc na hoidchi[1] Mag Flannchaid do marbad la Connachtaib. Donnchad mac Aeda .h. Cellaig do gabail la Toirrdelbach Ua Conchubair, ri Connacht. Sith do focra a Ratsecer[2] do cloinn Uilliam Burc a hucht rig Saxan. Conchubar Mac Branan, toisech Corca Achlann[3], mortuus est ui. idus Ienair.

Kt. Enair for Sathairn, agus sechtmad .x. fuirri; M.ccc.xxx.iiii.; quinto anno cicli lunaris; primo anno indictionis; x. anno solaris cicli. Morrluasad la Connachtaib uili eisi Gallaib ocus Gaidelaib isin Muman dochom Meg Conmara. Braigdi ocus neart

---

[1] *Mac-na-hoidchi*; lit. "son of the night."

[2] *Rath-Secher*. This appears to have been the name of some place, probably in Connacht, which has not been identified.

[3] *Corca-Achlann*. Corca Athcl., B and C. See note [10], p. 596.

regards bounty and prowess, repression and rule; and the man by whom Foreigners and Gaeidhel fell most in his own time—mortuus est after obtaining victory over the devil and the world, and after having been fifty-two years in the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill, and after assuming the habit of a gray monk,—after confession and penance, quievit. Conchobhar O'Domhnaill, his own son, assumed the sovereignty of Tir-Conaill after his father; and a contention occurred between Conchobhar and Art O'Domhnaill, i.e. his own father's son, regarding the sovereignty; and Art was taken prisoner by Conchobhar O'Domhnaill, and was immediately slain by him. Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, a most eminent man for bounty and prowess, and the best of his contemporaries for guarantee, honour, and truth, mortuus est. Fedhlimidh O'Domhnaill, the king's son who was the most noble, the most comely, and most illustrious, and from whom the multitudes, and the men of all Erinn, expected most, died in this year. Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was slain in the middle of his own house by Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall, per dolum. Aedh Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, quievit. Mac-na-hoidchi[1] Mac Flannchaidh was slain by Connachtmen. Donnchadh, son of Aedh O'Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht. Peace was proclaimed at Rath-Secher,[2] to the sons of William Burk, on the part of the king of the Saxons. Conchobhar Mac Branan, chieftain of Corca-Achlann,[3] mortuus est vi. idus Januarii. A.D. [1333.]

The kalends[4] of January on Saturday, and the seventeenth of the moon; M.ccc.xxx.iiii.; quinto anno cycli lunaris; primo[5] anno Indictionis; x. anno solaris cycli. A great hosting by all the Connachtmen, both Foreigners and Gaeidhel, into Mumha, to Mac Conmara, from whom [1334.]

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin in B and C.

[5] *Primo.* So in B and C. But it is by mistake for "secundo."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

do dol doib fair. Tempoll do lorcad do dreim dont sluag sin arrabadar ochtmad ar ced do dainib eitir maith ocus traith, ocus diar facart maille frib, et comburti fuerunt. Deichenbar do muinntir Donnchaid riabach mic Maelechlainn charrdaig Mic Diarmada do badad ar Loch Techet. Tadcc, mac Cathail, mic Domnaill.h.Conchobair, mortuus est. Seonacc, mac Muirchertaig móir Mec Eochacan, dux Cenel Fiachach, mortuus est in .xiiii. Kt. Ienair. Donnchad Mac Conrnaid, taisech Muintire Cinaith, mortuus est.

Kt. Enair for Domnach, ocus ochtmad .xx.it fuirri; M.ccc.xxx.u.; ui. anno cicli lunaris; tertio anno indictionis; xi. anno cicli solaris. Finguala, ingen .h.Briain, ben Toirrdelbaig.h.Chonchobair, mortua est. Seoan mac Airt.h.Eghra do gabail le mac in Iarla, ocus forccla a muintiri do arccain do. Srech la Cloinn Domnaill .h. Conchobair ar cloinn Muirir trucaig mic Gerailt, du ar marbad mac mic Muirir. Creach ndigaltai la cloinn Muirir ar cloinn Domnaill céna iarsin. Iartar Connacht uli do milled le hEmann a Burcc; daine imdo do marbad, ocus creacha ocus loiscthi acus uile diarmithi do denamh do for ar mac an Iarla acus ar cloinn Ricaird a Burc isin bliadain ceadna; acus sith do denamh doib re soile iar sin. Snechta mor isin errach cus dithaig usmor minen Ereand uili.

Kt. Enair for Luan, ocus naemad uathad fuirri; M.°ccc.°xxx.°ui.; uii. anno cicli lunaris; quarto anno indictionis; xii. anno cicli solaris. Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, rig Moigi Luirc, fer so bo mo grain ocus corcar ar a ercardud, ocus fer sor ferr enech ocus

[1] *Ten.* deicenbar, C. x.enbar for deicenbar (or deicnebar), B.

[2] *The Earl's son.* mac nDiarmada (Mac Diarmada) B. The same name was also written in C., but afterwards expunged, and mac an Iarla (the Earl's son) substituted.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (G) is added in the marg. in B, but C has G F.

[4] *xxxvi.* xxvi., C.

hostages were exacted, and over whom sway was obtained, by them. A church was burned by a division of this army, in which were one hundred and eighty persons both good and bad, and two priests along with them; et combusti fuerunt. Ten[1] of the people of Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, were drowned in Loch-Teched. Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Seonac, son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, mortuus est in xiiii. kalendas Januarii. Donnchadh Mac Consnamha, chieftain of Muinter-Cinaith, mortuus est. A.D. [1334.]

The kalends of January on Sunday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; M.ccc.xxxv.; vi. anno cycli lunaris; tertio anno Indictionis; xi. anno cycli solaris. Finnghuala, daughter of O'Briain, wife of Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, mortua est. John, son of Art O'hEghra, was taken prisoner by the Earl's son; and the principal part of his people were plundered by him. A depredation *was committed* by the sons of Domhnall O'Conchobhair on the descendants of Maurice Sugach Fitz-Gerald, on which occasion the son of Mac Maurice was killed. A retaliatory depredation was afterwards committed by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domhnall. The West of Connacht was all destroyed by Edmond Burk; a great many persons were slain; and innumerable depredations, and burnings, and injuries were also committed by him on the Earl's son,[2] and on the Clan-Rickard Burk, in the same year; but they afterwards made peace with one another. Great snow in the spring, which destroyed the greater number of the small birds of all Erinn. [1335.]

The kalends[3] of January on Monday, and the ninth of the moon; M.°ccc.°xxx.° vi.[4]; vii. anno cycli lunaris; quarto anno Indictionis; xii. anno cycli solaris. Tomaltach Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, the most formidable and triumphant man against his enemies, and the man of [1336.]

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

almrana, caṫar accur comairce ina aimrir fein, decc in nono Kalendar Iunii .i. aṫaiġ Domnaiġ na Trinnoiti, ina ṫig fein i calaṫ na Cairci, et fepultur ert i manirter na builli co huaral onorach; ocur Conchoṫar mac Tomaltaiġ .i. a mac fein, do rigaṫ ina inad. Teboid a bure .i. Mac Uilliam, mortuus ert. Mailer mac Siurtan dExetar mortuus ert. Maiṫm la hEogan .h.Madadan ar cloinn Ricard a bure, inar marbaṫ feiref agus tri fichit idir maith agus faith. Creach mor la cloinn Diarmada Gall ocur la mac Feiṫlimiṫ .h.Conchoṫair, for Cloinn Goisdelb, ocur Maidiucc mac Baldrin do marbaṫ ina torraiġecht. Crech mor le hEmand mac Uilliam Burcc ar Cloinn Cathail, dar hairced Conchoṫar .h. Flannagan ocur daine imdo eli amaille rir, ocur Maileaclainn.h.Flannagan do marbaṫ a torraiġecht na creichi rin; ocur do ġabadarran derbraṫair do Mac in milid a torraiġecht na creichi rin. Conchuṫar Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, ocur Aeṫ mac Feṫlimiṫ, mic Aeṫa, mic Eogain.h.Chonchuṫair, ocur luchd tigi.h.Conchoṫair maraen riu, acur clann Donnchaiṫ ocur glarlaith criche Cairpri im Cormac mac Ruaidri, do dol ar creich a Tir Fiachrach cuirrinnccadar mullaċ Ratha; ocur ba an tire do teiṫed rompa. Marbṫéalad mora ocur capaill imda, ocur beccan dechaiṫ ocur do foċroiṫ imda do thaṫairt leo; agus daine do marbaṫ leo; ocur a teacht fein slán da tigiṫ. Diarmait .h. Flannagan, dux Cloinne Cathail, mortuus ert. Toirrdelbach Ua Conchoṫair, ri Connacht, do tinol imircech na Tuatha ocur Cloinne

[1] *Junii.* Iuni, B and C.

[2] *Night.* aṫaiġ, B. āṫ, for anD, "on," or "in," C.

[3] *Caladh-na-Cairgi.* "The shore of the Rock [of Loch Cé]."

[4] *Of Tomaltach.* Tom̄, for Tomaltaiġ, B. Domnaill, C.

[5] *Mac Waltrin.* mac Baldrin, B. mac Baltirin, C. The name signifies "son of little Walter," and was that of a member of the Clann-Goisdelbh, or Clann-Costello.

[6] *O'Flannagain.* h. Flandacan, B. The form of the name in C, .h. Flannagan, is the more usual.

[7] *They*; i.e. the Clann-Cathail.

greatest bounty and almsgiving, of greatest honour and guarantee in his own time, died in nono kalendas Junii,[1] i.e. on the night[2] of Trinity Sunday, in his own house in Caladh-na-Cairgi,[3] et sepultus est nobly, honourably, in the monastery of the Buill; and Conchobhar, son of Tomaltach,[4] i.e. his own son, was made king in his stead. Tibbot Burk, i.e. the Mac William, mortuus est. Meiler Mac Jordan de Exeter mortuus est. A victory by Eoghan O'Madadhain over the Clann-Rickard Burk, in which three score and six were slain, both good and bad. A great depredation by the sons of Diarmaid Gall, and by Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, on the Clann-Goisdelbh; and Maidiuc Mac Waltrin[5] was slain in pursuit of the prey. A great depredation by Edmond Mac William Burk upon the Clann-Cathail, on which occasion Conchobhar O'Flannagain[6] was plundered, and many other persons along with him; and Maelechlainn O'Flannagain was slain whilst in pursuit of this prey; and they[7] took Mac-in-mhilidh's brother prisoner in pursuit of this prey. Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchohhair, together with O'Conchobhair's household band, and the Clann-Donnchadha, and the young soldiers of the territory of Cairbre, including Cormac the son of Ruaidhri,[8] went on a predatory expedition into Tir-Fiachrach until they reached Mullach-Ratha; but the cows of the district fled[9] before them. Many inanimate spoils, and several horses, and a few steeds, and a great quantity of small cattle were brought away by them; and people were slain by them; and they came home safely. Diarmaid O'Flannagain[6], dux of Clann-Cathail, mortuus est. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, mustered the moveable forces of the Tuatha, of Clann-

A.D. [1336.]

[8] *Ruaidhri*; i.e. Ruaidhri, the son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair.

[9] *Fled.* ᚇᚑ ᚇᚓᚄᚇᚑ; i.e. were driven off.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Cathail, ocus Cloinne Conchobair, agus Moigi Luirg co hArtech, ocus cairlen mor Mic Gorvelb do gabail do, ocus a bruiden iarsin, ocus cethirnn congbala an baili do teacht amach ar comarci Micc Diarmada. Trinnoit O Naan, aromaigistir a nelabnaib imda, a lex occus i canoin, quieuit in Christo. Domnall mac Seoan mic Domnaill .h. Chonchobair mortuus est. Niall mac Conchobair mic Taidcc occisus est do suidhchus troighi.

Kt. Enair for Cetain, agus fichit fuirri; M.°ccc.°xxx.uii.; uiii. anno cicli lunaris; quinto anno indictionis; xiii. anno cicli solaris. Sid do denamh dUilliam mac Iarla Ulad ocus do Brian bán.h.Briain, ocus cach feranda dar foilmhigh re fo mac and Iarla do lécan dó ar a chis fein do thabairt ar. Sid do denamh do Aed feman Ua Néill re hOrgiallaib ocus re feraib Manach. Forlongport do denamh la Toirrdhealbach.h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, ic Ath Liag a nagaid Emaind a Burc. Seoan .h. Fallamhain, dux Cloinne hUatach, mortuus est. Tadc Mag Flannchaid, dux Dartraigi, do marbad la Corbmac mac Ruaidri mic Domnaill.h.Chonchobair, maraen re moran eli, a ndighail tSeoain mic Domnaill; ocus creacha mora do denamh ar Dartraigib, ocus mac Muirir Meg Flannchaid do marbad an la cédna. Tadc ocus Mailechlainn, da mac Imair Meg Raghnaill, do gabail do Chathal Mag Raghnaill, ocus Cathal Mag Raghnaill do marbad a tóraigechd la cloinn Imhair ocus la hUilliam Mac Mathghamhna, .i. Conchobar occus Tomultach meic Imhair indsin, ocus ocbad an tire amaille fris, ocus Maghnus mac Fergail do marbad doib in

[1] *Great castle.* cairlen mór. This castle, called Castlemore-Costello, or Castlemore, is situated in the barony of Costello, and co. of Mayo.

[2] *Lex and Canon;* i.e. Civil and Canon Law.

[3] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (E) is added in the margin in B.

[4] *His own rent:* i.e. such rent as O'Brien elected to pay. The Four Masters say a ciar fein, "their own rent," i.e. the rent of the lands.

Cathail, Clann-Conchobhair, and Magh-Luirg, to Airtech; and the great castle[1] of Mac Goisdelbh was taken by him, and afterwards broken down; and the kern who guarded the place came out on the guarantee of Mac Diarmada. Trinnoit O'Naan, high master in many sciences, in Lex and Canon,[2] quievit in Christo. Domhnall, son of John, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, mortuus est. Niall, the son of Conchobhar Mac Taidhg, occisus est by a shot of an arrow. A D. [1336.]

The kalends[3] of January on Wednesday, and the twentieth of the moon; M.°ccc.°xxx.vii.; viii. anno cycli lunaris; quinto anno Indictionis; xiii. anno cycli solaris. Peace was made by William, son of the Red Earl, and Brian Bán O'Briain; and all the lands that he (*O'Briain*) had wasted against the Earl's son were given to him, on condition of his own rent[4] being paid for them. Peace was concluded by Aedh Remhar O'Neill with the Oirghialla and the Feara-Manach. A fortified camp was formed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, at Ath-Liag, against Edmond Burk. John O'Fallamhain, dux of Clann-Uadach, mortuus est. Tadhg Mac Flannchaidh, dux of Dartraighe, was slain by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, together with many more, in revenge of John, son of Domhnall; and great depredations were committed upon the Dartraighe; and the son of Maurice Mac Flannchaidh was slain the same day. Tadhg and Maelechlainn, two sons of Imhar Mac Raghnaill, were taken prisoners by Cathal Mac Raghnaill, and Cathal Mac Raghnaill was killed in the pursuit by the sons of Imhar—(viz., these sons of Imhar were Conchobhar and Tomaltach)—and by William Mac Mathghamhna, and by the young men of the country along with them; and Maghnus, son of Ferghal,[5] was killed by them on the [1337.]

[5] *Son of Ferghal.* The Four Masters write the name Ua Ferghail, or O'Farrell; but the Maghnus in question was probably the son of Ferghal Mac Raghnaill, who was slain in 1306, as above recorded.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

la ceatna, ocus Tadc Mag Raghnaill do ghabail na toisigechta iarsna gnimaibh sin. Domnall ruad h.Maille ocus Cormacc O Maille do marbad do cloinn Mebricc ocus do Gallaib eli maille fris, adaigh feli Steafain. In maigistir h.Roflan quieuit in Christo. Matha h. hUicinn, fai ndána ocus ndoennachta, quieuit. Enri Mac Martin do marbad in hoc anno. Maidm mor ar Toirrdelbach h. Conchobair, ri Connacht, re cloinn Cellaig, ocus Toirrdhelbach fein do lot and, ocus do gabail, ocus a eich ocus a etid do facbail do and, maille re hár mór do daimib. Lugaid h.Dálaigh, ersuc Cluana mic Nois, in Christo quieuit. Tomar mac Cormaic h. Domnaill, espoc Tiri Conaill .i. fai necna ocus crábaid, derci ocus daennachta, in Christo quieuit. Dondchad mac Muirchertaigh moir Mec Eochacan, dux Cenel Fiachaig, occisus est o Uib Failgi.

Kt. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus aen uathad fuirri; M.°ccc.°xxx.° octauo; ix. anno cicli lunaris; sexto anno indictionis; xiiii. anno cicli solaris. Dondchad mac Ruaidri h. Concubair occisus est in hoc anno. Ruaidri Mag Uidir, ri fer Manach ocus Locha hErne, in fer is mó ro tidnaicc darscet ocus dellach ocus detach do damhaib ocus dollamhnaib Erenn ina aimsir fein, mortuus est. Eman a Burc .i. mac Iarla Ulad, do gabail la hEmann a Burcc, ocus cloch do chur fa na braigit, ocus a chur a Loch Merca iar sin; agus tanicc mileb Gall Connacht ocus a chinid fein trit sin; agus do gab Toirrdhelbach h. Conchobair neart Connacht iar sin, ocus do hinnarbad Eman mac

---

[1] *Assumed.* do gabail; repeated in C.

[2] *Clothes.* etid; i.e. his coat of mail.

[3] *Son of Cormac.* mac Cormaic, C. mac Carmaicc, B.

[4] *Bishop of Tir-Conaill;* otherwise bishop of Raphoe.

[5] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (D) is added in the margin in B.

[6] *O'Conchobhair.* This name has been omitted in B.

[7] *Of money.* darscet for do arscet, B. dargead, C.

same day; and Tadhg Mac Raghnaill assumed[1] the chieftaincy after these events. Domhnall Ruadh O'Maille and Cormac O'Maille were slain by the Clann-Mebhric, and by other Foreigners along with them, on the night of Stephen's festival. The Master O'Rothlan quievit in Christo. Matthew O'hUiginn, a man eminent for poetry and humanity, quievit. Henry Hac Martin was killed in hoc anno. A great victory over Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, by Clann-Cellaigh; and Toirdhelbhach himself was wounded there, and taken prisoner; and his horse and clothes[2] were left there by him, together with a great slaughter of people. Lughaidh O'Dálaigh, bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, in Christo quievit. Thomas, son of Cormac[3] O'Domhnaill, bishop of Tir-Conaill,[4] i.e. a man eminent for wisdom, piety, charity, and humanity, in Christo quievit. Donnchadh, son of Muirchertach Mór Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, occisus est by the Ui-Failghe. A.D. [1337.]

The kalends[5] of January on Thursday, and the first of the moon; M.°ccc.°xxx.° octavo; ix. anno cycli lunaris; sexto anno Indictionis; xiiii. anno cycli solaris. Donnchadh, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair,[6] occisus est in hoc anno. Ruaidhri Mac Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach and Loch-Erne, the man who, in his own time, presented most of money,[7] of cattle, and of clothing to the learned men and chief poets of Erinn, mortuus est. Edmond Burk, i.e. the son of the Earl of Ulster, was taken prisoner by Edmond Burk; and a stone was tied round his neck,[8] and he was afterwards thrown into Loch-Mesca; and the destruction of the Foreigners of Connacht, and of his own family, occurred through this. And Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair assumed the sway of Connacht after that, [1338.]

---

8 *Round his neck.* ꝑa na bṙaiġit, C. ꝑa bṙaiġit, B. Roderick O'Flaherty (*Iar Connaught*, Hardiman's ed., p. 48) states that Edmond Burk was "turned into a bag, and cast out of the [Earl's] island into the lake, with stones tyed to the bag." The letters N. B. are added in the margin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

William Burcc a Connachtaiḃ amach; ocur do milleḋ tuatha ocur cella iarḃair Connacht uli; ocur ro tinol Emand a Burc coḃlach mor do longaiḃ ocur barcaiḃ, [acur] ro bai ar olenaiḃ na fairrci re heḋ ciana. Lugni ocur in Corand do folmuġaḋ ocur do fáġġuġaḋ, ocur a tiġearnar do gaḃail da nGaiḋelaiḃ duthċura buḋein, ar nduchur a nGall ertiḃ. Taḋc mac Ruaiḋri mic Cathail ruaiḃ .h.Concoḃair, rir irdti an bratach riġin, do gaḃail do Thomar Mac Samradain, ocur moran da ṁuintir do marbad. Mag Samradain do dol co tech .h.Conchuḃair iar rin, ocur oc teachd do o tig .h.Conchuḃair ar air, clann Muirceartaiġ ocur Muinter Eolair do comtinol ar a chind, ocur Mag Samradain do gaḃail doiḃ, acur moran da ṁuinntir do ṁarḃaḋ. Derbail ingen Chathail mic Murchada, ben Donnchaiḋ mic Aeda oic, quieuit. Caoiriḃ Erend do écc in hoc anno achtmaḋ becc. Cocaḋ mor eitir riġ Franc agur riġ Saxan in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Aine ocur aili .x. fuirri; anno Domini M.ccc.xxx.ix.; x. anno cicli lunarir; uii. anno indictionir; xu. cicli rolarir. Ruaiḋri Ua Cellaiġ, ri .h.Maine, do marbaḋ la Cathal mac Aeda mic Eoġain .h. Conchobair, ac dola o tiġ .h. Conchuḃair da tig fein in hoc anno. Tomar Mag Samradain do bi alláim ag cloinn Muircheartaiġ do lecud amach. Pláiġ mór o tricc ocur o ṫrneaċta ar ellach ocur ar gortaiḃ geimain Erend o caicdigir do gemrid co blaig don eprach. Sluaġaḋ mor la hAed ferdar .h.Neill dochom Tiri Conaill, dar marbaḋ mac Seoain .h.Neill

---

[1] *Out of them.* ertiḃ, C. eriḃ, B.

[2] *The.* an, C.; omitted in B.

[3] *Bratach righin*; i.e. "the tough standard (or flag)."

[4] *From.* o, C. oa, B.

[5] *Cycli.* ric̃, for ricli, B.

[6] *Clann-Muirchertaigh*; i.e. the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech (or Murtough the Momonian) O'Conchobhair, who was the son of Turlough Mór, monarch of Ireland. Instead of cŭ (for cloinn, as in C.), B. reads

and Edmond Mac William Burk was expelled out of Connacht; and the territories and churches of all the West of Connacht were spoiled. And Edmond Burk collected a large fleet of ships and barks, [and] remained on the islands of the sea for a long time. Luighne and the Corann were depopulated and wasted, and the sovereignty was assumed by their own hereditary Gaeidhel, after the expulsion of their Foreigners out of them.[1] Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, usually called the[2] "Bratach righin,"[3] was taken prisoner by Thomas Mac Samhradhain; and many of his people were slain. Mac Samhradhain went afterwards to O'Conchobhair's house, and on his return from[4] O'Conchobhair's house the Clann-Muirchertaigh and Muinter-Eolais assembled before him; and Mac Samhradhain was taken prisoner by them, and several of his people were slain. Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha,[5] wife of Donnchadh, son of Aedh Og, quievit. The sheep of Erinn died in hoc anno, excepting a few. A great war between the king of France and the king of the Saxons in hoc anno. A.D. [1338.]

The kalends of January on Friday, and the twelfth of the moon; anno Domini M.CCC.XXX.IX.; X. anno cycli lunaris; vii. anno Indictionis; xv. cycli[5] solaris. Ruaidhri O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, whilst going from O'Conchobhair's house to his own house, in hoc anno. Thomas Mac Samhradhain, who was detained a prisoner by the Clann-Muirchertaigh,[6] was set at liberty.[7] A great plague from frost and snow on the cattle and green cornfields of Erinn, from a fortnight of winter to a part of the spring. A great hosting by Aedh Remhar O'Neill to Tir-Conaill, on which occasion the son of John [1339.]

---

cf. h.; but this is a repetition, as h. is the abbrev. for hui͡b, or ui͡b, the dat. plur. of uα, or o, "descendant."

[7] *Set at liberty.* ꝺo ḷec αmαch, for ꝺo ḷecuꝺ αmαch (lit. "was let out"), B. ꝺo ḷeiꝛeṅ αmαch, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ocus Gofraid .h.Domnaill le muintir .h.Dochartaig. Emand mac Uilliam Burcc dinnarbad a hUltaib cona longus. Ben mic ind iarla Ulad .i. ingen Toirrdhelbaig .h. Briain, do thabairt do Toirrdelbach .h.Conchobair ri Connacht, ocus Derbail ingen Aeda .h. Dhomnaill do lecad do irin bliadain sin. Cocad mor ar fod na Mide eidir Gallaib ocus Gaidelaib. Arbanna Erend do milled, agus gorta mór innti. Tempall Cille Ronain do denam la Fergal Muinnech .h.Duibgennan in hoc anno.

Kt. Enair for Sathairn, ocus trer .xx. fuirri; M.°ccc.°xl.; xi. anno cicli lunaris; uiii. anno indictionis; xui. cicli solaris. Comdocbail cocaid móir eidir Mainechaib .i. eitir Tadcc mac Taidcc .h. Cellaig, da tucc Toirrdhelbach .h.Conchobair urslamus .h.Maine, ocus Uilliam mac Dondchaid Muinnig .h.Cellaig, cur cuired Uilliam mac Dondchaid Muinnig arin tír amach, ocus ro lensat uli e, cur impo Uilliam fris, ocus cur marbad Dondchad mac Aeda .h.Cellaig, ocus cur gabad Tadcc .h.Cellaig, acus cur lotead, ocus a écc da lot iarum. Maelsechlainn.h. Gairmleadaig, taisech Cenel Moain, mortuus est. Clann Ualgairg .h.Ruairc .i. Domnall ocus Aed, ocus Gilla Crist, ocus Ruaidri do dol ar creich dochum Cathail mic Aeda Breifnig; ocus do ronsat creach lán mór, ocus do marbad Conchobar, mac Dondchaid riabaig, mic Magnusa, mic Muirchertaig Muinnig leo in lá sin, agus moran aili maille fris; ocus isí sin ced fola Muinntiri Ruairc ocus Cloinni Muircheartaig Muinnig mic Toirrdhelbaig móir; ocus do rone Cathal mac Aeda Breifnig in torraigecht crodha iar sin, dar fortad moran don chreich, ocus dar marbad Domnall .h. Ruairc, aen roga mac rig

---

[1] *In it*; i.e. in the same year.

[2] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (B A) are added in the margin in B.

O'Neill, and Godfrey O'Domhnaill, were slain by O'Doch- A.D.
artaigh's people. Edmond Mac William Burk was driven [1339.]
to Uladh, together with his fleet. The wife of the Earl of Ulster's son, i.e. the daughter of Toirdhelbhach O'Briain, was taken to wife by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Derbhail, daughter of Aedh O'Domhnaill, was abandoned by him, in this year. A great war throughout Midhe, between Foreigners and Gaeidhel. The corn crops of Erinn were destroyed, and great famine *ensued* in it[1]. The church of Cill-Ronain was built by Ferghal Muimhnech O'Duibhgennain in hoc anno.

The kalends[2] of January on Saturday, and the twenty- [1340.]
third of the moon; M.° ccc.° xl.; xi. anno cycli lunaris; viii. anno Indictionis; xvi. cycli solaris. A great war arose amongst the Ui-Maine, i.e. between Tadhg, son of Tadhg O'Cellaigh, to whom Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair had given the government of Ui-Maine, and William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech O'Cellaigh; and William, son of Donnchadh Muimhnech, was sent out of the district; and they all pursued him, but William turned upon them, when Donnchadh, son of Aedh O'Cellaigh, was slain, and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken prisoner and wounded; and he died afterwards of his wound. Maelsechlainn O'Gairmleghaig, chieftain of Cenel-Moain, mortuus est. The sons of Ualgharg O'Ruairc, viz., Domhnall, and Aedh, and Gilla-Christ, and Ruaidhri, went on a predatory expedition to Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech; and they committed a very great depredation; and Conchobhar, the son of Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maghnus, son of Muirchertach Muimhnech, was on that day slain by them, and many more along with him: (and this was the first rupture between Muinter-Ruairc and the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech, son of Toirdhelbhach Mór). And Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, made a valorous pursuit afterwards, when a great part of the prey was detained, and Domhnall O'Ruairc, the choicest

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

na bpeirne uile, ocus dar gabad Gilla Criord.h. Ruairc ocus Mac Conrnaṁa, acus dar marbad moran eli ann sor. Tadc mac Ruaidri mic Cathail.h.Conchubair, do bi allaiṁ ac .h.Ruairc, do lecon amach ar comṁuarlacad Ghilla Criord .h. Ruaircc. Aed mac Fedlimid .h.Concobair do gabail do Toirrdhealbach .h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, .i. do derbrathair a athar, ocus a cur a cairlen Rosa Comain da comed. Cocad mor ocus eraenta adbal do ergi eidir .h.Conchobair ocus Mac Diarmada triaran gabail rin, ocus cur milled moran eatarro diblinaib. Guaracht mor dragbail dO Chonchobair o Mac Diarmada irin CoranD, cur cuired da aiṁdeoin e artech a mbali in muta, ocus rid do denaṁ doib ara haithle rin re chele. Siurtan ruad Mac Goisdelb do marbad do Chathal Mac Diarmada gall in hoc anno. Cathal Mac Diarmada gall, aen rogha mac rig Connacht ar gail acus ar gairgid, ar dreri ocus ar talchuirechd, do ṁarbad do Donnchad riabach mac Maileachlainn charraig Mic Diarmada, der dolum, a Lir Selbaig i Cloinn Chonchubair. Magnus mac Cathail mic Doṁnaill .h. Chonchobair do marbad la Cathal mac Aeda Breifnig .h. Conchobair. Brian occ Mag Samradain do marbad la Tellach Dunchada. Eogan.h.hEdin, ri .h.Fiachrach Aidne, occisus est a suis. Eogan mac Serraid Meg Raghnaill ocus Aed .h. Mailmiadaig do marbad aroili. Adam Mag Techedan quieuit in Christo. Pilib .h. Dubgennan, ollaṁ Connmaicne, mortuus est. Imag ingen Mic Gofraidh, ben Eogain mic Finguin, quieuit. Uilliam Mac Gofraidh, mac Gillebeird, do marbad ar greir irin Breifni la Teallach Echdach. Ruaidri

---

[1] *Unwillingly.* da aindeoin, B. da aiṁdeoin, C.

[2] *Vigour.* talchef, for talchuirechd. B. talcṁuirachd, C.

[3] *Aidhne.* Aidni, B. Aidne, C.

[4] *Occisus est.* oc cirg 2, B. oc cir 2, C.

of the princes of all the Breifne, was slain, and Gilla-Christ O'Ruairc and Mac Consnamha were taken prisoners, and many more were slain there besides. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, who was detained a prisoner by O'Ruairc, was set at liberty in consideration of the release of Gilla-Christ O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, i.e. his father's brother, and placed in confinement in the castle of Ros-Comain. A great war and terrible dissension arose between O'Conchobhair and Mac Diarmada through this capture, so that much property was destroyed between them both. O'Conchobhair was put in great jeopardy by Mac Diarmada in the Corann, when he was unwillingly[1] driven into Baile-in-mhuta; and they immediately afterwards made peace with each other. Jordan Ruadh Mac Goisdelbh was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall in hoc anno. Cathal Mac Diarmada Gall, the choicest of the princes of Connacht for prowess, valour, might and vigour[2], was slain by Donnchadh Riabhach, son of Maelechlainn Carrach Mac Diarmada, per dolum, at Lis-Selbhaigh in Clann-Conchobhair. Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was slain by Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech O'Conchobhair. Brian Og Mac Samhradhain was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha. Eoghan O'hEdhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne,[3] occisus est[4] a suis. Eoghan, son of Jeffrey Mac Raghnaill, and Aedh O'Maelmhiadhaigh killed one another. Adam Mac Techedhan quievit in Christo. Philip O'Duibhgennain, ollamh[5] of Conmaicne, mortuus est. Imag, daughter of Mac Goisdelbh, wife of Eoghan Mac Finghin, quievit.[6] William Mac Goisdelbh, son of Gilbert, was slain in a conflict in the Breifne, by the Tellach-Echach. Ruaidhri, son of

A.D. [1340.]

[5] *Ollamh*; i.e. chief poet, doctor, or professor.

[6] *Quievit.* This entry is not in C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

mac Maguire .h. Eġra mortuus est. Matha mac Andaid .h. Raigilliġ do ṁarbaḋ la hAndriar mac Briain.h.Raigilliġ, ocus precha mora do denaṁ isin Boilcan iar sin. Tempoll Cille Ronain do lorcaḋ in hoc anno. Niall .h. hUicinn, fai ndána, do baḋaḋ. Conchuḃar .h.Domnaill cona thinol do teachd a Connachtaiḃ.

Kl. Enair for Luan, ocus feachd uathaḋ fuirri; anno Domini M.°ccc.°xl.°primo; xii. anno cicli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; xuii. cicli solaris. Maidm mor do thaḃairt do mac Uilliam Burc ar cloinn Muiris, du ar marbaḋ Tomar Mac Muiris ocus Muiris mac Seonac ruaiḋ, ocus fecht .xx. maroen riu. Domnall Mag Dorchaiḋ, dux Cenel Luachain, mortuus est. Donnchaḋ mac meic na hoidchi Meg Flannchaiḋ do marbaḋ la hAeḋ mac Taidc Meg Flannchaiḋ in hoc anno. Ua Gairmleaḋaiġ, dux cenel Muan, mortuus est. Brian .h. Floinn, taisech Tellaiġh Cuirnain, mortuus est. Cathal Mac Cethernaig do marbad do ercur. Cairlen Rosa Commain do gaḃail do Toirrdelḃach .h. Conchoḃair, ocus Aed mac Feidlimiḋ .h.Conchoḃair do bi illaim isin chairlen do threic dO Choncoḃair he. Seonac Mag Mathġaṁna do chor a hOrgiallaiḃ. Cuconnacht .h.Cuinn, dux Muintire Gillaġain, mortuus est. Diarmaid ruaḋ, mac Cormaic oicc Mic Diarmada, mortuus est.

Kl. Enair for Mairt, ocus .uii.mad x. fuirri; anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° secundo; xiii. anno cicli lunaris; x. anno indictionis; xuiii. cicli solaris. In gilla dub Mag Uidir do baḋaḋ ar Loch hEirne ar deireaḋ

---

[1] *Afterwards.* iar sin, B. ar a haitle, C.

[2] *Seventh.* This is an error, as New Moon occurred on the 23rd of December, 1340. Similar errors are frequently noticeable in this chronicle. See Introd. The Dominical letter (G) is added in the margin.

[3] *O'Floinn.* h.Fl., B. C. incorrectly reads h.Flannċaiḋ. The Four Masters write the name Ua Floinn, or O'Flynn.

Maghnus O'hEghra, mortuus est. Matthew, son of Annadh O'Raighilligh, was slain by Andrias, son of Brian O'Raighilligh, who afterwards[1] committed great depredations in the Bolcan. The church of Cill-Ronain was burned in hoc anno. Niall O'hUiginn, an eminent poet, was drowned. Conchobhar O'Domhnaill went into Connacht, with his muster. A.D. [1340.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the seventh[2] of the moon; anno Domini M.°ccc.°xl.° primo; xii. anno cycli lunaris; ix. anno indictionis; xvii. cycli solaris. A great defeat was inflicted by Mac William Burk on the Clann-Maurice, on which occasion Thomas Mac Maurice, and Maurice, son of Seonac Ruadh, and seven score persons along with them, were slain. Domhnall Mac Dorchaidh, dux of Cenel-Luachain, mortuus est. Donnchadh, son of Mac-na-hoidhchi Mac Flannchaidh, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mac Flannchaidh, in hoc anno. O'Gairmleghaigh, dux of Cenel-Moan, mortuus est. Brian O'Floinn,[3] chieftain of Tellach-Curnain[4], mortuus est. Cathal Mac Cethernaigh was killed by a fall. The castle of Ros-Comain was captured by Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair; and it was Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, who was imprisoned in the castle, that betrayed it to O'Conchobhair.[5] Seonac Mac Mathghamhna was expelled from Oirghiall. Cuchonnacht O'Cuinn, dux of Muinter-Gillagan, mortuus est. Diarmaid Ruadh, son of Cormac Og Mac Diarmada, mortuus est. [1341.]

The kalends[6] of January on Tuesday, and the 17th of the moon; anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° secundo; xiii. anno cycli lunaris; x. anno Indictionis; xviii. cycli solaris. The Gilla-dubh Mac Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Erne, in the rear of a predatory party. A great [1342.]

[4] *Of Tellach-Curnain.* Tellach Curnain, B. Tellaċ Curnain, C. But tellach, which signifies a household, or family, makes tellaich, or tellaigh, in the gen.

[5] *Betrayed it to O'Conchobhair.* Instead of the expression do threic dO Choncobair he, as in B, the words do leigen amach, "was let out," occur in C.

[6] *Kalends.* The Dominical Letter (F) is added in the margin.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

creichi. Comergi coccaiḋ moir do ergi eitir Toirrdelbach .h.Conchobair, ri Connacht, ocus Conchobar Mac Diarmata, ri Moigi Luirg; ocus Emann a burc dergi le Mac Diarmata, ocus Aeḋ mac Feiḋlimiḋ .h. Conchubair, ocus Donnchaḋ .h. Birn dux Tiri Briuin na Sinna; ocus .h.Birn do chur .h.Conchubair a tempoll Oliffinn, ar nool dorum do gabail gill creichi do fonfatt muinntir Birn ar hoberd a burcc remeride, ocus cuit do galloclaechaiḃ .h.Conchubair do marbaḋ doiḃ fan congtapla, .i. fa Mac Ruaiḋri. Cocaḋ coitchend ocus olc aḋbal do fár a Connachtaiḃ uli an tan sin, ocus Clann Muircheartaig im Aeḋ mac Aeda Breifnig, ocus im Chathal mac Aeda Breifnig, ocus im Tadc mac Ruaiḋri do comergi leo sin uli, ocus morán do milleḋ doiḃ tarḃannaiḃ an tiri ar tus. Fell granna do denam ar cloinn Uilliam burc tre forgall .h. Chonchobair, dar marbaḋ Tomar a burc le Cloinn Muirir, ocus re na noirechtus fein, ocus Seonin a burc do marbaḋ ar in arti ceaḋna le cloinn Ricaird. Cathal mac Gilla Criosd Mic Diarmata do marbaḋ oFergal .h.Taidc ar in cocaḋ cedna sin. Fergal mac Gilla Chriosd finn mic Cormaic do marbaḋ ar in cocaḋ cedna sin. Brisim brogda do ṫabairt do Mac Diarmata ocus da macaiḃ rig ar .h.Conchobair a mbeol Atha Sligen, dar lingeḋ ant ath fair, ocus dar marbaḋ and Diarmaid mac Briain .h.Fergail .i. fer a airi fein ir ferr do bai do Chonmaicniḃ uile, ocus mac hoberd a burc, ocus Conchobar mac Donnchaiḋ duiḃ .h.Elide. Seoan Mag Mathgamna, rai nenig ocus nengnamha, ri Orgiall, do dola ar creich dochum Roailb Meg Mathgamna, ocus

---

[1] *O'Conchobhair.* h.Conchubair, B. The name Conchubair has been omitted in C.

[2] *He*, i.e. O'Conchobhair. dorum (" by him"), omitted in C.

[3] *For a depredation.* creichi (lit. " of a depredation "); omitted in C.

[4] *Ruaidhri*; i.e. Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair, or Rory O'Conor.

[5] *War.* cocaḋ, B. ċaġaḋ, C.

war broke out between Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht, and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg; and Edmond Burk and Aedh, son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, and Donchadh O'Birn, dux of Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna, sided with Mac Diarmada; and O'Birn drove O'Conchobhair[1] into the church of Oilfinn, after he[2] had gone to obtain pledges for a depredation[3] which the Muinter-Birn committed previously on Hubert Burk; and some of O'Conchobhair's gallowglasses were slain by them, including the constable, i.e. Mac Ruaidhri. A general war, and great enmity, grew in all Connacht at that time, and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, with Aedh son of Aedh Breifnech, and with Cathal son of Aedh Breifnech, and with Tadhg son of Ruaidhri,[4] sided with all those at first; and a great quantity of the corn of the country was destroyed by them. An ugly act of treachery was committed on the Clann-William-Burk, at the instigation of O'Conchobhair, when Thomas Burk was slain by the Clann-Maurice whilst in their own assembly; and Seonin Burk was slain in the same way by the Clann-Rickard. Cathal, son of Gilla-Christ Mac Diarmada, was slain by Ferghal O'Taidhg in the same war.[5] Ferghal, son of Gilla-Christ Finn Mac Cormaic was slain in the same war. A fierce overthrow was given by Mac Diarmada and his princes to O'Conchobhair, at Bel-atha-Slisen, where the ford was passed in spite of him, and where Diarmaid, the son of Brian O'Ferghail—i.e. the best man of all the Conmaicne[6] of his own age—and the son of Hubert Burk, and Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh Dubh O'hElidhe, were slain. John Mac Mathghamhna, a man eminent for bounty and prowess, king of Oirghiall, went on a predatory expedition against Roalbh[7] Mac Mathghamhna, and was

A.D. [1342.]

[6] *Of all the Conmaicne.* do Chonmcnib uile, B. do Chonnachtaib uile, "of all the Connaehtmen," C.

[7] *Roalbh.* Roalb, B. Roab, C. "Roalbh" is a Hibernicised form of Ralph, or Rodolph.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

a mharbhadh cona gallóglaechaibh ar deireadh a chreiche, ocus is commor do marbadh acus do baidedh iad. Cormac mac Ruaidhri mic Domhnaill .h.Chonchobair do gabail la Conchobar mac Taidc, ocus le Ruaidhri mac Cathail .h.Conchobair, irin bliadain cedna sin, ocus Conchobar do gabail le Brian mac Ruaidhri, ocus a thabairt a laimh Conchobair Mic Diarmada, ocus a chor do iarsin ar in charraic da chomhed. Domhnall .h. Dochartaigh, taisech Arda Miodair, rai nemi ocus nemnama, deisi ocus doennachta, do ég ina tig fein in hoc anno, ocus Seoan .h. Dochartaigh do gabail a inait da esi. Sil Muiredaigh uili idir deoin ocus aimhdeoin do dilsiugud fri Connachta .i. Toirrdhelbach mac Aoda mic Eogain .h. Chonchubair; ocus is iat is oiredha fo esi do an tan sin .i. Emund mac Uilliam Burc, ocus Conchobar Mac Diarmada, ri Moigi Luirg, cona bratharaib ocus cona oireachtaibh uile, ocus Aed mac Aedu Breifnigh, mic Cathail ruaidh hi Chonchubair, ocus Tadc mac Ruaidhri .h. Conchubair, ocus Cathal mac Aeda Breifnigh mic Cathail ruaidh, ocus rochraide Breifne ocus Conmaicne, ocus Aod mac Fedlimidh mic Aeda mic Eogain; ocus Toirrdhelbach do chur arin tir amach leo uli mar narb ingnad. Acus conad i comhairle tucsat a charaid do iarsin dol do tig Mic Diarmada isin oidche; acus ruaratar Clann Muirchertaigh fir na comhairli sin, ocus do imdibed remhe ar fligtib ocus ar bernadaibh baeghail an longphuirt, ocus tanicsim tarsin sin uli isan oidche re dorcha dib no triar marcach; ocus do esidh do ar tochar in longphuirt, ocus do chuaidh tarsna ar tarad a lama laidir, ocus do loit re Cathal mac Aeda Breifnigh. Ocus ni raibi a fis sin ag Mac Diarmada no co

[1] *The Rock*; i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, Mac Dermot's castle.

[2] *Willing and unwilling*; i.e. those who were willing to oppose Turlough, and those who were forced by others to oppose him.

[3] *Of the fortress*; i.e. on the way to the fortress.

slain, with his gallowglasses, in the rear of his band; and as many of them were drowned as slain. Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall O'Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar, the son of Tadhg, and by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair, in the same year; and Conchobhar was taken prisoner by Brian, the son of Ruaidhri, and delivered into the hands of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, who afterwards placed him in the Rock[1] to be imprisoned. Domhnall O'Dochartaigh, chieftain of Ard-Midhair, a man eminent for bounty, prowess, charity, and humanity, died in his own house in hoc anno, and John O'Dochartaigh assumed his place after him. The Sil-Muiredhaigh all, both willing and unwilling,[2] renounced the king of Connacht, i.e. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair; and the most distinguished who then opposed him were Edmond Mac William Burk, and Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, with his brothers and with all his people; and Aedh, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair; and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Conchobhair; and Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh; and the armies of Breifne and Conmaicne; and Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan: and Toirdhelbhach was sent out of the country by them all, which was not surprising. And the advice which his friends gave him afterwards was to go at night to Mac Diarmada's house. And the Clann-Muirchertaigh received intelligence of this advice, and assembled before him on the roads, and in the dangerous passes of the fortress;[3] but he went past all these in the dark night,[4] with two or three horsemen; and he was opposed on the causeway of the fortress, but he passed through them by the force of his strong hand, and wounded Cathal, son of Aedh Breifnech. And Mac Diarmada

A.D. [1342.]

[4] *Night.* ad̄, for adaiġ or adaiḋ B. oiḋche, C.

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

cuala re an comairc an mallugu accur in marbnech ar rot an longbuirt chuice, ocur do erig co hopand ocur do ruair re .h. Conchobair, ocur do chuir re daine tarsi leir da chur isin carraicc; acur do bai forglai reachtmaine inti, accur do teigsir daine maithe in tsi chuce cech lai ar cuairt; ocur ni ṡuair Mac Diarmada ced sitha fris, ocur o nach ruair do tindlaic he co cairlen Rosa Coman, ocur ro faccaib andsin he. Conchubar rúaid Mag Eochacan, dux Cenel Fiachaid, do marbad do Gallaib. Tomar .h.Cinga mortuus est. Muirir Mac Eochagan quievit. Simon mac Conchobair mic Simoin mic Gilla Aṙraiṫ, taiseċ do thaiseċaib Luigni, mortuus est. Murchad mac Tomaltaig .h. Flannacan .i. an tres duine ar feart do bi do Chloinn Chathail, do marbad do gallogladhaib mic Cathail. Aed mac Aeda Breifnig, mic Cathail ruaid .h. Chonchobair, do rigad do Connachtaib ocur do mac Uilliam Burcc in cet luan don gemred, ocur tanaistecht Connacht do thabairt do Aed mac Feidlimid .h. Conchobair; ocur Tir nOiliolla do thabhairt oFergal Mac Diarmada, ocur Tadg mac Tomaltaig mic Muirgiusa Mic Donnchada do innarbad ar a duthaig fein do Chonchobar Mac Diarmada ocur da braiṫrithaib; ocur Mac Donnchada do beith imaraen re Toirrdhelbach .h. Conchubair.

Conchubar .h. Domnaill, ri Tire Conaill, ocur roidech dingbala dErinn uli da ndeonaigeḋ Dia do hi, ar a uarli ocur ar a urdearcur, ocur ar feburr enig ocur engnamha, do marbad do Niall .h.Domnaill .i. mac a athar fein, ocur tech Findroir do lorcad fair, ocur .h.Domnaill do dol arin tig amach, ocur a doitim iar sin a ndorad a tigi fein, iar mbreith

[1] *The execration.* an mallu, apparently for an mallugu, B. Omitted in C.

[2] *Found.* foir, B. fuair, C.

[3] *The Rock*; i.e. the Rock of Loch-Cé, Mac Dermot's residence.

knew not of this until he heard the tumult, the execration,[1] and lamentation throughout the fortress, when he suddenly went, and found[2] O'Conchobhair, with whom he sent trusty persons to conduct him to the Rock.[3] And he remained in it the greater part of a week; and the nobles of the country were wont to visit him each day. And Mac Diarmada did not obtain leave to make peace with him; and as he did not, he escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain, where he left him. Conchobhar Ruadh Mac Eochagain, dux of Cenel-Fiachaidh, was slain by Foreigners. Thomas O'Cinga mortuus est. Maurice Mac Eochagain quievit. Simon, son of Conchobhar, son of Simon Mac Gilla-Arraith, one of the chieftains of Luighne, mortuus est. Murchadh, son of Tomaltach O'Flannagain, i.e. the third best man that was of the Clann-Cathail, was slain by the gallowglasses of Cathal's son.[4] Aedh, the son of Aedh Breifnech, son of Cathal Ruadh O'Conchobhair, was made king by the Connachtmen and Mac William Burk, the first Monday of the winter; and the tanistship of Connacht was given to Aedh, the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair; and Tir-Oilella was given to Ferghal Mac Diarmada, and Tadhg, son of Tomaltach, son of Maurice Mac Donnchadha, was expelled from his own country by Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, and by his brethren; and Mac Donnchadha joined[5] Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair. A.D. [1342.]

Conchobhar O'Domhnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and one worthy to rule all Erinn, if God had willed it, by reason of his nobility, eminence, and the excellence of his bounty and prowess, was slain by Niall O'Domhnaill, i.e. his own father's son: (the house of Finn-ros was burned over him, and O'Domhnaill went out of the house, and fell afterwards in the doorway of his own house),

---

[4] *Cathal's son*; i.e. the son of Cathal O'Conor.

[5] *Joined.* ᴅo ḃeiṫh ṁaṙaen lit. "was along with."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

buadha o Deman ocus o Domnan ; ocus drong mor do luċt tigi .h. Domnaill do lorcadh ocus do marbaḋ ann beos. Niall .h. Domnaill do rigaḋ la drong do thairechaiḃ Tiri Conaill.[1] Flann occ .h. Domnallain, ollam dána .h.Chonchobair, quieuit. Domnall .h.Cuindlir,[2] fai fencharo, occisus est o lḃ Diarmada. Tomar mac Gilla Coirclioḋ, fai neniġ,[3] in Christo quieuit. Matha Mac Maġnusa, brugaiḋ[4] Locha hErne, quieuit in Christo.

Kt. Enair for Cetain, ocus ochtmaḋ .xx. fuirri ; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xl.iii. ; xiiii. circli lunairi ; xi. anno indictionis ; xix. circli solairi. Toirrdhelbach .h.Concobair do gabail a rigi fein dorisi, ocus rith do denam do Mac Diarmada fris. Slaine ingen .h. Briain, ben Toirrdhelbaiġ .h. Chonchobair beus, ocus ben mic Iarla Ulaḋ hi remiride, mortua est. Derbail ingen Aeda .h. Domnaill do teacht ar cuairt co hInis Doiġri docum Chonchubair Mic Diarmada, ocus galar a hecca dia gabail and sin, ocus a haḋnacal a manistir na Builli iar sin. Dubhcablaiċ ingen Conchobair Mic Diarmada, ben Ui Bhirn, quieuit. Tomar Mac Samradain, dux Tellaich Echach, quieuit. Murċeartach .h. Briain, ri Tuaḃmuman, mortuus est ; ocus Diarmaid .h.Briain do rigaḋ ina inat ; ocus a innarba sin le Brian.h.mBriain, ocus maithe Tuaḃmumhan do rocra do iar sin. Uillec mac Ricaird mic Uilliam Leith, macam gall Erenn uili an enech ocus an engnam, quieuit. Cathal .h. Madadan, fai Erenn, do marbaḋ do cloinn Ricaird. Donchaḋ clerech

[1] *Tir-Conaill.* Instead of Conaill, as in B, C incorrectly reads Conn̄ for Connacht.

[2] *O'Cuindlis.* The Four Masters write the name O'Coinleisg, but the form O'Cuindlis (from which is derived the name of Candlish?) is correct.

[3] *Eminent historian.* fai fencha, for fai fencharo, B. fai fenchadaiġ, C.

[4] *Brughaidh.* A "brughaidh" was a wealthy farmer, of great authority.

[5] *Kalends of January.* The word Enair (January) is omitted in B. The Dominical Letter (E) is added in the margin.

after obtaining victory over the devil and the world; and a great number of O'Domhnaill's household band were moreover burned and killed there. Niall O'Domhnaill was made king by a number of the chieftains of Tir-Conaill.[1] Flann Og O'Domhnallain, O'Conchobhair's chief poet, quievit. Domhnall O'Cuindlis,[2] an eminent historian,[3] occisus est by the Ui-Diarmada. Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisglidh, a man eminent for bounty, in Christo quievit. Matthew Mac Maghnusa, brughaidh[4] of Loch-Erne, quievit in Christo. A.D. [1342.]

The kalends of January[5] on Wednesday, and the twenty-eighth of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xl.iii.; xiiii. cycli lunaris; xi. anno Indictionis; xix. cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair assumed his own sovereignty again, and peace was made with him by Mac Diarmada. Slaine, O'Briain's daughter, Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair's wife, and previously the wife of the Earl of Ulster's son, mortua est.[6] Derbhail, daughter of Aedh O'Domhnaill, came on a visit to Inis-Doighre, to Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, where her death sickness seized her; and she was afterwards interred in the monastery of the Buill. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, wife of O'Birn, quievit. Thomas Mac Samhradhain, dux of Tellach-Echach, quievit. Muirchertach O'Briain, king of Tuadh-Mumha, mortuus est, and Diarmaid O'Briain was made king in his place; and he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, to whom the chieftains of Tuadh-Mumha afterwards submitted. Ulick,[7] son of Richard, son of William Liath, the greatest of all the foreign youths of Erinn in bounty and prowess, quievit. Cathal O'Madadhain, the most eminent man in Erinn, was killed by the Clann-Rickard. [1343.]

---

[6] *Mortua est.* So in B. ꝺeꝝ, C. The clause ocuſ ben mic Ianla Uladh hi Remiſiꝺe is omitted in C.

[7] *Ulick.* The MSS. B and C have Uill., which may represent William as well as Ulick, but the Four Mast., Ann. Ult., and Mageoghegan, have the name Ulick.

[*MS defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Ua Mailbrenainn, cananach corach a nOilfinn, do marbad dunchad trogi la muinntir Hoberno mic Dauid duinn mic Uilliam. Cathal mac an Liathanaigh, ab na Trinnoitte for Loch Cé, ocus tosa erpuicc Oilfinn, in Crist do quieuit. Maidm mor le Clainn Feorais ocus le Clainn Ricaird ar Manechaib, du ar marbad en mac rig dec do clainn Cellaigh, fa Conchobar cerrbach .h. Cellaigh. Niall .h.Domnaill do athrigad la hAengus .h.nDomnaill acus la Domnall nduib .h. mBaigill, ocus le hUa nDochartaigh, acus le neart Aeda remair .h.Neill, ocus le Clainn tSubne archena, ocus Aengus do rigad doib diblinaib. Niall do dol ir tir arridiri; ocus Clann Muircheartaigh do dichur arin Breifne le hUalgarg .h.Ruairc, ocus la Toirrdhealbach .h.Concobair, ocus le Tadcc Mag Ragnaill, ocus a ndol a Tir Aeda; ocus Aengus .h.Domnaill do cabairt Tiri hAeda doib eidir fer ocus arbar, ocus cona maithir archena; acus imrrain do thabairt do Oengus .h.Domnaill ocus do Chlainn Muircheartaigh iarrin do Niall .h.Domnaill, ocus maidm do thabairt for Niall doib, dar marbad Andilir .h. Baigill ocus a mac .i. taisech Tiri hAnmirech, ocus Eogan mac Airt .h. Domnaill, et alii multi. Tempoll Cilli Ronain do denam. Iohannes .h.Flaithim, erpoc Cilli hAlaid, quieuit. Seoan Mag Eoaid, erpacc Conmaicne, quieuit. Conchobar Mac Diarmada ri Moigi Luirg, ocus tuili ordain ocus oirechair cloinne Maelruanaigh moir, mic Taidcc, mic Cathail, mic Conchobair, do ecc ina tig fein peachtmain ria samhain, dia sathairnn arai laithi peachtmaine, iar mbreith buada o deman ocus o domun; ocus a adlacad a manistir na Builli; ocus Fergal Mac Diarmada, a derbratair fein, do rigad ina inad.

[1] *Loch-Cé.* The last syllable (Cé) is omitted in C.

[2] *Both.* eidir (lit. "between"), B. eadar, C.

Donnchadh Clerech O'Maelbhrenainn, a canon chorister at Oilfinn, was killed with a shot of an arrow by the people of Hubert, son of David Donn Mac William. Cathal Mac-an-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity on Loch-Cé,[1] and bishop-elect of Oilfinn, in Christo quievit. A great victory by the Clann-Feorais and Clann-Rickard over the Ui-Maine, in which eleven princes of the Clann-Cellaigh were slain, along with Conchobhar Cerbhach O'Cellaigh. Niall O'Domhnaill was deposed by Aengus O'Domhnaill, and by Domhnall Dubh O'Baighill, and by O'Dochartaigh, and by the power of Aedh Remhar O'Neill, and by the Clann-Suibhne; and Aengus was made king by them all. Niall went again into the country; and the Clann-Muirchertaigh were expelled out of the Breifne by Ualgharg O'Ruairc, Toirdhelbhach O'Conchobhair, and Tadhg Mac Raghnaill; and they went into Tir-Aedha, and Aengus O'Domhnaill gave them Tir-Aedha, both[2] grass and corn, and with all its other benefits. And a battle was afterwards fought by Aengus O'Domhnaill and the Clann-Muirchertaigh against Niall O'Domhnaill, when Niall was defeated by them; on which occasion Andiles O'Baighill, i.e. the chieftain of Tir-Ainmirech, and his son, and Eoghan, the son of Art O'Domhnaill, et alii multi, were slain. The church of Cill-Ronain was built.[3] Johannes O'Flaithimh, bishop of Cill-Alaidh, quievit. John Mac Eoaidh, bishop of Conmaicne,[4] quievit. Conchobhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, and fountain of the dignity and nobility of the descendants of Maelruanaidh Mór, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, died in his own house a week before Allhallowtide, on a Saturday as regards the day of the week, after having overcome the devil and the world, and was interred in the monastery of the Buill; and Ferghal Mac Diarmada, his own brother, was made king in his place.

A.D [1343.]

[3] *Built*; i.e. rebuilt, it having been burned in 1340.

[4] *Bishop of Conmaicne*; i.e. Bishop of Ardagh.

[MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."]

Kt. Enair for Dardaoin, ocus nomaḋ uathad fuirri; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xl. quarto; xu. circli lunairi; xii. anno indictionis; xx. anno circli solairi. Tomar mac Cathail riabaiġ .h. Ruairc do marbaḋ la Clainn Muircheartaiġ in hoc anno. Aeḋ, mac mic Roailtḃ Meg Mathġamna, mortuus est .i. riġ Oirġiall; acus Murchaḋ og, mac Murchadha móir, mic Briain na coiliġ airrinn, do rigaḋ ana inat, ocus a éc a cinn seachtmaine. Maġnus, mac Eochada mic Roailb, do gabail rige nOirġiall iar sin. Art mor mac Corbmaicc .h. Maileaċlainn, ri Miḋe, do marbaḋ do Corbmac ballach .h. Mailechlainn, agus riġi Miḋe do gabail do fein iarsin. Uilliam, mac Mathġamna Meg Raġnaill, do marbaḋ le macaiḃ Cathail Meg Raġnaill. Matha, mac Gilla Criosd cleriġ Mic Diarmada, do marbad do muinntir Elidi ar in Corrsliaḃ. Erpocc Lugni in Cruitd quieuit. Murchaḋ mac Mailmuad .h. Eġra, ab na Builli ocus damna erpaicc Lugne, quieuit.

Kt. Enair for Sathairnn, ocus .xx. fuirri; M°.ccc°.xl.quinto; xui. circli lunairi; xiii. anno indictionis; xxi. circli solairi. Toirrdelḃach mac Aeḋa mic Eogain .h. Conchoḃair, ri Connacht fria re .xxi. bliaḋan, ocus deġ aḋḃar riġ Erenn da ndeonaiġeḋ Dia do i, do marbaḋ durchur troigthi a rith Dorusa a Muinntir Eolair, iar ndol do congnam dó le Tadc Mag Raġnaill anaghaiḋ Cloinne Muircheartaiġ Muiṁniġ .h. Conċoḃair co Loch Airinn, ocus Clann Muirċeartaiġ Muiṁniġ ocus in chuid eli do Muintir Eolair dia leneamain co rith Dorusa,

[1] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letters (D C) are, as usual, added in the margin.

[2] *Grandson.* mac mic. The Four Mast. state that Aedh was the *son* of Roalbh (Ralph) Mac Mathghamhna.

[3] *Roalbh.* A Hibernicised form of Ralph or Rodolphus.

[4] *Brian-na-coiligh-aifrinn;* lit., "Brian of the mass-chalice." He was of the family of Mac Mathghamhna, or Mac Mahon.

[5] *Cormac Ballach;* i.e. Cormac the freckled.

[6] *Muinter-Elidhe.* "People of Elidhe," or family of O'Hely. The first

The kalends[1] of January on Thursday, and the ninth of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc.xl.quarto; xv. cycli lunaris; xii. anno Indictionis; xx. anno cycli solaris. Thomas, son of Cathal Riabhach O'Ruairc, was slain by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno. Aedh, grandson[2] of Roalbh[3] Mac Mathghamhna, i.e. the king of Oirghiall, mortuus est; and Murchadh Og, son of Murchadh Mór, son of Brian-na-coiligh-aifrinn,[4] was made king in his place, and died in the course of a week. Maghnus, son of Eochaidh, son of Roalbh, assumed the sovereignty of Oirghiall afterwards. Art Mór, son of Cormac O'Maelechlainn, king of Midhe, was slain by Cormac Ballach[5] O'Maelechlainn, who afterwards assumed the sovereignty of Midhe for himself. William, son of Mathghamhain Mac Raghnaill, was slain by the sons of Cathal Mac Raghnaill. Matthew, son of Gilla-Christ Clerech Mac Diarmada, was slain by Muinter-Elidhe[6] on the Corr-sliabh. The bishop of Luighne[7] in Christo quievit. Murchadh, son of Maelmhuaidh O'hEghra, abbot of the Buill, and intended bishop of Luighne,[7] quievit. A.D. [1344.]

The kalends[8] of January on Saturday, and the twentieth of the moon; M°.ccc°.xl. quinto; xvi. cycli lunaris; xiii. anno Indictionis; xxi. cycli solaris. Toirdhelbhach, son of Aedh, son of Eoghan O'Conchobhair, king of Connacht during a period of twenty-one years,[9] and one well fitted to be king of Erinn, if God had vouchsafed it to him, was killed by a shot of an arrow in Fidh-Dorudha in Muinter-Eolais, after he had gone as far as Loch-Airinn to assist Tadhg Mac Raghnaill against the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech O'Conchobhair; and the descendants of Muirchertach Muimhnech, and the other section[10] of the Muinter-Eolais, [1345.]

member of the name, muintep, is written muintipip in C.

[7] *Of Luighne*; i.e. of Achonry.

[8] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (B) is added in the margin.

[9] *Years.* This clause is omitted in C.

[10] *The other section.* The Dublin copy of the Annals of Ulster have bloḋ, "a part."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

ocus a marbad ar Gurtin na srideoigi a sid Dorudha, amail adubramar roimainn; ocus ni minic do ronnad riam le foigid, ó do marbadh Niall .ix. Giallach mac Echach Muidmeodoin le hEochaid mac Enna Cennsilaig, gnimh ba mó ina in gnim sin do genamh le foigit; acus Aed mac Toirrdhelbaig do rigad ina inat iar sin. Brian .h. Fergail, deg adbar taisig na hAngaile, mortuus est.

Kl. Enair for Domnach, ocus prim fuirri; M°.ccc°.xl°.sexto; xuii. cicli lunairi; xiiii. anno indictionis; xxii. cicli solairi. Cocad adbal mor do fár eidir Ualgarg .h. Ruairc ocus Ruaidri mac Cathail .h. Conchobair, ocus sroid do thabairt da cele a Calraidhe Locha Gile, ocus maidm do thabairt ar .h. Ruairc and sin, ocus a gallogleca uli do marbad and .i. Mag Buirc ocus mac Neill chaim, agus a muinntir uli drongla do marbad maroen riu, acus .h.Ruairc fein do lenmain, ocus a marbad la Maelruanaid Macc Donnchaid in lá sin. Ceithre meic Cathail mic in caich Meg Raghnaill do gabail air Loch an sciuir do Chonchobar Mag Raghnaill, ocus Tomoltach Mag Raghnaill da mbreith lair co cairil Corcraig, ocus a marbad do annsin iarain. Comarba Patraic .i. Dauid Mag Oireachtaig, in Christo quieuit. Cú Ulad Mac Cathmail, dux Cenel Feradaig, do marbad la Domnall Mac Cathmail. Maidm la Brian Mag Mathgamna for Gallaib, co ranicc .ccc. cenn a comarsin leo co haen lathair.

---

[1] *Fidh-Dorudha*; i.e. "the wood of Dorudh"; now Fedaro, a townland in the parish of Annaduff, barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim.

[2] *Gurtin-na-spideoige*; "the little field of the robin redbreast." There is no place at present bearing this name at or near Fedaro.

[3] *Done with an arrow.* This repetition (do genamh le foigit) is not necessary to the grammatical construction of the passage, the sense of which is complete without it, and seems merely written through mistake.

[4] *Kalends.* The Dom. Letter (A) is added in the margin.

[5] *Anno.* Not in B. Supplied from C.

followed him to Fidh-Dorudha,[1] and he was killed in Gurtin-na-spideoige[2] in Fidh-Dorudha, as we said above; (and not often before had there been done with an arrow, since Niall-nai-ghiallach, son of Eochaidh Muidhmedhoin, was killed by Eochaidh, son of Enna Cennselach, a deed greater than that deed done with an arrow);[3] and Aedh, son of Toirdhelbhach, was afterwards made king in his place. Brian O'Ferghail, who was well qualified to be chieftain of the Anghaile, mortuus est. A.D. [1345.]

The kalends[4] of January on Sunday, and the first of the moon; M°.ccc°.xl.° sexto; xvii. cycli lunaris; xiiii. anno[5] Indictionis; xxii. cycli solaris. A terrible war arose between[6] Ualgharg O'Ruairc and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal O'Conchobhair; and they gave battle to each other in Calraidhe-Locha-Gile; and O'Ruairc was there defeated, and all his gallowglasses were slain there, viz., Mac Burci, and the son of Niall Cam,[7] and mostly all their people along with them; and O'Ruairc himself was pursued, and was slain by Maelruanaidh Mac Donnchaidh on that day. The four sons of Cathal Mac-in-caich[8] Mac Raghnaill were taken prisoners on Loch-an-Scuir by Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill, and Tomaltach Mac Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Cosgraigh, where they were afterwards killed by him. The comarb of Patrick, i.e., David Mac Oirechtaigh, in Christo quievit. Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmhail, dux of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was slain by Domhnall Mac Cathmhail. A victory over the Foreigners by Brian Mac Mathghamhna, so that three hundred heads were counted in one place.[9] Niall [1346.]

[6] *Between.* eıꝺıꝛ, B. eaꝺaꝛ, C.

[7] *Son of Niall Cam.* mac Neıll cham. O'Donovan (Four Mast., ad an.) understands mac Neıll cham to be the proper name Mac Neill, with the epithet "cam," or the "crooked"; but as "chaim" is the gen. form of "cam," the correct translation is "son of Niall Cam."

[8] *Cathal Mac-in-Caich;* i.e. Cathal (or Charles) son of the "Caech" (monoculus).

[9] *Counted in one place.* The expression co ꝓanicc .ccc. cenn a comꝺaꝛeṁ leo co haen lacharꝛ, literally translated, would read "so that 300 heads came into calculation by them to one place."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Niall .h. Donnaill ocus Clann Muircheartaig, ocus mac Feidlimid .h. Conchobair, ocus Muirgius Mac Diarmada, do lenmain Ruaidri mic Cathail a Cul Maile, ocus maidm immircech do thabairt doib fair ocus ar Cloinn Donncaid, ocus ár addal do tabairt forro diblinaib eidir báthad ocus lorcad, ocus leđad, ocus fuilliud, ocus creacha mora leis. Cocad mor eidir mac nDiarmada ocus Magnus mac Diarmada gall in hoc anno, ocus fell do denam do cloinn Ghailldrin mic Gofraid ar Magnus mac Diarmada gall ina tig fein, ocus a marbad and, acus Cormac caech mac Finghin and ded. O Cerbaill do marbad la Ograigiud. Conchobar.h.Birn occisus est iii. Kt. Martii.

Kt. Enair for luan, acus ail .x. fuirri; anno domini M°.ccc°.xl.iii.; xuiii. cicli lunairi; xu. indictionis; xxiii. cicli solairi. Gilla na naem, mac Serraid, mic Gilla na naem .h.Fergail, taisech na hAngaili, do eg hi Cluain lir Bec iar caithem do re mbliadna .xx. inn aroccennar na hAngaili, iar mbreith buada ó demon ocus o domnan, ocus Cathal mac Murchada mic Gilla na naem .h. Fergail do gabail taisechda da er. Muirgius Mac Diarmada do marbad do Seoan ruad mac Dauid a Búrc. Tadc Mag Raghnaill, dux Muintire hEolais, do gabail do Cloinn Muircheartaig in hoc anno. Gallocclach .h.Ruairc do marbad acus do gabail la Cloinn Muircheartaig iar na fagail a Muintir Eolais. Uilliam mac Dabi milis do marbad do Thadc ruad Mac Diarmada gall immbali in tobair. Enri mac Aeda buide .h.Neill mortuus est. Tomar Mac Airtein, ri .h.nEchach Ulad, do crochad do

---

[1] *A great defeat.* maidm immircech. By this expression is meant a defeat involving the dispersion, or migration, of the vanquished party. immircech is an adj. deriv. from immirce a migratory expedition.

[2] *Both.* eidir (lit. "inter"), B. eadar, C.

[3] *Hoc.* hocc, B.

[4] *O'Cerbhaill.* This entry and the following are not in C.

O'Domhnaill and the Clann-Muirchertaigh, and the son of Fedhlimidh O'Conchobhair, and Maurice Mac Diarmada, followed Ruaidhri, the son of Cathal, to Cul-maile, where they inflicted a great defeat[1] on him and on the Clann-Donnchaidh; and a great slaughter was committed on them respectively, both[2] by drowning, burning, hacking, and wounding; and great spoils *were taken* besides. A great war between Mac Diarmada and Maghnus Mac Diarmada Gall in hoc[3] anno; and treachery was practised by the sons of Waldrin Mac Goisdelbh on Maghnus Mac Diarmada Gall in his own house, and he was slain there; and Cormac Caech Mac Finghin was also *slain* there. O'Cerbhaill[4] was slain by the Osraighe. Conchobhar O'Birn occisus est viii. kalendas Martii. A.D. [1346.]

The kalends of January on Monday, and the twelfth of the moon; anno Domini M°.ccc°.xl.vii.; xviii. cycli lunaris; xv. Indictionis; xxiii. cycli solaris. Gilla-na-naemh, son of Jeffrey, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, chieftain of the Anghaile, died in Cluain-Lis-Bece, after having spent twenty-six years in the chief government of the Anghaile, after overcoming the devil and the world; and Cathal, the son of Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh O'Ferghail, assumed the chieftaincy after him. Maurice Mac Diarmada was slain by John Ruadh Mac David Burk. Tadhg Mac Raghnaill, dux of Muinter-Eolais, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muirchertaigh in hoc anno. O'Ruairc's gallowglasses were slain or captured[5] by the Clann-Muirchertaigh, after having been found in Muinter-Eolais. William Mac David Milis[6] was slain by Tadhg Ruadh Mac Diarmada Gall, in Baile-in-tobair. Henry, son of Aedh Buidhe O'Neill, mortuus est. Thomas Mac Airten, king of Ui-Echach-Uladh, [1347.]

[5] *Slain or captured.* The expression in the text, do marbad acus do gabail, literally means "were slain and captured."

[6] *Mac David Milis.* mac dd bi milis. The word milis is probably for Lat. *miles*. The usual form of the name is "Mac David Burk."

[*MS. defective. Text supplied from "Annals of Connacht."*]

Gallaiḃ. Eoġan Ua Madaḋan, ri tíri nAirmchaḋa, mortuus est; acus Murchaḋ Ua Madaḋan, a ṁac fein, do riġaḋ iar sin. Finġuala, ingen Eoġain mic Finġin, uxor Fearġail Muiṁniġ .h.Duiḃġennan, archinnech Chille Ronain, quieuit. In gilla duḃ Mac Gillimochua quieuit. Fearġal mac Cormaic do marḃaḋ, acus ni fer cia dormarḃ.

Kt. Enair for Mairt, acus xxiii. fuirri; M°.ccc°.xl°. octauo; xix. cicli lunarir; primus annus indictionis; xx. quarto cicli solarir. Cathal .h. Fergail, dux Muintire hAingaile fria fé leiṫ ḃliaḋna, mortuus est. Niall garḃ .h.Doṁnaill do marḃaḋ la Maġnus meḃlach .h. nDoṁnaill, per dolum. Maelechlainn Mag Oirechtaiġ, dux Muinntiri Radduiḃ, mortuus est. Donnchaḋ Mac Braḋaiġ, dux Cuili Breġdin, quieuit in Christo. Cocaḋ mor do ergi eidir Fearġal Mac nDiarmada acus Ruaiḋri mac Cathail mic Doṁnaill, acus longḃort Micc Diarmada do lorcaḋ do mac Cathail. Mac Diarmada do tinol a charad do Chonnaċtaiḃ, acus dol doiḃ andiaiġ mic Cathail co Baile in muta, acus do lorced an baile leo eidir cloich acus crand, acus nir laṁaḋ cend do tocḃail doiḃ no co tancadar da tigiḃ; acus tuccadar amdai do ḃraiġdiḃ irin baili leo fa mac .h.Ruairc, acus tancadar slan da tigiḃ iar sin.

---

[1] *Airchinnech.* Herenach, or Erenach. B. and C. read airchindeochain, "archdeacon"; but this is obviously a mistake. The office of Herenach of Cill-Ronain (Kilronan, county of Roscommon) was hereditary in the family of O'Duibhgennain.

[2] *Fergal Mac Cormaic.* This name should perhaps be printed "Ferghal, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmada]."

[3] *Kalends.* B has the Dom. Letters (F E) in the margin.

[4] *Maghnus Meabhlach*; i.e. "Maghnus (or Manus) the deceitful."

[5] *Donnchadh.* Repeated in C.

was hanged by Foreigners. Eoghan O'Madadhain, king of Sil-Anmchadha, mortuus est, and Murchadh O'Madadhain, his own son, was subsequently made king. Finnghuala, daughter of Eoghan Mac Finghin, uxor of Ferghal Muimhnech O'Duibhgennain, airchinnech[1] of Cill-Ronain, quievit. The Gilla-dubh Mac Gillamochua quievit. Ferghal Mac Cormaic[2] was slain; and it is not known who slew him. A.D. [1347]

The kalends[3] of January on Tuesday, and the twenty-third of the moon; M°.ccc°.xl°. octavo; xix. cycli lunaris; primus annus Indictionis; xx. quarto cycli solaris. Cathal O'Ferghail, dux of Muinter-Anghaile during the space of half a year, mortuus est. Niall Garbh O'Domhnaill was slain by Maghnus Meabhlach[4] O'Domhnaill, per dolum. Maelechlainn Mac Oirechtaigh, dux of Muinter-Raduibh, mortuus est. Donnchadh[5] Mac Bradaigh, dux of Cuil-Brighdin, quievit in Christo.[6] A great war arose between[7] Ferghal Mac Diarmada and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,[8] son of Domhnall;[9] and Mac Diarmada's fortress was burned by the son of Cathal. Mac Diarmada assembled his friends of the Connachtmen, and they pursued the son of Cathal to Baile-in-mhuta, and the town was burned by them, both[10] stone and wood;[11] and no one dared to oppose them until they arrived at their homes; and they brought with them all the captives that were in the town, including O'Ruairc's son, and came home safely afterwards. [1348.]

---

[6] *In Christo.* Omitted in B.

[7] *Between.* eıʊıꝛ, B. eaʊaꝛ, C.

[8] *Son of Cathal.* B. and C. have "son of Diarmaid," which is incorrect, as appears from the context, as well as from the Ann. Four Mast.

[9] *Domhnall;* i.e. Domhnall O'Conchobhair.

[10] *Both.* eıʊıꝛ (=Lat. inter), B. eaʊaꝛ, C.

[11] *Stone and wood;* i.e. stone and wooden edifices.

END OF VOL. I.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

CATALOGUE

OF

RECORD PUBLICATIONS

ON SALE

BY

Messrs. Longman & Co., and Messrs. Trübner & Co., London;
Messrs. James Parker & Co., Oxford and London;
Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Cambridge and London;
Messrs. A. & C. Black, Edinburgh;
and Mr. A. Thom, Dublin.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Calendars of State Papers, &c. - - - - -	3
Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages - - - - -	9
Publications of the Record Commissioners, &c. - -	25
Works Published in Photozincography - - - -	30

CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS, &c.

[Imperial 8vo., cloth. *Price* 15*s.* each Volume or Part.]

As far back as the year 1800, a Committee of the House of Commons recommended that Indexes and Calendars should be made to the Public Records, and thirty-six years afterwards another Committee of the House of Commons reiterated that recommendation in more forcible words; but it was not until the incorporation of the State Paper Office with the Public Record Office that the present Master of the Rolls found himself in a position to take the necessary steps for carrying out the wishes of the House of Commons.

On 7 December 1855, he stated to the Lords of the Treasury that although "the Records, State Papers, and Documents in his charge constitute the most "complete and perfect series of their kind in the civilized world," and although "they are of the greatest value in a historical and constitutional "point of view, yet they are comparatively useless to the public, from the "want of proper Calendars and Indexes."

Acting upon the recommendations of the Committees of the House of Commons above referred to, he suggested to the Lords of the Treasury that to effect the object he had in view it would be necessary for him to employ a few persons fully qualified to perform the work which he contemplated.

Their Lordships assented to the necessity of having Calendars prepared and printed, and empowered the Master of the Rolls to take such steps as might be necessary for this purpose.

The following Works have been already published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls:—

Calendarium Genealogicum; for the Reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. *Edited by* Charles Roberts, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 2 Vols. 1865.

This is a work of great value for elucidating the early history of our nobility and landed gentry.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGNS OF EDWARD VI., MARY, and ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A. 1856–1865.

Vol. I.—1547–1580. | Vol. II.—1581–1590.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1867–1870.

Vol. III.—1591–1594.
Vol. IV.—1595–1597.
Vol. V.—1598–1601.
Vol. VI.—1601–1603, with Addenda, 1547–1565.

Of the above series, six volumes are published, extending from 1547 to 1603.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF JAMES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1857–1859.

Vol. I.—1603–1610. | Vol. III.—1619–1623.
Vol. II.—1611–1618. | Vol. IV.—1623–1625, with Addenda.

Mrs. Everett Green has completed a Calendar of the Domestic State Papers of the reign of James I. in four volumes. The mass of historical matter thus rendered accessible to investigation is large and important. It throws new light on the Gunpowder-plot; the rise and fall of Somerset; the particulars connected with the Overbury murder; the disgrace of Sir Edward Coke; and other matters connected with the reign.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A. 1858–1869.

Vol. I.—1625–1626. | Vol. VII.—1634–1635.
Vol. II.—1627–1628. | Vol. VIII.—1635.
Vol. III.—1628–1629. | Vol. IX.—1635–1636.
Vol. IV.—1629–1631. | Vol. X.—1636–1637.
Vol. V.—1631–1633. | Vol. XI.—1637.
Vol. VI.—1633–1634. | Vol. XII.—1637–1638.

This Calendar is in continuation of that of the Domestic State Papers of the reign of James I., and will extend to the Restoration of Charles II. It now comprises the first fourteen years of the reign of Charles I., but is in active progress towards completion, presenting notices of a large number of original documents of great value to all inquirers into the history of the period to which it relates. Many of these documents have been hitherto unknown.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES II., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. 1860–1866.

Vol. I.—1660–1661. | Vol. V.—1665–1666.
Vol. II.—1661–1662. | Vol. VI.—1666–1667.
Vol. III.—1663–1664. | Vol. VII.—1667.
Vol. IV.—1664–1665.

Seven volumes, of the period between 1660 and 1667, have been published.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS relating to SCOTLAND, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARKHAM JOHN THORPE, Esq., of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. 1858.

Vol. I., the Scottish Series, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, 1509–1589.

Vol. II., the Scottish Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, 1589–1603; an Appendix to the Scottish Series, 1543–1592; and the State

Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots during her Detention in England, 1568–1587.

The two preceding volumes of State Papers relate to Scotland, and embrace the period between 1509 and 1603. In the second volume are notices of the State Papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. 1860–1867.

Vol. I.—1509–1573. | Vol. II.—1574–1585.

The above have been published under the editorship of Mr. Hans Claude Hamilton; another volume is in the press.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq. 1860–1870.

Vol. I.—America and West Indies, 1574–1660.
Vol. II.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1513–1616.
Vol. III.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1617–1621.

These volumes include an analysis of Colonial Papers in the Public Record Office, the India Office, and the British Museum.

Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1862–1870.

Vol. I.—1509–1514.
Vol. II. (in Two Parts)—1515–1518.
Vol. III. (in Two Parts)—1519–1523.
Vol. IV., Part 1.—1524–1526.

These volumes contain summaries of all State Papers and Correspondence relating to the reign of Henry VIII., in the Public Record Office, of those formerly in the State Paper Office, in the British Museum, the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, and other Public Libraries; and of all letters that have appeared in print in the works of Burnet, Strype, and others. Whatever authentic original material exists in England relative to the religious, political, parliamentary, or social history of the country during the reign of Henry VIII., whether despatches of ambassadors, or proceedings of the army, navy, treasury, or ordnance, or records of Parliament, appointments of officers, grants from the Crown, &c., will be found calendared in these volumes.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Edward VI., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1547–1553. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Mary, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 1553–1558. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and Correspondant du Comité Impérial des Travaux Historiques et des Sociétés Savantes de France. 1861.

The two preceding volumes exhibit the negotiations of the English ambassadors with the courts of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, of Henry II. of France, and of Philip II. of Spain. The affairs of several of the minor continental states also find various incidental illustrations of much interest.

A valuable series of Papers descriptive of the circumstances which attended the loss of Calais merits a special notice; while the progress of the wars in the north of France, into which England was dragged by her union with Spain, is narrated at some length. The domestic affairs of England are of course passed over in these volumes, which treat only of its relations with foreign powers.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, FOREIGN SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, &c. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863–1870.

Vol. I.—1558–1559.
Vol. II.—1559–1560.
Vol. III.—1560–1561.
Vol. IV.—1561–1562.
Vol. V.—1562.
Vol. VI.—1563.
Vol. VII.—1564–1565.

These volumes contain a calendar of the Foreign Correspondence of Queen Elizabeth, from her accession in 1558, of which the originals, drafts, or contemporary copies, are deposited in the Public Record Office, &c. These documents are of the greatest value as exhibiting the position of England at one of the most interesting periods of history, in regard to its relations with France, Scotland, Spain, and Germany. They are of especial importance as illustrating not only the external but also the domestic affairs of France before and during the first great war of religion under the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Guise.

CALENDAR OF TREASURY PAPERS, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOSEPH REDINGTON, Esq. 1868–1871.

Vol. I.—1557–1696.
Vol. II.—1697–1702.

The Papers connected with the administration of the affairs of the Treasury, from 1556–7 to 1702, comprising petitions, reports, and other documents relating to services rendered to the State, grants of money and pensions, appointments to offices, remissions of fines and duties, &c., are calendared in these volumes. They illustrate civil and military events, financial and other matters, the administration in Ireland and the Colonies, &c., and afford information nowhere else recorded.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. 1867–1870.

Vol. I.—1515–1574.
Vol. II.—1575–1588.
Vol. III.—1589–1600.
Vol. IV.—1601–1603.

The Carew Papers relating to Ireland deposited in the Lambeth Library are not only unique in themselves, but are of great importance. Four volumes of the Calendar of these valuable Papers have been published, extending from 1515 to 1603, which cannot fail to be welcome to all students of Irish history. Another volume is in the press.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND STATE PAPERS, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* G. A. BERGENROTH. 1862–1868.

Vol. I.—Hen. VII.—1485–1509.
Vol. II.—Hen. VIII.—1509–1525.
Supplement to Vol. I. and Vol. II.

Mr. Bergenroth was engaged in compiling a Calendar of the Papers relating to England preserved in the archives of Simancas in Spain, and the corresponding portion removed from Simancas to Paris. Mr. Bergenroth also visited Madrid, and examined the Papers there, bearing on the reign of Henry VIII. The first volume contains the Spanish Papers of the reign of Henry VII.; the second volume, those of the first portion of the reign of Henry VIII. The Supplement contains new information relating to the private life of Queen Katharine of England; and to the projected marriage of Henry VII. with Queen Juana, widow of King Philip of Castile, and mother of the Emperor Charles V.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. 1864–1869.

Vol. I.—1202–1509.
Vol. II.—1509–1519.
Vol. III.—1520–1526.

Of the Papers in the Venetian archives, Mr. Rawdon Brown has published three volumes of his Calendar, extending from 1202 to 1526, and has made considerable progress in the fourth volume. Mr. Brown's researches have brought to light a number of important documents relating to the various periods of English history, and his contributions to historical literature are of the most interesting and important character.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS AND THE REV. J. S. BREWER TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Carte and Carew Papers in the Bodleian and Lambeth Libraries. 1864. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, upon the Documents in the Archives and Public Libraries of Venice. 1866. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

SYLLABUS, IN ENGLISH, OF RYMER'S FŒDERA. *By* THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. Vol. I. — Will. I. — Edw. III.; 1066–1377. 1869.

The "Fœdera," or "Rymer's Fœdera," is a collection of miscellaneous documents illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Norman Conquest to the reign of Charles II. Several editions of the "Fœdera" have been published, and the present Syllabus was undertaken to make the contents of this great National Work more generally known.

In the Press.

CALENDAR OF LETTERS AND PAPERS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, OF THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, the British Museum, &c. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. IV., Part 2.—1526, &c.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.S.A.; and WILLIAM DOUGLAS HAMILTON, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. XIII.—1638–1639.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES, OF THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH (continued), preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN. Vol. VII.—Addenda, 1566–1579.

CALENDAR OF STATE PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, relating to ENGLISH AFFAIRS, preserved in the Archives of Venice, &c. *Edited by* RAWDON BROWN, Esq. Vol. IV.—1527, &c.

CALENDAR OF THE CAREW PAPERS, preserved in the Lambeth Library. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London; and WILLIAM BULLEN, Esq. Vol. V.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq., F.S.A. Vol. III.—1586, &c.

Calendar of State Papers, Foreign Series, of the Reign of Elizabeth, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office. *Edited by* Allan James Crosby, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. VIII.—1566–1568.

Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland, of the Reign of James I., preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by the* Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., and John P. Prendergast, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Vol. I.—1603, &c.

Syllabus, in English, of Rymer's Fœdera; with Index. Vol. II.

In Progress.

Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain, preserved in the Archives at Simancas, and elsewhere. *Edited by* Don Pascual de Gayangos. Hen. VIII.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, and elsewhere. *Edited by* W. Noel Sainsbury, Esq. Vol. IV.—East Indies, China, and Japan, 1622, &c. Vol. V.—America and West Indies, 1661, &c.

THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

[Royal 8vo., half-bound. *Price* 10*s.* each Volume or Part.]

On 25 July 1822, the House of Commons presented an address to the Crown, stating that the editions of the works of our ancient historians were inconvenient and defective; that many of their writings still remained in manuscript, and, in some cases, in a single copy only. They added, "that an "uniform and convenient edition of the whole, published under His Majesty's "royal sanction, would be an undertaking honourable to His Majesty's reign, "and conducive to the advancement of historical and constitutional know- "ledge; that the House therefore humbly besought His Majesty, that He "would be graciously pleased to give such directions as His Majesty, in His "wisdom, might think fit, for the publication of a complete edition of the "ancient historians of this realm, and assured His Majesty that whatever "expense might be necessary for this purpose would be made good."

The Master of the Rolls, being very desirous that effect should be given to the resolution of the House of Commons, submitted to Her Majesty's Treasury in 1857 a plan for the publication of the ancient chronicles and memorials of the United Kingdom, and it was adopted accordingly. In selecting these works, it was considered right, in the first instance, to give preference to those of which the manuscripts were unique, or the materials of which would help to fill up blanks in English history for which no satisfactory and authentic information hitherto existed in any accessible form. One great object the Master of the Rolls had in view was to form a *corpus historicum* within reasonable limits, and which should be as complete as possible. In a subject of so vast a range, it was important that the historical student should be able to select such volumes as conformed with his own peculiar tastes and studies, and not be put to the expense of purchasing the whole collection; an inconvenience inseparable from any other plan than that which has been in this instance adopted.

Of the Chronicles and Memorials, the following volumes have been published. They embrace the period from the earliest time of British history down to the end of the reign of Henry VII.

1. THE CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, by JOHN CAPGRAVE. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. HINGESTON, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

   Capgrave was prior of Lynn, in Norfolk, and provincial of the order of the Friars Hermits of England shortly before the year 1464. His Chronicle extends from the creation of the world to the year 1417. As a record of the language spoken in Norfolk (being written in English), it is of considerable value.

2. CHRONICON MONASTERII DE ABINGDON. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* the Rev. JOSEPH STEVENSON, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1858.

   This Chronicle traces the history of the great Benedictine monastery of Abingdon in Berkshire, from its foundation by King Ina of Wessex, to the reign of Richard I., shortly after which period the present narrative was drawn up by an inmate of the establishment. The author had access to the title-deeds of the house ; and incorporates into his history various charters of the Saxon kings, of great importance as illustrating not only the history of the locality but that of the kingdom. The work is printed for the first time.

3. LIVES OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. I.—La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei. II.—Vita Beati Edvardi Regis et Confessoris. III.—Vita Æduuardi Regis qui apud Westmonasterium requiescit. *Edited by* HENRY RICHARDS LUARD, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1858.

   The first is a poem in Norman French, containing 4,686 lines, addressed to Alianor, Queen of Henry III., and probably written in the year 1245, on the occasion of the restoration of the church of Westminster. Nothing is known of the author. The second is an anonymous poem, containing 536 lines, written between the years 1440 and 1450, by command of Henry VI., to whom it is dedicated. It does not throw any new light on the reign of Edward the Confessor, but is valuable as a specimen of the Latin poetry of the time. The third, also by an anonymous author, was apparently written for Queen Edith, between the years 1066 and 1074, during the pressure of the suffering brought on the Saxons by the Norman conquest. It notices many facts not found in other writers, and some which differ considerably from the usual accounts.

4. MONUMENTA FRANCISCANA ; scilicet, I.—Thomas de Eccleston de Adventu Fratrum Minorum in Angliam. II.—Adæ de Marisco Epistolæ. III.—Registrum Fratrum Minorum Londoniæ. *Edited by* J. S. BREWER, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1858.

   This volume contains original materials for the history of the settlement of the order of Saint Francis in England, the letters of Adam de Marisco, and other papers connected with the foundation and diffusion of this great body. It has been the aim of the editor to collect whatever historical information could be found in this country, towards illustrating a period of the national history for which only scanty materials exist. None of these have been before printed.

5. FASCICULI ZIZANIORUM MAGISTRI JOHANNIS WYCLIF CUM TRITICO. Ascribed to THOMAS NETTER, of WALDEN, Provincial of the Carmelite Order in England, and Confessor to King Henry the Fifth. *Edited by* the Rev. W. W. SHIRLEY, M.A., Tutor and late Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford. 1858.

   This work derives its principal value from being the only contemporaneous account of the rise of the Lollards. When written, the disputes of the school-

men had been extended to the field of theology, and they appear both in the writings of Wycliff and in those of his adversaries. Wycliff's little bundles of tares are not less metaphysical than theological, and the conflict between Nominalists and Realists rages side by side with the conflict between the different interpreters of Scripture. The work gives a good idea of the controversies at the end of the 14th and the beginning of the 15th centuries.

6. The Buik of the Croniclis of Scotland ; or, A Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece ; by William Stewart. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. 1858.

This is a metrical translation of a Latin Prose Chronicle, and was written in the first half of the 16th century. The narrative begins with the earliest legends, and ends with the death of James I. of Scotland, and the "evil ending of the traitors that slew him." Strict accuracy of statement is not to be looked for in such a work as this ; but the stories of the colonization of Spain, Ireland, and Scotland are interesting if not true ; and the chronicle is valuable as a reflection of the manners, sentiments, and character of the age in which it was composed. The peculiarities of the Scottish dialect are well illustrated in this metrical version, and the student of language will find ample materials for comparison with the English dialects of the same period, and with modern lowland Scotch.

7. Johannis Capgrave Liber de Illustribus Henricis. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1858.

This work is dedicated to Henry VI. of England, who appears to have been, in the author's estimation, the greatest of all the Henries. It is divided into three distinct parts, each having its own separate dedication. The first part relates only to the history of the Empire, and extends from the election of Henry I., the Fowler, to the end of the reign of the Emperor Henry VI. The second part is devoted to English history, and extends from the accession of Henry I. in the year 1100, to the year 1446, which was the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King Henry VI. The third part contains the lives of illustrious men who have borne the name of Henry in various parts of the world.

Capgrave was born in 1393, in the reign of Richard II., and lived during the Wars of the Roses, for the history of which period his work is of some value.

8. Historia Monasterii S. Augustini Cantuariensis, by Thomas of Elmham, formerly Monk and Treasurer of that Foundation. *Edited by* Charles Hardwick, M.A., Fellow of St. Catharine's Hall, and Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge. 1858.

This history extends from the arrival of St. Augustine in Kent until 1191. Prefixed is a chronology as far as 1418, which shows in outline what was to have been the character of the work when completed. The only copy known is in the possession of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The author was connected with Norfolk, and most probably with Elmham, whence he derived his name.

9. Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis) : Chronicon ab Orbe condito usque ad Annum Domini 1366 ; a Monacho quodam Malmesbiriensi exaratum. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* F. S. Haydon, Esq., B.A. 1858–1863.

This is a Latin Chronicle extending from the Creation to the latter part of the reign of Edward III., and written by a monk of the Abbey of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, about the year 1367. A continuation, carrying the history of England down to the year 1413, was added in the former half of the fifteenth century by an author whose name is not known. The original Chronicle is divided into five books, and contains a history of the world generally, but more especially

of England to the year 1366. The continuation extends the history down to the coronation of Henry V. The Eulogium itself is chiefly valuable as containing a history, by a contemporary, of the period between 1356 and 1366. The notices of events appear to have been written very soon after their occurrence. Among other interesting matter, the Chronicle contains a diary of the Poitiers campaign, evidently furnished by some person who accompanied the army of the Black Prince. The continuation of the Chronicle is also the work of a contemporary, and gives a very interesting account of the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. It is believed to be the earliest authority for the statement that the latter monarch died in the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster.

10. Memorials of Henry the Seventh: Bernardi Andreæ Tholosatis Vita Regis Henrici Septimi; necnon alia quædam ad eundem Regem spectantia. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1858.

The contents of these volumes are—(1) a life of Henry VII., by his poet laureate and historiographer, Bernard André, of Toulouse, with some compositions in verse, of which he is supposed to have been the author; (2) the journals of Roger Machado during certain embassies on which he was sent by Henry VII. to Spain and Brittany, the first of which had reference to the marriage of the King's son, Arthur, with Catharine of Arragon; (3) two curious reports by envoys sent to Spain in the year 1505 touching the succession to the Crown of Castile, and a project of marriage between Henry VII. and the Queen of Naples; and (4) an account of Philip of Castile's reception in England in 1506. Other documents of interest in connexion with the period are given in an appendix.

11. Memorials of Henry the Fifth. I.—Vita Henrici Quinti, Roberto Redmanno auctore. II.—Versus Rhythmici in laudem Regis Henrici Quinti. III.—Elmhami Liber Metricus de Henrico V. *Edited by* Charles A. Cole, Esq. 1858.

This volume contains three treatises which more or less illustrate the history of the reign of Henry V., viz.: A Life by Robert Redman; a Metrical Chronicle by Thomas Elmham, prior of Lenton, a contemporary author; Versus Rhythmici, written apparently by a monk of Westminster Abbey, who was also a contemporary of Henry V. These works are printed for the first time.

12. Munimenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis; Liber Albus, Liber Custumarum, et Liber Horn, in archivis Gildhallæ asservati. Vol. I., Liber Albus. Vol. II. (in Two Parts), Liber Custumarum. Vol. III., Translation of the Anglo-Norman Passages in Liber Albus, Glossaries, Appendices, and Index. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1859–1862.

The manuscript of the *Liber Albus*, compiled by John Carpenter, Common Clerk of the City of London in the year 1419, a large folio volume, is preserved in the Record Room of the City of London. It gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of that City in the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and early part of the fifteenth centuries.

The *Liber Custumarum* was compiled probably by various hands in the early part of the fourteenth century during the reign of Edward II. The manuscript, a folio volume, is also preserved in the Record Room of the City of London, though some portion in its original state, borrowed from the City in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never returned, forms part of the Cottonian MS. Claudius D. II. in the British Museum. It also gives an account of the laws, regulations, and institutions of the City of London in the twelfth, thirteenth, and early part of the fourteenth centuries.

13. Chronica Johannis de Oxenedes. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. 1859.

Although this Chronicle tells of the arrival of Hengist and Horsa in England in the year 449, yet it substantially begins with the reign of King Alfred, and

comes down to the year 1292, where it ends abruptly. The history is particularly valuable for notices of events in the eastern portions of the kingdom, which are not to be elsewhere obtained, and some curious facts are mentioned relative to the floods in that part of England, which are confirmed in the Friesland Chronicle of Anthony Heinrich, pastor of the Island of Mohr.

14. A Collection of Political Poems and Songs relating to English History, from the Accession of Edward III. to the Reign of Henry VIII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1859–1861.

These Poems are perhaps the most interesting of all the historical writings of the period, though they cannot be relied on for accuracy of statement. They are various in character; some are upon religious subjects, some may be called satires, and some give no more than a court scandal; but as a whole they present a very fair picture of society, and of the relations of the different classes to one another. The period comprised is in itself interesting, and brings us, through the decline of the feudal system, to the beginning of our modern history. The songs in old English are of considerable value to the philologist.

15. The "Opus Tertium," "Opus Minus," &c., of Roger Bacon. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. 1859.

This is the celebrated treatise—never before printed—so frequently referred to by the great philosopher in his works. It contains the fullest details we possess of the life and labours of Roger Bacon: also a fragment by the same author, supposed to be unique, the "*Compendium Studii Theologiæ.*"

16. Bartholomæi de Cotton, Monachi Norwicensis, Historia Anglicana; 449–1298: necnon ejusdem Liber de Archiepiscopis et Episcopis Angliæ. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1859.

The author, a monk of Norwich, has here given us a Chronicle of England from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the year 1298, in or about which year it appears that he died. The latter portion of this history (the whole of the reign of Edward I. more especially) is of great value, as the writer was contemporary with the events which he records. An Appendix contains several illustrative documents connected with the previous narrative.

17. Brut y Tywysogion; or, The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

This work, also known as "The Chronicle of the Princes of Wales," has been attributed to Caradoc of Llancarvan, who flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. It is written in the ancient Welsh language, begins with the abdication and death of Caedwala at Rome, in the year 681, and continues the history down to the subjugation of Wales by Edward I., about the year 1282.

18. A Collection of Royal and Historical Letters during the Reign of Henry IV. 1399–1404. *Edited by* the Rev. F. C. Hingeston, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford. 1860.

This volume, like all the others in the series containing a miscellaneous selection of letters, is valuable on account of the light it throws upon biographical history, and the familiar view it presents of characters, manners, and events. The period requires much elucidation; to which it will materially contribute.

19. The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy. By Reginald Pecock, sometime Bishop of Chichester. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1860.

The "Repressor" may be considered the earliest piece of good theological disquisition of which our English prose literature can boast. The author was born

about the end of the fourteenth century, consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph in the year 1444, and translated to the see of Chichester in 1450. While Bishop of St. Asaph, he zealously defended his brother prelates from the attacks of those who censured the bishops for their neglect of duty. He maintained that it was no part of a bishop's functions to appear in the pulpit, and that his time might be more profitably spent, and his dignity better maintained, in the performance of works of a higher character. Among those who thought differently were the Lollards, and against their general doctrines the "Repressor" is directed. Pecock took up a position midway between that of the Roman Church and that of the modern Anglican Church; but his work is interesting chiefly because it gives a full account of the views of the Lollards and of the arguments by which they were supported, and because it assists us to ascertain the state of feeling which ultimately led to the Reformation. Apart from religious matters, the light thrown upon contemporaneous history is very small, but the "Repressor" has great value for the philologist, as it tells us what were the characteristics of the language in use among the cultivated Englishmen of the fifteenth century. Pecock, though an opponent of the Lollards, showed a certain spirit of toleration, for which he received, towards the end of his life, the usual mediæval reward—persecution.

20. Annales Cambriæ. *Edited by* the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, M.A. 1860.

These annals, which are in Latin, commence in the year 447, and come down to the year 1288. The earlier portion appears to be taken from an Irish Chronicle, which was also used by Tigernach, and by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. During its first century it contains scarcely anything relating to Britain, the earliest direct concurrence with English history is relative to the mission of Augustine. Its notices throughout though brief, are valuable. The annals were probably written at St. Davids, by Blegewryd, Archdeacon of Llandaff, the most learned man in his day in all Cymru.

21. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vols. V. and VI. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1861–1868.

The first three volumes contain the historical works of Gerald du Barry, who lived in the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, and attempted to re-establish the independence of Wales by restoring the see of St. Davids to its ancient primacy. His works are of a very miscellaneous nature, both in prose and verse, and are remarkable chiefly for the racy and original anecdotes which they contain relating to contemporaries. He is the only Welsh writer of any importance who has contributed so much to the mediæval literature of this country, or assumed, in consequence of his nationality, so free and independent a tone. His frequent travels in Italy, in France, in Ireland, and in Wales, gave him opportunities for observation which did not generally fall to the lot of mediæval writers in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of these observations Giraldus has made due use. Only extracts from these treatises have been printed before, and almost all of them are taken from unique manuscripts.

The Topographia Hibernica (in Vol. V.) is the result of Giraldus' two visits to Ireland. The first in the year 1183, the second in 1185–6, when he accompanied Prince John into that country. Curious as this treatise is, Mr. Dimock is of opinion that it ought not to be accepted as sober truthful history, for Giraldus himself states that truth was not his main object, and that he compiled the work for the purpose of sounding the praises of Henry the Second. Elsewhere, however, he declares that he had stated nothing in the Topographia of the truth of which he was not well assured, either by his own eyesight or by the testimony, with all diligence elicited, of the most trustworthy and authentic men in the country; that though he did not put just the same full faith in their reports as in what he had himself seen, yet, as they only related what they had themselves seen, he could not but believe such credible witnesses. A very interesting portion of this treatise is devoted to the animals of Ireland. It shows that he was a very accurate and acute observer, and his descriptions are given in a way that a scientific naturalist of the present day could hardly improve upon. The Expugnatio Hibernica was written about the year 1188, and may be regarded rather

as a great epic than a sober relation of acts occurring in his own days. No one can peruse it without coming to the conclusion that it is rather a poetical fiction than a prosaic truthful history.

Vol. VI. contains the Itinerarium Kambriæ et Descriptio Kambriæ.

22. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Wars of the English in France during the Reign of Henry the Sixth, King of England. Vol. I., and Vol. II. (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham, and Vicar of Leighton Buzzard. 1861–1864.

The letters and papers contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from originals or contemporary copies extant in the Bibliothèque Impérial, and the Depôt des Archives, in Paris. They illustrate the line of policy adopted by John Duke of Bedford and his successors during their government of Normandy, and such other provinces of France as had been acquired by Henry V. We may here trace, step by step, the gradual declension of the English power, until we are prepared to read of its final overthrow.

23. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, according to the several Original Authorities. Vol. I., Original Texts. Vol. II., Translation. *Edited and translated by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq., Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and of the Society of Netherlandish Literature at Leyden. 1861.

This Chronicle, extending from the earliest history of Britain to the year 1154, is justly the boast of England; for no other nation can produce any history, written in its own vernacular, at all approaching it, either in antiquity, truthfulness, or extent, the historical books of the Bible alone excepted. There are at present six independent manuscripts of the Saxon Chronicle, ending in different years, and written in different parts of the country. In this edition, the text of each manuscript is printed in columns on the same page, so that the student may see at a glance the various changes which occur in orthography, whether arising from locality or age.

24. Letters and Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* James Gairdner, Esq. 1861–1863.

The Papers are derived from MSS. in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and other repositories. The period to which they refer is unusually destitute of chronicles and other sources of historical information, so that the light obtained from these documents is of special importance. The principal contents of the volumes are some diplomatic Papers of Richard III.; correspondence between Henry VII. and Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; documents relating to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; and a portion of the correspondence of James IV. of Scotland.

25. Letters of Bishop Grosseteste, illustrative of the Social Condition of his Time. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1861.

The Letters of Robert Grosseteste (131 in number) are here collected from various sources, and a large portion of them is printed for the first time. They range in date from about 1210 to 1253, and relate to various matters connected not only with the political history of England during the reign of Henry III., but with its ecclesiastical condition. They refer especially to the diocese of Lincoln, of which Grosseteste was bishop.

26. Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. (in Two Parts); Anterior to the Norman Invasion. Vol. II.; 1066–1200. Vol. III.; 1200–1327. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. 1862–1871.

The object of this work is to publish notices of all known sources of British history, both printed and unprinted, in one continued sequence. The materials,

when historical (as distinguished from biographical), are arranged under the year in which the latest event is recorded in the chronicle or history, and not under the period in which its author, real or supposed, flourished. Biographies are enumerated under the year in which the person commemorated died, and not under the year in which the life was written. This arrangement has two advantages; the materials for any given period may be seen at a glance; and if the reader knows the time when an author wrote, and the number of years that had elapsed between the date of the events and the time the writer flourished, he will generally be enabled to form a fair estimate of the comparative value of the narrative itself. A brief analysis of each work has been added when deserving it, in which the original portions are distinguished from those which are mere compilations. When possible, the sources are indicated, from which such compilations have been derived. A biographical sketch of the author of each piece has been added, and a brief notice has also been given of such British authors as have written on historical subjects.

27. Royal and other Historical Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III. Vol. I., 1216–1235. Vol. II., 1236–1272. *Selected and edited by* the Rev. W. W. Shirley, D.D., Regius Professor in Ecclesiastical History, and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. 1862–1866.

The letters contained in these volumes are derived chiefly from the ancient correspondence formerly in the Tower of London, and now in the Public Record Office. They illustrate the political history of England during the growth of its liberties, and throw considerable light upon the personal history of Simon de Montfort. The affairs of France form the subject of many of them, especially in regard to the province of Gascony. The entire collection consists of nearly 700 documents, the greater portion of which is printed for the first time.

28. Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—1. Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana; Vol. I., 1272–1381: Vol. II., 1381–1422. 2. Willelmi Rishanger Chronica et Annales, 1259–1307. 3. Johannis de Trokelowe et Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica et Annales, 1259–1296; 1307–1324; 1392–1406. 4. Gesta Abbatum Monasterii S. Albani, a Thoma Walsingham, regnante Ricardo Secundo, ejusdem Ecclesiæ Præcentore, compilata; Vol. I., 793–1290: Vol. II., 1290–1349: Vol. III., 1349–1411. 5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vol. I. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1870.

In the first two volumes is a history of England, from the death of Henry III. to the death of Henry V., written by Thomas Walsingham, precentor of St. Albans and prior of the cell of Wymundham, belonging to that abbey. Walsingham's work is printed from MS. VII. in the Arundel Collection in the College of Arms, London, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, collated with MS. 13 E. IX. in the King's Library in the British Museum, and MS. VII. in the Parker Collection of Manuscripts at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

In the third volume is a Chronicle of English History, from 1259 to 1306, attributed to William Rishanger, monk of Saint Albans, who lived in the reign of Edward I., printed from the Cottonian Manuscript, Faustina B. IX. (of the fourteenth century) in the British Museum, collated with MS. 14 C. VII. (fols. 219–231) in the King's Library, British Museum, and the Cottonian Manuscript Claudius E. III., fols. 306–331: Also an account of transactions attending the award of the kingdom of Scotland to John Balliol by King Edward I., 1291–1292, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., attributed to William Rishanger above mentioned, but on no sufficient ground: A short Chronicle of English History, from 1292 to 1300, by an unknown hand, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A short Chronicle from 1297 to 1307, Willelmi Rishanger Gesta Edwardi Primi Regis Angliæ, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library, and MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI., with an addition of Annales Regum Angliæ, probably by the same hand: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1299, 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A fragment of a Chronicle of English History,

1295 to 1300, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: and a fragment of a Chronicle of English History, 1285 to 1307, from MS. 14 C. I. in the Royal Library.

In the fourth volume is a Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer, 1259 to 1296, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: Annals of King Edward II., 1307 to 1323, by John de Trokelowe, a monk of St. Albans from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A continuation of Trokelowe's Annals, 1323, 1324, by Henricus de Blaneforde, from MS. Cotton. Claudius D. VI.: A full Chronicle of English History, by an anonymous writer of St. Albans, 1392 to 1406, from MS. VII. in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and an account of the benefactors of St. Albans, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, from MS. VI. in the same Library.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh volumes (which form an entirely separate work), contain a history of the Abbots of St. Albans, and of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the house, from 793 to 1411, mainly compiled by Thomas Walsingham, Præcentor of the Abbey in the reign of Richard II., and transcribed from MS. Cotton. Claudius E. IV., in the British Museum; with a brief Continuation of the History, extracted from the closing pages of the Parker MS. No. VII., in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The eighth volume is in continuation of the Annals, containing a Chronicle supposed to have been written by John Amundesham, a monk of that monastery.

29. Chronicon Abbatiæ Eveshamensis, Auctoribus Dominico Priore Eveshamiæ et Thoma de Marleberge Abbate, a Fundatione ad Annum 1213, una cum Continuatione ad Annum 1418. *Edited by* the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford. 1863.

The Chronicle of Evesham illustrates the history of that important monastery from its foundation by Egwin, about 690, to the year 1418. Its chief feature is an autobiography, which makes us acquainted with the inner daily life of a great abbey, such as but rarely has been recorded. Interspersed are many notices of general, personal, and local history which will be read with much interest. This work exists in a single MS., and is for the first time printed.

30. Ricardi de Cirencestria Speculum Historiale de Gestis Regum Angliæ. Vol. I., 447–871. Vol. II., 872–1066. *Edited by* John E. B. Mayor, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1863–1869.

The compiler, Richard of Cirencester, was a monk of Westminster, 1355–1400. In 1391 he obtained a licence to make a pilgrimage to Rome. His history, in four books, extends from 447 to 1066. He announces his intention of continuing it, but there is no evidence that he completed any more. This chronicle gives many charters in favour of Westminster Abbey, and a very full account of the lives and miracles of the saints, especially of Edward the Confessor, whose reign occupies the fourth book. A treatise on the Coronation, by William of Sudbury, a monk of Westminster, fills book iii. c. 3. It was on this author that C. J. Bertram fathered his forgery, *De Situ Brittaniæ*, in 1747.

31. Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 20–21, 30–31, and 32–33. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1863–1866.

The volumes known as the "Year Books" contain reports in Norman-French of cases argued and decided in the Courts of Common Law. They may be considered to a great extent as the "lex non scripta" of England, and have been held in the highest veneration by the ancient sages of the law, and were received by them as the repositories of the first recorded judgments and dicta of the great legal luminaries of past ages. They are also worthy of the attention of the general reader on account of the historical information and the notices of public and private persons which they contain, as well as the light which they throw on ancient manners and customs.

32. Narratives of the Expulsion of the English from Normandy; 1449–1450.—Robertus Blondelli de Reductione Normanniæ: Le Recouvrement de Normendie, par Berry, Hérault du Roy: Conferences

between the Ambassadors of France and England. *Edited, from MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris, by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham. 1863.

This volume contains the narrative of an eye-witness who details with considerable power and minuteness the circumstances which attended the final expulsion of the English from Normandy in the year 1450. The history commences with the infringement of the truce by the capture of Fougères, and ends with the battle of Formigny and the embarkation of the Duke of Somerset. The whole period embraced is less than two years.

33. Historia et Cartularium Monasterii S. Petri Gloucestriæ. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A., Membre correspondant de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. 1863–1867.

This work consists of two parts, the History and the Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Peter, Gloucester. The history furnishes an account of the monastery from its foundation, in the year 681, to the early part of the reign of Richard II., together with a calendar of donations and benefactions. It treats principally of the affairs of the monastery, but occasionally matters of general history are introduced. Its authorship has generally been assigned to Walter Froucester, the twentieth abbot, but without any foundation.

34. Alexandri Neckam de Naturis Rerum libri duo; with Neckam's Poem, De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1863.

Neckam was a man who devoted himself to science, such as it was in the twelfth century. In the "De Naturis Rerum" are to be found what may be called the rudiments of many sciences mixed up with much error and ignorance. Neckam was not thought infallible, even by his contemporaries, for Roger Bacon remarks of him, "this Alexander in many things wrote what was true and useful; "but he neither can nor ought by just title to be reckoned among authorities." Neckam, however, had sufficient independence of thought to differ from some of the schoolmen who in his time considered themselves the only judges of literature. He had his own views in morals, and in giving us a glimpse of them, as well as of his other opinions, he throws much light upon the manners, customs, and general tone of thought prevalent in the twelfth century. The poem entitled "De Laudibus Divinæ Sapientiæ" appears to be a metrical paraphrase or abridgment of the "De Naturis Rerum." It is written in the elegiac metre; and though there are many lines which violate classical rules, it is, as a whole, above the ordinary standard of mediæval Latin.

35. Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England; being a Collection of Documents illustrating the History of Science in this Country before the Norman Conquest. Vols. I., II., and III. *Collected and edited by* the Rev. T. Oswald Cockayne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1864–1866.

This work illustrates not only the history of science, but the history of superstition. In addition to the information bearing directly upon the medical skill and medical faith of the times, there are many passages which incidentally throw light upon the general mode of life and ordinary diet. The volumes are interesting not only in their scientific, but also in their social aspect. The manuscripts from which they have been printed are valuable to the Anglo-Saxon scholar for the illustrations they afford of Anglo-Saxon orthography.

36. Annales Monastici. Vol. I.:—Annales de Margan, 1066–1232; Annales de Theokesberia, 1066–1263; Annales de Burton, 1004–1263. Vol. II.:—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia, 519–1277; Annales Monasterii de Waverleia, 1–1291. Vol. III.:—Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, 1–1297; Annales Monasterii de Bermundescia, 1042–1432. Vol. IV.:—Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, 1016–1347; Chronicon vulgo dictum Chronicon Thomæ Wykes, 1066–1289; Annales Prioratus de

Wigornia, 1–1377. Vol. V. :—Index and Glossary. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge. 1864–1869.

The present collection of Monastic Annals embraces all the more important chronicles compiled in religious houses in England during the thirteenth century. These distinct works are ten in number. The extreme period which they embrace ranges from the year 1 to 1432, although they refer more especially to the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Some of these narratives have already appeared in print, but others are printed for the first time.

37. Magna Vita S. Hugonis Episcopi Lincolniensis. From Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the Imperial Library, Paris. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire. 1864.

This work contains a number of very curious and interesting incidents, and, being the work of a contemporary, is very valuable, not only as a truthful biography of a celebrated ecclesiastic, but as the work of a man, who, from personal knowledge, gives notices of passing events, as well as of individuals who were then taking active part in public affairs. The author, in all probability, was Adam Abbot of Evesham. He was domestic chaplain and private confessor of Bishop Hugh, and in these capacities was admitted to the closest intimacy. Bishop Hugh was Prior of Witham for 11 years before he became Bishop of Lincoln. His consecration took place on the 21st September 1186 ; he died on the 16th of November 1200 ; and was canonized in 1220.

38. Chronicles and Memorials of the Reign of Richard the First. Vol. I. :—Itinerarium Peregrinorum et Gesta Regis Ricardi. Vol. II. :—Epistolæ Cantuarienses ; the Letters of the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury ; 1187 to 1199. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Vicar of Navestock, Essex, and Lambeth Librarian. 1864–1865.

The authorship of the Chronicle in Vol. I., hitherto ascribed to Geoffrey Vinesauf, is now more correctly ascribed to Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity of London. The narrative extends from 1187 to 1199 ; but its chief interes consists in the minute and authentic narrative which it furnishes of the exploits of Richard I., from his departure from England in December 1189 to his death in 1199. The author states in his prologue that he was an eye-witness of much that he records ; and various incidental circumstances which occur in the course of the narrative confirm this assertion.

The letters in Vol. II., written between 1187 and 1199, are of value as furnishing authentic materials for the history of the ecclesiastical condition of England during the reign of Richard I. They had their origin in a dispute which arose from the attempts of Baldwin and Hubert, archbishops of Canterbury, to found a college of secular canons, a project which gave great umbrage to the monks of Canterbury, who saw in it a design to supplant them in their function of metropolitan chapter. These letters are printed, for the first time, from a MS. belonging to the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth.

39. Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. I., Albina to 688. Vol. II., 1399–1422. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. 1864–1868.

40. A Collection of the Chronicles and ancient Histories of Great Britain, now called England, by John de Wavrin. Albina to 688. (Translation of the preceding Vol. I.) *Edited and translated by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A. 1864.

This curious chronicle extends from the fabulous period of history down to the return of Edward IV. to England in the year 1471, after the second deposition of Henry VI. The manuscript from which the text of the work is taken is preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris, and is believed to be the only complete

and nearly contemporary copy in existence. The work, as originally bound, was comprised in six volumes, since rebound in morocco in 12 volumes, folio maximo, vellum, and is illustrated with exquisite miniatures, vignettes, and initial letters. It was written towards the end of the fifteenth century, having been expressly executed for Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Gruthuyse and Earl of Winchester, from whose cabinet it passed into the library of Louis XII. at Blois.

41. Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Churchill Babington, B.D., Senior Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vol. III. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1865–1871.

This is one of the many mediæval chronicles which assume the character of a history of the world. It begins with the creation, and is brought down to the author's own time, the reign of Edward III. Prefixed to the historical portion, is a chapter devoted to geography, in which is given a description of every known land. To say that the Polychronicon was written in the fourteenth century is to say that it is not free from inaccuracies. It has, however, a value apart from its intrinsic merits. It enables us to form a very fair estimate of the knowledge of history and geography which well-informed readers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries possessed, for it was then the standard work on general history.

The two English translations, which are printed with the original Latin, afford interesting illustrations of the gradual change of our language, for one was made in the fourteenth century, the other in the fifteenth. The differences between Trevisa's version and that of the unknown writer are often considerable.

42. Le Livere de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livere de Reis de Engletere. *Edited by* John Glover, M.A., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight, formerly Librarian of Trinity College, Cambridge. 1865.

These two treatises, though they cannot rank as independent narratives, are nevertheless valuable as careful abstracts of previous historians, especially "Le Livere de Reis de Engletere." Some various readings are given which are interesting to the philologist as instances of semi-Saxonized French.

It is supposed that Peter of Ickham must have been the author, but no certain conclusion on that point has been arrived at.

43. Chronica Monasterii de Melsa, ab Anno 1150 usque ad Annum 1406. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., Assistant Keeper of the Manuscripts, and Egerton Librarian, British Museum. 1866–1868.

The Abbey of Meaux was a Cistercian house, and the work of its abbot is both curious and valuable. It is a faithful and often minute record of the establishment of a religious community, of its progress in forming an ample revenue, of its struggles to maintain its acquisitions, and of its relations to the governing institutions of the country. In addition to the private affairs of the monastery, some light is thrown upon the public events of the time, which are however kept distinct, and appear at the end of the history of each abbot's administration. The text has been printed from what is said to be the autograph of the original compiler, Thomas de Burton, the nineteenth abbot.

44. Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Anglorum, sive, ut vulgo dicitur, Historia Minor. Vols. I., II., and III. 1067–1253. *Edited by* Sir Frederic Madden, K.H., Keeper of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1866–1869.

The exact date at which this work was written is, according to the chronicler, 1250. The history is of considerable value as an illustration of the period during which the author lived, and contains a good summary of the events which followed the Conquest. This minor chronicle is, however, based on another work (also written by Matthew Paris) giving fuller details, which has been called the 'Historia Major.' The chronicle here published, nevertheless, gives some information not to be found in the greater history.

45. Liber Monasterii de Hyda: a Chronicle and Chartulary of Hyde Abbey, Winchester, 455–1023. *Edited, from a Manuscript in the Library of the Earl of Macclesfield, by* Edward Edwards, Esq. 1866.

The "Book of Hyde" is a compilation from much earlier sources, which are usually indicated with considerable care and precision. In many cases, however, the Hyde chronicler appears to correct, to qualify, or to amplify—either from tradition or from sources of information not now discoverable—the statements which, in substance, he adopts. He also mentions, and frequently quotes from, writers whose works are either entirely lost or at present known only by fragments.

There is to be found, in the "Book of Hyde," much information relating to the reign of King Alfred which is not known to exist elsewhere. The volume contains some curious specimens of Anglo-Saxon and Mediæval English.

46. Chronicon Scotorum: a Chronicle of Irish Affairs, from the Earliest Times to 1135; with a Supplement, containing the Events from 1141 to 1150. *Edited, with a Translation, by* William Maunsell Hennessy, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1866.

There is, in this volume, a legendary account of the peopling of Ireland and of the adventures which befell the various heroes who are said to have been connected with Irish history. The details are, however, very meagre both for this period and for the time when history becomes more authentic. The plan adopted in the chronicle gives the appearance of an accuracy to which the earlier portions of the work cannot have any claim. The succession of events is marked, year by year, from A.M. 1599 to A.D. 1150. The principal events narrated in the later portion of the work are the invasions of foreigners and the wars of the Irish among themselves. The text has been printed from a MS. preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, written partly in Latin, partly in Irish.

47. The Chronicle of Pierre de Langtoft, in French Verse, from the earliest Period to the Death of Edward I. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A. 1866–1868.

It is probable that Pierre de Langtoft was a canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, and that he lived in the reign of Edward I., and during a portion of the reign of Edward II. This chronicle is divided into three parts; in the first is an abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth's "Historia Britonum," in the second, a history of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman kings, down to the death of Henry III., and in the third a history of the reign of Edward I. The principal object of the work was apparently to show the justice of Edward's Scottish wars. The language is singularly corrupt, and a curious specimen of the French of Yorkshire.

48. The War of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, or, The Invasions of Ireland by the Danes and other Norsemen. *Edited, with a Translation, by* James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, Dublin. 1867.

The work in its present form, in the editor's opinion, is a comparatively modern version of an undoubtedly ancient original. That it was compiled from contemporary materials has been proved by curious incidental evidence. It is stated in the account given of the battle of Clontarf that the full tide in Dublin Bay on the day of the battle (23 April 1014) coincided with sunrise; and that the returning tide in the evening aided considerably in the defeat of the Danes. The fact has been verified by astronomical calculations, and the inference is that the author of the chronicle, if not himself an eye-witness, must have derived his information from those who were eye-witnesses. The contents of the work are sufficiently described in its title. The story is told after the manner of the Scandinavian Sagas, with poems and fragments of poems introduced into the prose narrative.

49. Gesta Regis Henrici Secundi Benedicti Abbatis. The Chronicle of the Reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., 1169–1192; known

under the name of BENEDICT OF PETERBOROUGH. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, Oxford, and Lambeth Librarian. 1867.

This chronicle of the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I., known commonly under the name of Benedict of Peterborough, is one of the best existing specimens of a class of historical compositions of the first importance to the student.

50. MUNIMENTA ACADEMICA, OR, DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ACADEMICAL LIFE AND STUDIES AT OXFORD (in Two Parts). *Edited by* the Rev. HENRY ANSTEY, M.A., Vicar of St. Wendron, Cornwall, and lately Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. 1868.

This work will supply materials for a History of Academical Life and Studies in the University of Oxford during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

51. CHRONICA MAGISTRI ROGERI DE HOUEDENE. Vols. I., II., and III. *Edited by* WILLIAM STUBBS, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1868–1870.

This work has long been justly celebrated, but not thoroughly understood until Mr. Stubbs' edition. The earlier portion, extending from 732 to 1148, appears to be a copy of a compilation made in Northumbria about 1161, to which Hoveden added little. From 1148 to 1169—a very valuable portion of this work—the matter is derived from another source, to which Hoveden appears to have supplied little, and not always judiciously. From 1170 to 1192 is the portion which corresponds with the Chronicle known under the name of Benedict of Peterborough (*see* No. 49); but it is not a copy, being sometimes an abridgment, at others a paraphrase; occasionally the two works entirely agree, showing that both writers had access to the same materials, but dealt with them differently. From 1192 to 1201 may be said to be wholly Hoveden's work: it is extremely valuable, and an authority of the first importance.

52. WILLELMI MALMESBIRIENSIS MONACHI DE GESTIS PONTIFICUM ANGLORUM LIBRI QUINQUE. *Edited, from William of Malmesbury's Autograph MS., by* N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., of the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum. 1870.

William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Pontificum" is the principal foundation of English Ecclesiastical Biography, down to the year 1122. The manuscript which has been followed in this Edition is supposed by Mr Hamilton to be the author's autograph, containing his latest additions and amendments.

53. HISTORIC AND MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS OF IRELAND, FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN, &c. 1172–1320. *Edited by* JOHN T. GILBERT, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary of the Public Record Office of Ireland. 1870.

A collection of original documents, elucidating mainly the history and condition of the municipal, middle, and trading classes under or in relation with the rule of England in Ireland,—a subject hitherto in almost total obscurity. Extending over the first hundred and fifty years of the Anglo-Norman settlement, the series includes charters, municipal laws and regulations, rolls of names of citizens and members of merchant-guilds, lists of commodities with their rates, correspondence, illustrations of relations between ecclesiastics and laity; together with many documents exhibiting the state of Ireland during the presence there of the Scots under Robert and Edward Bruce.

54. THE ANNALS OF LOCH CÉ, A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS, FROM A.D. 1014 TO A.D. 1590. Vols. I. and II. *Edited, with a Translation, by* WILLIAM MAUNSELL HENNESSY, Esq., M.R.I.A. 1871.

The original of this chronicle has passed under various names. The title of "Annals of Loch Cé" was given to it by Professor O'Curry, on the ground that it was transcribed for Brian Mac Dermot, an Irish chieftain, who resided on an island in Loch-Cé, in the county of Roscommon. It adds much to the materials for the civil and ecclesiastical history of Ireland; and contains many curious references to English and foreign affairs, not noticed in any other chronicle.

In the Press.

A Collection of Sagas and other Historical Documents relating to the Settlements and Descents of the Northmen on the British Isles. *Edited by* George Webbe Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. Oxon.

Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, Secretary to Henry VI., with other Letters and Documents. *Edited by* the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

Roll of the Privy Council of Ireland, 16 Richard II. *Edited by* the Rev. James Graves, A.B., Treasurer of St. Canice, Ireland.

The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis. Vol. IV. *Edited by* J. S. Brewer, M.A., Professor of English Literature, King's College, London. Vol. VII. *Edited by* the Rev. James F. Dimock, M.A., Rector of Barnburgh, Yorkshire.

Chronicon Radulphi Abbatis Coggeshalensis Majus; and, Chronicon Terræ Sanctæ et de Captis a Saladino Hierosolymis. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, M.A., of University College, Durham.

Iter Britanniarum: the Portion of the Antonine Itinerary of the Roman Empire relating to Great Britain. *Edited by* William Henry Black, Esq., F.S.A.

Year Books of the Reign of Edward the First. Years 21–22. *Edited and translated by* Alfred John Horwood, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Chronicle of Robert of Brunne. *Edited by* Frederick James Furnivall, Esq., M.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law.

The Anglo-Latin Satirists of the Twelfth Century. Vols. I. and II. *Edited by* Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A.

Documents relating to England and Scotland, from the Northern Registers. *Edited by* the Rev. James Raine, M.A., Canon of York, and late Fellow of the University, Durham.

Chronica Monasterii S. Albani.—5. Johannis Amundesham, Monachi Monasterii S. Albani, ut videtur, Annales; Vol. II. *Edited by* Henry Thomas Riley, Esq., M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

Matthæi Parisiensis Historia Major. *Edited by* Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University, Cambridge.

Liber Niger Admiralitatis. *Edited by* Sir Travers Twiss, D.C.L., Queen's Advocate-General.

Materials for a History of the Reign of Henry VII. *Edited by* the Rev. William Campbell, M.A.

Polychronicon Ranulphi Higden, with Trevisa's Translation. Vol. IV. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., late Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge.

In Progress.

The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester. *Edited by* William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A.

Recueil des Croniques et anchiennes Istories de la Grant Bretaigne a present nomme Engleterre, par Jehan de Waurin. Vol. III. *Edited by* William Hardy, Esq., F.S.A.

Lives of Archbishop Dunstan. *Edited by* the Rev. John Richard Green, M.A.

Descriptive Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. IV.; 1327, &c. *By* Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, D.C.L., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Chronicle of Walter of Coventry. *Edited by* William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History, and Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

PUBLICATIONS

OF

THE RECORD COMMISSIONERS, &c.

ROTULORUM ORIGINALIUM IN CURIÂ SCACCARII ABBREVIATIO. Henry III. —Edward III. *Edited by* HENRY PLAYFORD, Esq. 2 Vols. folio (1805—1810). *Price* 25*s.* boards, or 12*s.* 6*d.* each.

CALENDARIUM INQUISITIONUM POST MORTEM SIVE ESCAETARUM. Henry III. —Richard III. *Edited by* JOHN CALEY and JOHN BAYLEY Esqrs. Vols. 3 and 4, folio (1821—1828), boards : Vol. 3, *price* 21*s.*; Vol. 4, *price* 24*s.*

LIBRORUM MANUSCRIPTORUM BIBLIOTHECÆ HARLEIANÆ CATALOGUS. Vol. 4. *Edited by* the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE. Folio (1812), boards. *Price* 18*s.*

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM. Richard I.—Edward II. *Edited by* the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE and W. ILLINGWORTH, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1811), boards. *Price* 18*s.*

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, INDICES. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. Folio (1816), boards, (Domesday-Book, Vol. 3). *Price* 21*s.*

LIBRI CENSUALIS vocati DOMESDAY-BOOK, ADDITAMENTA EX CODIC. ANTIQUISS. *Edited by* Sir HENRY ELLIS. Folio (1816), boards, (Domesday-Book, Vol. 4). *Price* 21*s.*

STATUTES OF THE REALM. *Edited by* Sir T. E. TOMLINS, JOHN RAITHBY, JOHN CALEY, and WM. ELLIOTT, Esqrs. Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, including 2 Vols. of Indices, large folio (1819—1828). *Price* 31*s.* 6*d.* each ; except the Alphabetical and Chronological Indices, *price* 30*s.* each.

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS, temp. Hen. VIII., Auctoritate Regia institutus. *Edited by* JOHN CALEY, Esq., and the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER. Vols. 3 to 6, folio (1817–1834), boards. *Price* 25*s.* each.

*** The Introduction, separately, 8vo., cloth. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

ROTULI SCOTIÆ IN TURRI LONDINENSI ET IN DOMO CAPITULARI WESTMONASTERIENSI ASSERVATI. 19 Edward I.—Henry VIII. *Edited by* DAVID MACPHERSON, JOHN CALEY, and W. ILLINGWORTH, Esqrs., and the Rev. T. HARTWELL HORNE. 2 Vols. folio (1814—1819), boards. *Price* 42*s.*

FŒDERA, CONVENTIONES, LITTERÆ, &c. ; or, RYMER'S FŒDERA, New Edition. Vol. 3, Parts 1 and 2, 1344—1377, folio (1825—1830) : Vol. 4, 1377—1383 (1869). *Edited by* JOHN CALEY and FRED. HOLBROOKE, Esqrs. Vol. 3, *price* 21*s.* each Part ; Vol. 4, *price* 6*s.*

Ducatus Lancastriæ Calendarium Inquisitionum post Mortem, &c. Part 3, Calendar to the Pleadings, &c., Henry VII.—Ph. and Mary; and Calendar to the Pleadings, 1—13 Elizabeth. Part 4, Calendar to the Pleadings to end of Elizabeth. (1827—1834.) *Edited by* R. J. Harper, John Caley, and Wm. Minchin, Esqrs. Folio, boards, Part 3 (or Vol. 2), *price* 31*s.* 6*d.*; and Part 4 (or Vol. 3), *price* 21*s.*

Calendars of the Proceedings in Chancery, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth; to which are prefixed, Examples of earlier Proceedings in that Court from Richard II. to Elizabeth, from the Originals in the Tower. *Edited by* John Bayley, Esq. Vols. 2 and 3 (1830—1832). folio, boards, *price* 21*s.* each.

Parliamentary Writs and Writs of Military Summons, together with the Records and Muniments relating to the Suit and Service due and performed to the King's High Court of Parliament and the Councils of the Realm. *Edited by* Sir Francis Palgrave. (1830—1834.) Folio, boards, Vol. 2, Division 1, Edward II., *price* 21*s.*; Vol. 2, Division 2, *price* 21*s.*; Vol. 2, Division 3, *price* 42*s.*

Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati. 2 Vols. folio (1833, 1844). Vol. 1, 1204—1224. Vol. 2, 1224—1227. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. *Price* 81*s.*, cloth; or separately, Vol. 1, *price* 63*s.*; Vol. 2, *price* 18*s.*

Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England. 10 Richard II.—33 Henry VIII. *Edited by* Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas. 7 Vols. royal 8vo. (1834—1837), cloth. *Price* 98*s.*; or separately, 14*s.* each.

Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati. 1201—1216. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1835), cloth. *Price* 31*s.* 6*d.*

*** The Introduction, separately, 8vo., cloth. *Price* 9*s.*

Rotuli Curiæ Regis. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices. 6 Richard I.—1 John. *Edited by* Sir Francis Palgrave. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. *Price* 28*s.*

Rotuli Normanniæ in Turri Londinensi asservati. 1200—1205; also, 1417 to 1418. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. *Price* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londinensi asservati, tempore Regis Johannis. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1835), cloth. *Price* 18*s.*

Excerpta e Rotulis Finium in Turri Londinensi asservatis. Henry III., 1216—1272. *Edited by* Charles Roberts, Esq. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835, 1836), cloth, *price* 32*s.*; or separately, Vol. 1, *price* 14*s.*; Vol. 2, *price* 18*s.*

Fines, sive Pedes Finium; sive Finales Concordiæ in Curiâ Domini Regis. 7 Richard I.—16 John, 1195—1214. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Hunter. In Counties. 2 Vols. royal 8vo. (1835—1844), cloth, *price* 11*s.*; or separately, Vol. 1, *price* 8*s.* 6*d.*; Vol. 2, *price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Ancient Kalendars and Inventories of the Treasury of His Majesty's Exchequer; together with Documents illustrating the History of that Repository. *Edited by* Sir Francis Palgrave. 3 Vols. royal 8vo. (1836), cloth. *Price* 42*s.*

Documents and Records illustrating the History of Scotland, and the Transactions between the Crowns of Scotland and England; preserved in the Treasury of Her Majesty's Exchequer. *Edited by* Sir Francis Palgrave. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1837), cloth. *Price* 18*s.*

Rotuli Chartarum in Turri Londinensi asservati. 1199—1216. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1837), cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

Report of the Proceedings of the Record Commissioners, 1831—1837. 1 Vol. folio (1837), boards. *Price* 8*s.*

Registrum vulgariter nuncupatum "The Record of Caernarvon," e codice MS. Harleiano, 696, descriptum. *Edited by* Sir Henry Ellis. 1 Vol. folio (1838), cloth. *Price* 31*s.* 6*d.*

Ancient Laws and Institutes of England; comprising Laws enacted under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from Æthelbirht to Cnut, with an English Translation of the Saxon; the Laws called Edward the Confessor's; the Laws of William the Conqueror, and those ascribed to Henry the First; also, Monumenta Ecclesiastica Anglicana, from the 7th to the 10th century; and the Ancient Latin Version of the Anglo-Saxon Laws; with a compendious Glossary, &c. *Edited by* Benjamin Thorpe, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1840), cloth. *Price* 40*s.* Or, 2 Vols. royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales; comprising Laws supposed to be enacted by Howel the Good; modified by subsequent Regulations under the Native Princes, prior to the Conquest by Edward the First; and anomalous Laws, consisting principally of Institutions which, by the Statute of Ruddlan, were admitted to continue in force. With an English Translation of the Welsh Text. To which are added, a few Latin Transcripts, containing Digests of the Welsh Laws, principally of the Dimetian Code. With Indices and Glossary. *Edited by* Aneurin Owen, Esq. 1 Vol. folio (1841), cloth. *Price* 44*s.* Or, 2 Vols. royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 36*s.*

Rotuli de Liberate ac de Misis et Præstitis, Regnante Johanne. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. *Price* 6*s.*

The Great Rolls of the Pipe for the Second, Third, and Fourth Years of the Reign of King Henry the Second, 1155—1158. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Hunter. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. *Price* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The Great Roll of the Pipe for the First Year of the Reign of King Richard the First, 1189—1190. *Edited by* the Rev. Joseph Hunter. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1844), cloth. *Price* 6*s.*

Documents Illustrative of English History in the 13th and 14th centuries, selected from the Records of the Department of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer. *Edited by* Henry Cole, Esq. 1 Vol. fcp. folio (1844), cloth. *Price* 45*s.* 6*d.*

Modus Tenendi Parliamentum. An Ancient Treatise on the Mode of holding the Parliament in England. *Edited by* Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq. 1 Vol. 8vo. (1846), cloth. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Monumenta Historica Britannica, or, Materials for the History of Britain from the earliest period. Vol. 1, extending to the Norman Conquest. Prepared, and illustrated with Notes, by the late Henry Petrie, Esq., F.S.A., Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, assisted by the Rev. John Sharpe, Rector of Castle Eaton, Wilts. Finally completed for publication, and with an Introduction, by Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Assistant Keeper of Records. (Printed by command of Her Majesty.) Folio (1848). *Price* 42*s.*

Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum in Archivis Publicis asservatum. 1306—1424. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson, Esq. Folio (1814). *Price* 15*s.*

The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland. 11 vols. folio (1814—1844). Vol. I. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson and Cosmo Innes, Esqrs. *Price* 42*s.* Also, Vols. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 ; *price* 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

The Acts of the Lords Auditors of Causes and Complaints (Acta Dominorum Auditorum). 1466—1494. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson, Esq. Folio (1839). *Price* 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Acts of the Lords of Council in Civil Causes (Acta Dominorum Concilii). 1478—1495. *Edited by* Thomas Thomson, Esq. Folio (1839). *Price* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Issue Roll of Thomas de Brantingham, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, containing Payments out of His Majesty's Revenue, 44 Edward III., 1370. *Edited by* Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. (1835), cloth. *Price* 35*s.* Or, royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 25*s.*

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above ; James I. ; extracted from the Pell Records. *Edited by* Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. (1836), cloth. *Price* 30*s.* Or, royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 21*s.*

Issues of the Exchequer, containing similar matter to the above; Henry III.—Henry VI. ; extracted from the Pell Records. *Edited by* Frederick Devon, Esq. 1 Vol. 4to. (1837), cloth. *Price* 40*s.* Or, royal 8vo. cloth. *Price* 30*s.*

Handbook to the Public Records. *By* F. S. Thomas, Esq., Secretary of the Public Record Office. 1 Vol. royal 8vo. (1853), cloth. *Price* 12*s.*

Historical Notes relative to the History of England ; from the Accession of Henry VIII. to the Death of Queen Anne (1509—1714). Designed as a Book of instant Reference for ascertaining the Dates of Events mentioned in History and Manuscripts. The Name of every Person and Event mentioned in History within the above period is

placed in Alphabetical and Chronological Order, and the Authority whence taken is given in each case, whether from Printed History or from Manuscripts. *By* F. S. Thomas, Esq. 3 Vols. 8vo. (1856), cloth. *Price* 40*s.*

State Papers, during the Reign of Henry the Eighth: with Indices of Persons and Places. 11 Vols., 4to. (1830—1852), cloth. *Price* 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* ; or separately, *price* 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

Vol. I.—Domestic Correspondence.
Vols. II. & III.—Correspondence relating to Ireland.
Vols. IV. & V.—Correspondence relating to Scotland.
Vols. VI. to XI.—Correspondence between England and Foreign Courts.

WORKS PUBLISHED IN PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

DOMESDAY BOOK, or the GREAT SURVEY OF ENGLAND OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, 1086; fac-simile of the Part relating to each county, separately (with a few exceptions of double counties). Photozincographed, by Her Majesty's Command, at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, Colonel SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director. 35 Parts, imperial quarto and demy quarto (1861–1863) boards. *Price* 4*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* each Part, according to size; or, bound in 2 Vols., 18*l.*

This important and unique survey of the greater portion of England* is the oldest and most valuable record in the national archives. It was commenced about the year 1084 and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon at Gloucester by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign. The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of Cnut, King of Denmark, which was apprehended. The commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many ploughs were in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in soccage; how much wood, meadow, and pasture; the number of mills and fish-ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each free man or soc-man had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. Thus could be ascertained who held the estate in the time of King Edward; who then held it; its value in the time of the late king; and its value as it stood at the formation of the survey. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity—"So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography to the production of a fac-simile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The fac-simile was completed in 1863.

---

*For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as well as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

FAC-SIMILES of NATIONAL MANUSCRIPTS, from WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR to QUEEN ANNE, selected under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and Photozincographed, by Command of Her Majesty, by Colonel SIR HENRY JAMES, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Price, each Part, double foolscap folio, with translations and notes, 1*l.* 1*s.*

Part I. (William the Conqueror to Henry VII.). 1865.
Part II. (Henry VIII. and Edward VI.). 1866.
Part III. (Mary and Elizabeth). 1867
Part IV. (James I. to Anne). 1868.

The first Part extends from William the Conqueror to Henry VII., and contains autographs of the kings of England, as well as of many other illustrious personages famous in history, and some interesting charters, letters patent, and state papers. The second Part, for the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., consists principally of holograph letters and autographs of kings, princes, statesmen, and other persons of great historical interest, who lived during those reigns. The third Part contains similar documents for the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, including a signed bill of Lady Jane Grey. The fourth Part concludes the series, and comprises a number of documents taken from the originals belonging to the Constable of the Tower of London; also several records illustrative of the Gunpowder Plot, and a woodcut containing portraits of Mary Queen of Scots and James VI., circulated by their adherents in England, 1580-3.

Public Record Office,
April 1871.